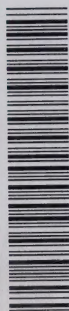


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FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

1909-10

FISHERIES

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1910

[No. 22—1911.]

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR ALBERT HENRY GEORGE, EARL GREY,
Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, a Baronet, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.; &c.,
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the legislature of Canada, the forty-third Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Fisheries Branch.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

L. P. BRODEUR,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, October, 1910.

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DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT.

To the Honourable L. P. BRODEUR,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Fisheries Branch of this department for the fiscal year ended on March 31 last.

There are embraced in this report the customary statements of the expenditure and revenue, and the several reports of the district Inspectors of Fisheries, together with reports on the work of the fish hatcheries operated under Dominion auspices in the various provinces, Fishery Protection Service, &c., and a review of the fishing bounty system during the fiscal year.

Two special reports are appended to this report; one on 'The Oyster Fishery on the Atlantic Coast of Canada,' by Mr. William A. Found, of this Department, and the other on 'The Non-Progression of the Atlantic Fisheries of Canada,' by Mr. John J. Cowie, also of this Department.

There are 19 appendices to this report, in the following order:—

- No. 1. Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue.
2. Fishing Bounties.
3. Nova Scotia Fisheries.
4. New Brunswick Fisheries.
5. Prince Edward Island Fisheries.
6. Quebec Fisheries.
7. Ontario Fisheries.
8. Manitoba Fisheries.
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13. Fish Breeding Report.
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15. List of Fishery Officers (outside staff).
16. Fisheries Protection Service.
17. Prosecutions for Violation of Fisheries Act.
18. Natural History Report.
19. Photographs.

BIOLOGICAL STATIONS.

The three Biological Stations on the Atlantic coast, on the Great Lakes and on the Pacific coast continued as usual the technical work for which they are equipped.

The permanent buildings of the Atlantic Station at St. Andrews, N.B., were completed under the supervision of Professor D. P. Penhallow, of McGill University, Montreal, who was the Director in charge of the Station's work during the two seasons 1908 and 1909. Dr. Joseph Stafford was again occupied with surveying the fishing grounds, and made considerable collections of fish and of marine animals, upon which the valuable commercial fishes feed, in Passamaquoddy bay and off the islands as far down as Grand Manan.

Professor J. P. McMurrich, of Toronto, also carried on some researches on actineans, while Professor E. W. MacBride, of Montreal, took up the oyster-culture work begun by Professor Ramsay Wright. Professor MacBride spent part of the season on Prince Edward Island trying some new oyster spat experiments on the reserve granted by the provincial government on Baltic river. Mr. Copeland, of Toronto, made extensive temperature and salinity observations in connection with suggested oyster planting, and other workers conducted investigations of a varied nature. Reports on the researches, completed, are now in the printer's hands and will be issued as a third series of studies from the Biological Stations of Canada.

The Pacific Station, at Departure bay, near Nanaimo, British Columbia, the fine buildings and laboratories of which were completed early in the year, had a most successful season. Among the lines of research pursued by the staff of workers, were the study of the crabs, shrimps, and crustaceans of the coast, the examination of the tunicates of Departure bay, marine invertebrates which constitute a large part of the food of valuable fishes, the collection of fishes' eggs and young stages of fish, &c. Besides the Rev. G. W. Taylor, the curator, who is a leading authority on British Columbia fish, mollusks, &c., the staff included Dr. A. T. Huntsman, of Toronto; Professor Burwash, of New Westminster; Professor John Macoun, of Ottawa, and others. In September a distinguished party of British and foreign scientists journeyed from the British Association meeting at Winnipeg to the Pacific coast to visit the Biological Station. They included Professor Starling, London; Professor Stanley Gardner, Cambridge; Professor Wager, Leeds; Professor Jungersen, Copenhagen, Denmark; Professor Charles Patton, Sheffield; Dr. C. C. Cossar, Edinburgh; Dr. C. L. Boulenger, British Museum, London; Professor Macallum, Toronto, and others. The Mayor and city council of Nanaimo entertained the party to dinner, and the Vancouver Island Coal Company took some of the scientists down their interesting coal mines, while Professor Prince, Mr. Taylor and the staff superintended dredging excursions. The scientific visitors were delighted with the Station, and prophesied great results from the work of the staff in such an unusually favourable locality.

The Great Lakes Station, at Go-Home bay, under the direction of Dr. B. Arthur Bensley had a successful season, and the staff which consists mainly of biologists from Toronto University completed several interesting fishery investigations.

All the stations are contributing reports to the series of twenty fishery and scientific memoirs contained in the volume now in the printer's hands. These studies from the Biological Stations will form part III. of Contributions to Canadian Biology, and will be a publication of much interest and importance.

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TRANSPORTATION OF FRESH FISH.

The steps by which the facilities afforded by this department to rapidly and satisfactorily develop and expand the trade in fresh fish, have advanced to their present excellent standing, are fully explained at pages xvii to xxi of the Annual Report for 1908-9.

That the end in view is being rapidly achieved, there can be no question. In fact, the growth of the trade has been much greater in the time than was anticipated, even at the most sanguine moments, and the conditions are so satisfactory as to indicate that the time when governmental assistance may be withdrawn is within measurable distance.

The fast freight service from Halifax and Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, to Montreal, has been continued throughout the year.

Under this service, a cold storage car is one day each week, when shipments offer, placed at the disposal of the shippers of fresh fish from each point named, the department guaranteeing the railway that the earnings of such cars will be at least two-thirds those on a minimum carload lot of 20,000 lbs. from the point of starting to destination. Previous to this arrangement, on account of the smallness of the shipments offering, the railway did not find it possible to afford the facilities involved.

While this service is not used very much during the warm months of summer, at other times it has come to be availed of to such an extent as to be largely self-sustaining.

The express service, under which this department accepts responsibility to the different express companies for one-third of the ordinary express charges on all shipments from Canadian Atlantic ports to points in Quebec and Ontario, and from the Canadian Pacific ports, to points west of the eastern boundary of Manitoba, has also been in operation throughout the year.

The ordinary express rate, say, from Halifax or Mulgrave to Montreal is \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; but under the present arrangement the cost to shippers or consignees is \$1 per 100 lbs., and relatively from all intervening places.

The rate from Boston, Portland or Gloucester is 80 cents per 100 lbs.; but as the import duty is 1 cent per lb. the charge is brought up to \$1.80 per 100 lbs. as against \$1 from Halifax or Mulgrave.

Before the question of improved facilities was taken up by the department, the interior Canadian markets were practically altogether supplied from the United States. Of course there are some kinds of fish not caught off the Canadian coasts, and for which there is a certain demand at hotels, &c., which continue and no doubt will continue to be brought into Canada; but that the trade in the staple food fish, such as cod, haddock, halibut, salmon, &c., which previously obtained with the United States, has been practically altogether replaced by Canadian fish, is quite obvious. In 1906, the imports of fresh fish from the United States into Ontario and Quebec was 1,968,572 lbs. In 1908, such importations had fallen off to 1,180,543 lbs., while

during the year which ended on March 31, 1910, such shipments—excluding oysters in the shell and lobsters, of which there were 2,115 barrels of the former and 26 barrels of the latter—had fallen off to but 761,569 lbs.

Not only has the importation of fresh fish from the United States been practically supplanted; but the consumption of such wholesome and nutritious food, drawn from Canadian sources, is rapidly increasing. The fast freight service, as has previously been shown, has become largely self-sustaining, as this service, it will be observed, costs the department less, the more fish that is carried. On the other hand, the amount of the department's responsibility for one-third of the express charges, has been increasing very rapidly. The service was first tried experimentally during the months of September, October and November, 1908, and during these months, the department was called upon to pay \$1,970.03 on account of such charges. While during the month of October alone, in 1909, such payments amounted to \$2,648.98. This service has shown such beneficial effects that it has been continued both from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts without intermission since February 24, 1909.

The express service from the Pacific coast was in operation such a short period in 1908-9, that it is difficult to make any satisfactory comparisons; but, it is quite evident that the assistance afforded is enabling the building up of a very considerable trade, particularly with such cities as Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg.

As was pointed out in last year's report, the time has come when transportation facilities are so advanced, that it should be possible to obtain fresh fish, in absolutely first-class condition, and at reasonable prices, in practically all parts of our country; but before the business can be suitably carried on, cold storage facilities must be available, not only around the coasts, but throughout the Dominion.

Modern, well equipped fish stores, managed by persons having some expert knowledge of the proper handling of fish, in which the fish can be attractively displayed for sale, are also much needed in most of our larger centres of consumption.

DOGFISH REDUCTION WORKS.

The three works built by the department to test the feasibility of combatting the dogfish nuisance, by converting them into commercial products, were operated during the season the dogfish were on the coasts in any considerable numbers.

The Canso, Nova Scotia, plant began operations on September 14, and work was continued until the first week of December. During that time 999 tons 1,875 lbs. of raw dogfish were treated, which yielded 131 tons 300 lbs. of fish scrap, and 10,560 gallons of oil.

The works at Shippigan, New Brunswick, were opened on July 3, and ceased operations on November 3. During that time 341 tons 380 lbs. of dogfish, as well as 785 tons 882 lbs. of fish offal, were treated, and produced 144 tons of fish scrap, as well as 2,000 gallons of oil.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The works at Clark's harbour, Nova Scotia, were finished only last season, and so were operated for the first time. They are more complete in many ways than either of the others, not only having some improved machinery; but advantage was taken of the experience gained at the other works, in arranging the plant. Operations were begun on September 15, and the works were closed for the season on November 16, following. During that time 245 tons of dogfish, and 205 tons of fish offal were reduced, and 70 tons of fish scrap as well as 3,800 gallons of oil were produced.

In order to enable the farmers to avail themselves of the very valuable fertilizer that the fish scrap has proved itself to be, it has been sold to them in such quantities as they might require at the very moderate rate of \$20 per ton f.o.b. reduction works, and as its fertilizing qualities are becoming better known, the demand for it is increasing. Any amounts remaining after the farmers are supplied, is sold to the best advantage, and brings usually a net price of from \$27 to \$30 per ton. The scrap is quite rich in nitrogen, containing as high as 11 per cent thereof. The other valuable fertilizing product is phosphate, of which there is usually from 8 to 9 per cent.

The oil, as a usual thing, is readily saleable, the ruling price obtained being about 28 cents per gallon.

It will be observed that nothing but dogfish were handled as a raw material at the Canso plant, the reason being that during the time the works were in operation, dogfish were in such abundance as to tax the plant to its limit; but, when such is not the case, all available fish offal, as well as dogfish, is reduced.

GENERAL STATEMENT *RE* FISHERIES.

EXTENT OF FISHERIES.

The territorial fishing grounds of Canada, extending as they do from the Bay of Fundy to the strait of Belle Isle on the Atlantic coast, and from the Fraser river to Prince Rupert on the Pacific coast, together with about one-quarter of a million square miles of fresh water in the interior, constitute not only the most extensive, but the most abundantly stocked commercial fishing waters in the world.

The deep sea fishery of the Atlantic coast is carried on in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, with crews of from 12 to 20 men. The fishing grounds worked by these vessels are the numerous banks which lie from 15 to 80 miles off the Canadian coast, and the banks situated all over the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The kinds of fish caught are cod, haddock, hake, pollock and halibut. The latter kind is landed fresh, while the others are split and salted at sea for drying purposes.

The in-shore fishery is carried on in a smaller class of vessel, with crews of from four to seven men, and in boats with two to three men.

The commercial food fishes caught in-shore are cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewives, smelt, flounders, swordfish, sardine, salmon, and lobsters and oysters.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

On the Pacific coast, salmon is predominant, but halibut and herring are very abundant.

Large steamers and vessels are used in the halibut fishery, while the salmon and herring fisheries are carried on in small boats with two to three men.

The inland lakes produce whitefish, trout, pickerel, pike, sturgeon and fresh water herring as well as numbers of other less important kinds. Steam tugs and boats with two to three men are used in the lake fisheries.

VALUE OF FISHERIES.

The total value of all kinds of fish, and fish products, taken by Canadian fishermen during the year 1909-10 is \$29,629,169.

This sum constitutes a record, being the highest yet reached during any one year in the history of the Canadian fisheries.

It is \$4,178,084 ahead of 1908-9, and \$149,607 better than the total of 1905, which was the previous record.

This result was obtained by a fishing fleet of 1,723 vessels, steamers and tugs, five of which were engaged in fur seal hunting, and 41,170 boats, the whole being manned by 68,663 men.

Sail-boats in the shore fishery are being speedily displaced by motor boats.

During the year under review, 15 fishermen lost their lives by drowning while prosecuting their calling.

Of the drowned, five belonged to Shelburne county, N.S., eight to Guysboro county, N.S., one to Prince Edward Island, and one to Yukon Territory.

The weather in the early part of the summer was boisterous, and much gear was lost or destroyed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

The following table shows the value of the fisheries of each province in their respective order of rank with the increase or decrease as compared with the year 1908-9:—

Provinces.	Value of Fish.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
British Columbia.....	10,314,755 50	3,849,717 50	
Nova Scotia.....	8,081,111 56	71,272 63	
New Brunswick.....	4,676,315 25		77,982 00
Ontario*.....	2,177,813 00	77,733 37	
Quebec.....	1,808,436 65		73,380 35
Prince Edward Island.....	1,197,556 59		181,067 56
Manitoba.....	1,003,385 00	402,989 00	
Saskatchewan.....	173,580 00	20,785 00	
Alberta.....	82,562 20	33,316 20	
Yukon Territory.....	113,653 93	54,698 93	
Total.....	29,629,169 68	4,510,512 63	332,429 91
Net increase.....		4,178,082 72	

* Estimated.

It will thus be observed that the great increase in value is due to the western provinces, British Columbia alone contributing nearly four millions of the increase. With the exception of Nova Scotia, all the eastern provinces have fallen below the previous year's level; which again was below that of the year preceding it. The following table shows the relative values of the principal commercial fishes, returning \$100,000 and upwards in their order of rank for the year 1909-10, and shows the amount of increase or decrease when compared with the year 1908-9.

Kinds of Fish.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Salmon.....	8,204,524	3,390,274	
Cod.....	3,912,806	551,397	
Lobster.....	3,657,146		543,133
Herring.....	2,754,751	282,788	
Halibut.....	1,240,486	195,170	
Whitefish.....	1,000,126	180,500	
Mackerel.....	948,071		388,739
Smelts.....	868,842	389,319	
Haddock.....	829,553	112,753	
Pickarel.....	685,493	183,417	
Trout.....	621,123		45,199
Sardines.....	551,294		123,514
Hake.....	367,439		129,229
Pike.....	350,356	65,169	
Clams, quahuags.....	341,978	28,847	
Pollock.....	325,533		12,480
Oysters.....	251,904	46,824	
Eels.....	100,115		7,886
Alewives.....	100,086		20,420

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In the foregoing table it will be noted that the increase in the value of salmon makes up the bulk of the total increase of all kinds.

The value of cod has been enhanced by an increase in the price per cwt.

The value of lobsters shows a considerable drop below that of the previous year. This, as is pointed out by the fishery officers in their reports, is largely owing to the prevalence of stormy weather during the comparatively short lobster fishing season.

The erratic movements of the mackerel are once more demonstrated by a large falling off in the total value. The previous year, however, showed an increased value of \$355,304 over 1907-8. This fishery seems to make little or no advance. Twenty years ago the value was \$1,969,571, while during the past 10 years it has risen and fallen between \$800,000 and \$1,600,000.

The value of halibut continues to advance, but here again the whole credit has to be given to British Columbia.

It will be seen that the total value of oysters has risen above that of the previous year. In spite of the present increase, however, the oyster industry seems to be a stagnant one. In looking back over the records of the last 20 years, it will be found that, for instance, in 1891, the total output of oysters was 61,032 barrels, valued at \$183,846. Ten years later it was 41,920 barrels, valued at \$167,680, while in the year under review, it is 38,535 barrels, valued at \$251,904. These figures tell their own story. It is too bad that this condition has existed so long. This should be one of the booming branches of the fishing industry. Canadian oyster beds are not only extensive, but are far removed from any danger of pollution from sewage, &c.

The following table shows the total quantity and value of each kind of fish and fish product for the year 1909-10 in the whole of Canada:—

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada
for the Year 1909-10.

No.	Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Cod, dried..... Cwt.	814,041	3,753,620 00	3,912,806 77
2	" fresh or green..... Lbs.	4,354,871	143,118 77	
3	" tongues and sounds..... Brls.	1,634	16,068	
4	Haddock, dried..... Cwt.	111,705	361,619 00	829,553 80
5	" fresh..... Lbs.	10,973,467	308,659 30	
6	" smoked (finnans)..... "	2,583,975	159,245 50	
7	Hake, dried..... Cwt.	130,651	338,244 50	367,439 50
8	" sounds..... Lbs.	100,218	29,195 00	
9	Pollock..... Cwt.	121,205	325,533 50	
10	Tom Cod..... Lbs.	2,087,800	44,586 00	
11	Halibut..... "	23,232,308	1,240,486 00	
12	Flounders..... "	1,021,540	19,692 20	
13	Salmon, preserved in cans..... "	47,676,772	6,456,373 30	8,204,524 23
14	" fresh..... "	7,418,869	660,210 85	
15	" smoked..... "	450,924	44,675 08	
16	" pickled and dry salted..... "	14,285,200	1,043,265 00	

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RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada
for the Year 1909-10—Continued.

No.	Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value,	Total Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
17	Trout, (all kinds)	Lbs. 6,118,934	621,123 70	
18	Ouananiche..	" 30,000	3,000 00	
19	Whitefish.....	" 12,405,423	1,000,126 48	
20	Smelts.....	" 9,422,904	868,842 88	
21	Oulachons	" 878,000	44,800 00	
22	Herring, salted.....	Brls. 304,188	1,202,489 50	
23	" fresh.....	Lbs. 79,944,217	1,155,307 84	
24	" smoked and kippered.....	" 7,772,591	306,953 80	2,754,751 14
25	Sardines, preserved in cans	" 3,569,300	178,465 00	
26	" fresh and salted.....	Brls. 248,523	372,829 00	551,294 90
27	Shad	" 5,343	57,039 20	
28	Alewives.....	" 25,830	100,086 00	
29	Pike.....	Lbs. 6,918,737	350,356 87	
30	Maskinongé.....	" 7,700	714 00	
31	Eels, salted.....	Brls. 6,965	68,939 00	
32	" fresh.....	Lbs. 545,502	31,176 00	100,115 00
33	Perch.....	" 1,137,976	55,902 00	
34	Pickarel.....	" 9,276,627	685,493 50	
35	Bass.....	" 249,625	28,595 50	
36	Mackerel, salted.....	Brls. 43,427	578,607 00	
37	" fresh	Lbs. 3,391,310	369,464 00	948,071 00
38	Sturgeon.....	" 928,761	78,773 00	
39	" caviare.....	" 12,915	13,815 00	92,588 00
40	Lobsters, preserved in cans.	" 9,071,600	2,721,478 60	
41	" fresh or alive.	Cwt. 103,947	935,668 00	3,657,146 60
42	Oysters.....	Brls. 38,535	251,904 00	
43	Clams, quahangs, scallops, etc.....	" 94,435	341,978 50	
44	Squid.....	" 12,321	43,333 00	
45	Coarse and mixed fish.....	Lbs. 21,326,961	518,763 20	
46	Tullibee, carp and greyling.....	" 1,675,020	87,529 16	
47	Fish used as bait	Brls. 389,321	574,761 50	
48	" used as fertilizer.....	" 503,135	257,455 50	
49	Fish oil.....	Galls. 669,259	199,986 18	
50	Fur seal skins.....	No. 3,742	123,486 00	
51	Hair seal skins	" 12,378	11,785 00	
52	Sea otter skins.....	" 18	12,600 00	
53	Beluga skins	" 109	436 00	
54	Whale product.....	"	314,870 00	
55	Dulse, cockles, and other shell fish not mentioned above	" 230,800	11,918 00	
56	Swordfish.....	Lbs. 146,611	13,695 77	
Total value for 1909-10.....				29,629,169 68

RESUME OF THE FISHERIES OF EACH PROVINCE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

For the year under review the fisheries of this province have returned a value amounting to \$8,081,111.56. This is an increase of \$71,272.63.

Salmon has fallen \$9,000 in value, while the value of herring has advanced by \$147,800.

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The value of mackerel has taken a large drop, being \$367,000 less than the previous year.

The previous year was phenomenal, however, in respect to the numbers that visited the eastern end of the province.

The value of lobsters has dropped \$244,871, owing chiefly to stormy weather during spring and early summer.

Cod shows a very large increase in value. The advance over last year amounts to \$655,000. Not only was the price per cwt. higher, but the quantity taken was considerably in excess of that of the previous year.

The total value of haddock has risen by \$98,000 over last year. The value of hake has fallen by \$60,000, explainable by the fact that fishermen did not prosecute hake fishing very vigorously, owing to the low price which prevailed throughout the season.

The value of pollock and halibut has also dropped by \$3,000 and \$3,500 respectively.

There is an increase in the value of smelts of \$15,000. The value of eels and clams has fallen, the former to the extent of \$12,000 and the latter \$20,500.

Oysters give \$1,200 more in value than during the previous year, while the value of squid has decreased by nearly \$49,000, and that of flounders likewise by about \$7,000.

Mixed or coarse fish are returned at \$46,000 less in value than for 1908-9.

The value of fish used as bait, and as fertilizer is also returned at about \$23,000 and \$22,000 less, respectively.

The amount and value of swordfish caught on the Nova Scotia coast are recorded in the returns this year for the first time, and show a total of 146,611 lbs. in quantity and \$13,695 in value. The swordfish is a huge species of mackerel, having a short shaft of bone protruding from the upper jaw—hence the name—capable of penetrating six inches of solid oak when the great body behind it gathers full momentum.

The Atlantic coast of North America appears to be the only part of the world where the pursuit of the swordfish is engaged in regularly and systematically, but strange to say, although the fishery has been carried on for many years on the New England coast it is comparatively new to Nova Scotia.

Owing to the great speed and dexterity in using the terrible weapon in front of it, the swordfish may be looked on as the veritable ruler of deep sea fishes.

The mode of capture is by harpooning, the striker standing on a platform erected in the bow of the boat.

The fish weigh on the average, about 300 lbs., and the price paid is from 10 to 12 cents per pound.

There were 63 fewer vessels fishing; but 660 more boats.

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There is a decrease of 1,554 in the number of persons employed in connection with the fisheries at sea and on shore.

Thirteen fishermen belonging to the province lost their lives while engaged in fishing during the year under review.

No. 1 District.

In this district, which comprises the whole of Cape Breton, the value of the fisheries amounted to \$1,325,103, being a decrease of \$198,641.

There is an increase in the value of cod amounting to \$67,000. The price for dried is 50 cents per cwt. better than in the previous year. There is an increasing quantity being shipped green.

Haddock value has risen by \$43,000. The quantity used fresh has increased by 10 millions of pounds, and the quantity dried by about 6,000 cwt.

Hake and smelts have increased in value by about \$1,500 and \$3,000 respectively, while halibut, salmon and herring have fallen in value by \$1,800, \$5,000 and \$20,000, in the order named.

Mackerel also has dropped considerably in value from that of 1908-9, namely \$166,000, but when compared with 1907-8, the balance is found to be in favour of the present year by \$97,000.

The value of lobsters has fallen by \$56,000. There is a decrease of 224,000 lbs. in the quantity canned, but an increase of 3,400 cwts. in the quantity shipped in the shell. The drop in value is said to be due to storms, along with trouble between packers and fishermen as to price of green lobsters.

There were 9 fewer vessels fishing and 106 fewer vessel fishermen, also there were 72 fewer boat fishermen. In canneries and fish-houses there were 306 fewer workers.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

In this county there is an increase of \$20,000 in the value of cod. Haddock fresh and haddock dried show increases of \$24,000 and \$7,000 respectively.

Hake, halibut and smelts, each shows an increase amounting to \$3,000, \$1,000 and \$1,700, in the order named. Herring returns a decrease to the extent of \$57,000.

The value of mackerel, fresh, has risen by \$16,000, but that of mackerel, salted, has fallen by \$156,207. This county produced the phenomenal increase of last year for the district and as a consequence shows the largest decrease this year.

The value of lobsters canned has fallen by over \$9,000 and that of lobsters shipped in the shell by \$700.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

This county shows an increase in the value of cod amounting to \$27,000. Haddock fresh, a decrease of \$1,300, but haddock dried, an increase of nearly \$9,000. The value of halibut and salmon has fallen \$3,000, and \$1,000 respectively. Herring

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value has risen by \$24,000. Mackerel fresh, has increased \$2,000 in value, while mackerel salted, has fallen \$3,500. The value of lobsters canned shows a decrease of \$41,000, but an increase in the value of those shipped in the shell of over \$9,000.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

In Victoria county the value of cod has gone up by \$17,000. Haddock smoked and dried, also show enhanced values by \$200 and \$2,000 respectively.

The value of halibut has risen by \$600, while that of salmon has fallen by a like amount. Herring and mackerel each returns increased values, the former \$7,000 and the latter \$2,000. The value of lobster canned has increased by \$3,000, likewise the value of those shipped in the shell by \$500.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

In this county the value of cod has gone down by \$2,400. The value of haddock fresh and dried, has gone down by \$3,000 and \$200 respectively. Hake also has decreased in value by \$2,000 while that of halibut has risen by \$300.

Smelts give an increased value of \$1,200, also the value of herring has risen by about \$4,000. Mackerel, however, shows a drop in value of \$27,000. The value of lobsters shipped fresh in the shell has increased by \$1,000, but that of lobsters canned has gone down by \$19,000.

District No. 2.

The value of the fisheries in this district, which comprises the counties of Halifax, Guysboro, Antigonish, Pictou, Cumberland, Colchester and Hants, amounts to \$1,767,762. This is a falling off from last year to the extent of \$258,678. The kinds showing enhanced values are cod with \$102,000, haddock with \$7,600, hake with \$1,000, smelts with over \$5,000 and herring with over \$45,000. Those showing decreased values, pollock with \$4,300, halibut with about \$7,000, salmon with over \$11,000, mackerel with over \$273,000 and lobster with over \$98,000, while clams return only half the value of the previous year.

Over all the district there were 120 fewer men in vessels and 471 fewer in boats engaged in fishing. There were, however, 198 more persons employed in canneries and fish houses, &c. A glance at the separate county returns shows the rise and fall in the value of the various kinds as follows:—

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Cod shows a rise in value of \$44,000. Haddock also has risen in value by \$14,000 and pollock and halibut an increase in value of about \$1,000 and \$400 respectively.

The value of herring and salmon has increased, the former by \$19,000 and the latter by \$1,700. Mackerel has fallen in value by about \$16,000. The value of lobsters canned, has fallen by \$33,000, but that of lobsters shipped in the shell has risen by \$6,000. The value of clams is \$12,000 less than that of the previous year. There-

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is a total increase for the county of all kinds amounting to \$31,365. In this county 105 fewer men fished in vessels and 137 fewer men in boats. Twenty-nine fewer persons were employed in canneries and fish houses.

GUYSBORO COUNTY.

In this county the value of cod has gone up by \$56,550 and that of herring by \$9,000, while the following kinds show decreased values, viz.: haddock with over \$6,000, hake with \$2,000, pollock with \$5,000, halibut with \$7,200, salmon with \$100, mackerel with \$255,200 and lobsters with \$35,000. The value of the latter shipped in the shell has risen, however, by \$5,000.

There is a total decrease over the county of \$261,581. Most of this falling off is due to mackerel; but this fish returned an exceptionally large value in this county in the previous year.

There were 17 fewer men in vessels, 110 fewer men fishing in boats and 11 fewer persons employed in canneries and fish houses.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

Cod has increased in value by about \$2,000. Hake and herring each has risen in value by \$300. Mackerel and lobster show a decrease value of \$700 each. There is a total decrease in all kinds over the county of \$8,315. There were three more men in vessels, forty fewer men in boats, fishing, and twelve fewer persons employed in canneries and fish houses.

PICTOU COUNTY.

In this county the value of herring and smelts has increased, the former by about \$1,000 and the latter by about \$4,000. Salmon, mackerel and lobsters have fallen off in value by \$2,700, \$1,000 and \$18,000 in the order named. There is a decreased value over all kinds of \$17,526.

There were twenty fewer men fishing in boats and 164 more persons employed in canneries, &c.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Herring and smelts show enhanced values of \$16,000 and \$2,000 respectively, while cod, salmon and lobsters have fallen in value by \$700, \$1,600 and \$1,000, in the order named. The total value has increased by \$12,393. There were forty-one fewer men fishing in boats and ninety-three fewer persons employed in canneries and fish houses.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Salmon has decreased in value by \$1,000. The value of smelts has risen by \$600.

No lobsters are shown in the returns for this county for 1909-10. The reason for this is that one of the two canneries operated in 1908-9 was removed to Cumberland county while the other did not operate, the local fishermen selling their lobsters in Pictou county.

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There is a total decrease for the county of \$16,614. There were 115 fewer men fishing in boats and 29 fewer persons were employed in canneries and fish houses.

HANTS COUNTY.

There is a total increase of \$1,600 in this county. Alewives show \$1,000 more in value, while salmon has dropped \$300.

There were eight fewer men fishing in boats.

No. 3 District.

The total value of the fisheries in this district, which comprises the counties of Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings, amounts to \$4,988,245.

This is an increase of \$528,592 over that of the previous year. An increased value is shown by each of the following kinds, viz.: herring, \$122,754; mackerel, \$72,668; cod, \$484,620; haddock, \$46,900; pollock, \$12,800; halibut, \$5,000; smelts, \$7,000; salmon, \$8,000, and squid about \$2,000.

The following kinds have dropped in value, viz.:—

Lobsters, \$89,786; hake, \$64,689; alewives, \$6,000; eels, \$5,000.

Mixed fish are returned at \$45,835 less than in the previous year. The value of fish used as bait is placed at \$23,566 less also. The value of fish oil has dropped by \$2,000. Heavy storms during the month of May interrupted lobster fishing, and caused considerable loss of gear in this district.

Gasoline boats are fast taking the place of sail boats. In the western part of Shelburne county alone, the value of motor boats added to the fleet amounted to \$44,000 during the year. All over the district, the number of men in vessels is less by 273, and that of men in boats less by 321, while the number of workers employed on shore has decreased by eighty-three.

A look into the figures of each county in the district, shows the rise and fall in the value of the various kinds as follows:—

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

The value of herring is about \$2,000 greater than that of the previous year. Mackerel value also shows an advance amounting to \$20,000.

The value of lobsters canned has fallen off by \$7,432, and that of those shipped in the shell likewise by \$5,000.

The quantity of cod dried is 54,000 cwts. greater than in 1908, while the value has advanced by \$350,000.

The quantity and value of haddock are also greater than in the previous year by about 5,000 cwts. and \$25,000.

The value of pollock and of halibut has also increased, the former by \$5,000 and the latter by over \$10,000. The aggregate increase all over the county is \$414,018.

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QUEENS COUNTY.

In this county the value of herring has gone down by \$6,000 and that of mackerel likewise by \$5,000.

Lobsters canned and lobsters shipped in the shell have advanced in value by \$2,500 and \$4,000 respectively.

The value of cod dried, has dropped by about \$5,000, while that of pollock has jumped up by \$3,000.

The aggregate falling off in the total value of all kinds is \$9,426.

SHELburnE COUNTY.

Here the value of herring has dropped by over \$9,000, while that of mackerel has gone above the previous year's by \$53,000.

The value of lobsters canned has fallen off by \$11,000 but that of lobsters shipped in the shell has risen by over \$13,000.

The value of cod has advanced by over \$136,000 and that of haddock likewise by \$46,000. Pollock value has fallen about \$3,000, while that of halibut is practically the same as last year.

There is an aggregate increase in the value of all kinds in the county of \$216,653.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

In this county there is an increase in the value of salmon of \$2,000. Herring value is greater than that of last year by \$43,000. Mackerel value too, has risen by \$3,000.

The value of lobsters canned and that of lobsters shipped in the shell is greater by \$17,000 and \$75,000 respectively. The value of cod dried, has dropped by \$8,500, while that of haddock has gone up by over \$5,000.

Halibut and smelt values have advanced, the former by \$10,000 and the latter by \$6,000. The value of pollock has gone down by \$15,500.

DIGBY COUNTY.

The value of herring in Digby county has gone up by \$65,000. Cod also has advanced \$16,500. Haddock dried and haddock smoked have fallen in value by \$5,000 and \$34,000 respectively.

The value of dried hake has fallen by about \$65,000 while that of pollock has risen by over \$15,000. Halibut has fallen in value by \$16,000. The total value of the county is \$100,000 less than that of the previous year.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

There is an aggregate increase in the value of all kinds in this county of \$63,561, contributed to by the following kinds chiefly, viz.: salmon, \$1,000; herring, \$3,500; lobsters, \$16,000; cod, \$6,800; haddock, \$13,000, hake, \$7,700 and pollock \$8,000.

KINGS COUNTY.

Here there is a rise in salmon and herring values of \$6,700 and \$6,500 respectively. The value of lobsters has fallen by about \$1,600, and that of cod dried likewise by over \$1,700. Haddock value has decreased by about \$1,000, while that of pollock has increased by about \$300. The value of alewives also has increased by nearly \$3,000.

There is an aggregate increase for the county of \$13,579.

Fuller details of the fisheries of the province of Nova Scotia will be found at appendix 3 of this report.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The total value of the fisheries of New Brunswick for 1909-10 amounts to \$4,-676,316. This is a falling off from that of the year before of \$77,982.

The value of salmon is \$24,305 less than in the previous year. Cod has fallen also in value by \$63,000.

Haddock value has risen by \$16,000, but the value of hake, pollock, and halibut has fallen by \$66,000, \$10,000 and \$4,000 respectively.

Shad has increased in value by \$7,000, while the value of alewives has dropped \$18,453. The value of smelts shows quite a great gain over the previous year, viz.: \$345,621.

Pickarel and sturgeon give increased values, the former \$2,000 and the latter \$1,100.

The value of sardines has dropped by \$123,127 and that of flounders likewise by \$11,000. Tom cod has fallen in value by \$25,000, while oysters and clams have risen in value, the former by \$2,000 and the latter by \$45,000. The value of dulse and cockles has fallen off by \$5,000.

There is an increase of \$58,600 in the value of lobsters shipped in the shell, but a decrease of \$191,192 in the value of those canned, making a decrease of \$132,497 in the total value of lobsters.

There were 775 fewer fishermen engaged in fishing throughout the province than during the previous year. In the number of persons employed in canneries, fish houses, &c., there was a decrease of 217. There were ten more vessels, and 611 fewer boats used.

District No. 1.

This district, which comprises the counties of Charlotte and St. John, shows a falling off in the value of its fisheries amounting to \$51,347.15. This falling off has to be attributed altogether to hake. The price of this fish was so low throughout the season that fishermen practically abandoned catching them, consequently there is a decrease of over 23,000 cwts. in the quantity caught when compared with the previous year.

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In spite of lower prices the total value of herring has more than doubled owing to a large increase in quantity.

The spring run of sardines was large, but in the course of the summer there was a sudden disappearance of those fish, caused possibly, by the great amount of fresh water that entered the bay as a result of the heavy rainfall during the summer.

There is an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the quantity of lobsters shipped in the shell. The mildness of the winter enabled fishermen to operate more regularly than usual.

There is an increase in the quantity of cod dried, but a decrease in the quantity sold fresh. Clams give an increase of 50 per cent over the previous year, but the year under review was just an average one. There is a falling off in the quantity of alewives.

District No. 2.

In this district, which comprises the counties of Albert, Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, the total value of fish landed is less by \$26,000.

The low prices paid for several kinds of fish discouraged fishermen from prosecuting certain fisheries with as much vigour as usual.

Lobsters show a falling off in quantity of upwards of 600,000 lbs. The quantity of smelts caught was greater by nearly two million lbs., and prices were very high. Clams also show a considerable increase; the price being high and fishing good.

No. 3 District (Inland).

In this district, which lies mostly inland, and comprises the counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria, and Madawaska, there is a small decrease of \$440 in the value of fish taken.

Salmon fishing was not very good owing to heavy rains. Shad gives an increase over last year but the supply is far short of local demands.

Trout fishing was about as good as usual and continues to bring many tourists to the district. The sturgeon catch was much better than in the previous year, and indications point to a gradual improvement in this important fishery. Fuller details of the Fisheries of New Brunswick will be found at Appendix No. 4 of this report.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The total value of the fisheries of this province for 1909-10 is \$1,197,556. This is a decrease of \$181,067 from the value of the previous year.

The kinds of fish showing either an increase or a decrease in value when compared with the year before, are as follows:—cod, a drop of \$17,539; and hake also a drop of \$2,360. Smelts give an increased value of \$18,753, the catch being larger and the price two cents per pound better than in the previous year. Herring value has

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gone up by \$14,682, while mackerel value has come down by \$1,488. Lobster fishing got a distinct set back by two bad storms on the north shore of the island; consequently there is a decrease of \$243,524 in the total value. The amount shipped fresh in the shell is, however, 75 per cent greater. The value of oysters and quahaugs has increased, the former by \$25,801 and the latter by \$1,000.

Cod fishing is not prosecuted now from the Island with the same amount of vigour as in former years. Dog-fish seem to be taking themselves off.

There were forty-six fewer men employed fishing in vessels and fifty fewer in boats. In canneries and fish houses there were twenty-nine more persons employed. The value of fishing material, &c., has increased by \$21,114.

Fuller details of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island will be found at Appendix No. 5 of this report.

QUEBEC.

The total value of the fisheries of this province is \$1,808,436.65, being a decrease of \$73,380.

The value of salmon has fallen by \$55,000 and that of cod likewise by \$50,000. The haddock value is also less by \$500. Halibut and herring too give lower values, the former by \$6,000 and the latter by \$51,000. The value of mackerel is \$25,000 short of that of the previous year.

Fuller details of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island will be found at Appendix higher values by \$10,000, \$5,000 and \$4,000 in the order named.

The value of fish used as bait is given as \$86,000 greater than that of the previous year. Fish oil value is less by \$56,000, and there is a decrease in the value of seal and beluga skins of \$51,000.

There were four fewer vessels and forty-three fewer men, and twenty-four more boats, but fifty-five fewer boat fishermen at work. In canneries and fish houses, there were 169 fewer workers employed.

GULF DIVISION.

In what is known as the Gulf Division, which comprises the north side of the Bay Chaleur, from the Restigouche to Gaspé Basin, and along the north coast of Gaspé county as far as Cape Chatte, also the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence river from Saguenay to the boundary line between Quebec and Labrador, and the Magdalen Islands, there is a decrease in the value of the fish landed amounting to \$51,000. This is chiefly due to the low prices for cod at the opening of the season, causing many fishermen to cease operations and seek other employment.

There was no diminution in the abundance of fish on the usual fishing grounds.

There is a decrease in the value of salmon due to bad weather conditions in the Saguenay county district, and the price being returned at ten cents per pound instead of fifteen cents as in former years.

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The drop in the value of herring is caused by the fish having failed to put in their usual appearance on the north coast of Gaspé county.

The mackerel fishery of the Magdalen Islands shows a decrease from the previous year's total. The fish kept off shore all the season and only the largest boats could venture to within reach of them.

The lobster fishery shows a considerable increase; the weather being fine throughout the whole fishing season.

INLAND DIVISION.

In the inland division of the province, which comprises the whole of the river St. Lawrence from Cape Chatte on the south side, and from Pointe des Monts on the north side, to Montreal, including contributory rivers and lakes, a decrease is shown in the value of its fisheries of \$22,288. Owing to the manner of collecting the figures in this division, however, the results shown cannot be taken as absolutely correct.

The herring and cod fisheries of Rimouski county would have been equal to, if not better than the previous year's, for gales of wind which frequently prevented the fishermen from operating during the season.

In the Island of Orleans and along the St. Lawrence generally, storms interrupted fishing operations and destroyed much of the fishing gear, particularly that of the eel fishery.

Fuller details of the fisheries of Quebec will be found at Appendix No. 6 of this report.

ONTARIO.

The statistics concerning the fisheries of this province have heretofore been taken from the provincial 'Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries.'

Owing to a change in the ending of the last provincial year, the report referred to has not been issued, consequently the usual detailed information regarding the Ontario fisheries for 1909-10 will not be found in this report.

An estimate of the quantity and value of fish landed, however, has been made up and will be found at Appendix No. 7 of this report.

MANITOBA.

The total value of the fisheries of Manitoba for 1909-10 is \$1,003,385, being an increase of \$402,989 over the previous year.

The value of whitefish is \$100,000 greater, and that of pickerel likewise by nearly \$169,000.

The value of pike and sturgeon has gone up, the former by \$30,000 and the latter by \$2,500. Tullibee has increased in value by \$12,500 and goldeyes by \$11,000.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

In the amount of fish consumed at home, there is an increase of nearly \$82,000 worth.

There were engaged in the fisheries thirty-six fewer men in tugs and 115 more men in boats. In fish houses, &c., there were 200 fewer persons employed.

The Inspector attributes the increase in whitefish to the action of the department in shortening the commercial fishing season by nearly two months, and also to the work of the hatcheries.

It may be noted that sail boat fishermen on Lake Winnipeg averaged from \$600 to \$1,000 during $2\frac{1}{2}$ months summer fishery operations in the year under review. Lake Winnipeg is the only lake in Manitoba in which commercial fishing is carried on during the summer. The supply of fish in this lake seems to be quite as good as it has been for many years.

In Lake Winnipegosis there is an increase in the quantity of whitefish produced, amounting to 345,400 lbs., and of pickerel amounting to 584,700 lbs.

The value of fish caught in Lake Manitoba shows an increase of \$118,000.

All the waters lying north of the Big Saskatchewan river show satisfactory increases over last year.

Fuller details of the fisheries of the province will be found at Appendix No. 8 of this report.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The value of the fisheries of this province for 1909-10 amounts to \$173,580, being an increase of \$20,785 over that for the previous year.

Whitefish produced an increase of 173,580 lbs. in quantity and \$11,220 in value.

The quantity of pike taken is 315,000 lbs. and the value \$6,950 greater than in the previous year.

Coarse fish returns an increase of 42,000 lbs. in quantity and \$1,260 in value.

The quantity of sturgeon has also increased by 24,000 lbs. and the value by \$2,400.

Eighty-seven more licensed fishermen operated, using 87 more boats than during 1908-9.

Fuller details of the fisheries of the province will be found at Appendix No. 9 of this report.

ALBERTA.

The value of all kinds of fish taken in this province during 1909-10 amounts to \$82,562, being an increase over the year before of \$33,316.

The returns show the quantity and value of whitefish to have doubled those of the year previous. The value of pickerel also is greater by \$1,800. Pike produced

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\$4,000 more in value, while the value of coarse and mixed fish has also advanced by \$5,000.

Fuller details of the fisheries of the province will be found at Appendix No. 10 of this report.

YUKON TERRITORY.

The total value of all fish caught in the whole Yukon Territory for 1909-10 is \$113,653, which is almost double the total value of the previous year. This is due largely to the Inspector having ascertained the amount of fish caught by the Indians in the territory and which is shown, in this year's returns, for the first time. The quantity of fish produced by white people is about the same as last year, with the exception of salmon, which is 25 per cent less.

As will be seen by the returns, the proportion caught by Indians is greater than that caught by white people.

The Inspector, quoting from the report of the Northwest Mounted Police, at Herschel Island, Y.T., says that the average yearly value of whale and seal products taken from the waters off the northern coast of the Yukon amounts to three million dollars.

Fuller details of the fisheries of the Yukon Territory will be found at Appendix No. 11 of this report.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The value of all kinds of fish produced in this province during the year under review, amounts to \$10,314,755, being greater than that for 1908-9 by \$3,849,717.

This total constitutes a new record, and is \$464,539 greater than that of the previous record year (1905); besides being the highest total value ever reached by any individual province in the history of the fisheries of the Dominion. Salmon, of course, is responsible chiefly for this great result. There is an increase in the value of fishing craft and material of \$2,273,456.

The value of the salmon catch all over the province has increased by \$3,476,134. This increase was produced chiefly in District No. 1, which includes the Fraser River.

But while the two southern districts 1 and 3 show increases in the salmon fishery No. 2 or the northern district, shows a total decrease in the value of salmon of \$158,075.

The quantity of halibut caught is greater than that of the year before by 4,193,445 lbs., causing the value to exceed the million dollar mark for the first time. The increased value amounts to \$209,673.

The value of herring is still on the increase. It is \$80,000 greater than that of the previous year. Cod shows an increase of 452,700 lbs. in quantity and \$27,162 in value.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The quantity of sturgeon caught is greater by 320,000 lbs., enhancing the value by \$16,000.

The number of fur seals taken is less but the value is greater by \$14,500.

District No. 1.

In this district, which consists of the southern portion of British Columbia (mainland) and includes the Fraser River, the most noteworthy feature of the fisheries of 1909-10, is the extraordinary increase in salmon. The total value of all kinds of salmon caught in the district is \$4,146,819, which makes the enormous increase of \$3,286,135 over the total for 1908-9.

There is an increase of 3,568,445 lbs. in the quantity of halibut brought to land in this district, giving an increase in value of \$178,423.

There is an increasing quantity of cod being landed in the district. In the course of the year under review, the previous year's landings were doubled, giving an increase in value of \$18,600.

District No. 2.

In this district, which consists of the northern part of British Columbia, there were 61,504 fewer cases of salmon canned than during the previous year. This represents a decrease in value of \$203,175. There is an increase in the total quantity of salmon salted, smoked and mild cured, however, which reduces the decrease in the value of salmon of all kinds to \$158,075.

Halibut shows an increased value of \$22,550 and herring an increase of about \$1,500, while oulachons return an increased value of \$6,000.

District No. 3.

The total value of all kinds of fish and fish products in this district, which consists of Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland, is \$2,422,488, making an increase of \$434,636 over the year previous.

The value of salmon of all kinds has increased by \$347,073. Halibut gives \$8,700 more this year than in the year before.

The value of herring continues to advance. This year it is greater by \$77,408.

There were 1,212 fewer fur seal skins landed than during the season of 1908-9, but the value is \$14,498 greater, owing to an increase in price of \$11 per skin.

Only five vessels engaged in sealing operations during 1909-10. The number of seals taken by Indians along the coast in canoes was the smallest for many years owing to rough weather.

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The value of whale product is less by \$42,630, very few whales having come into the gulf of Georgia.

Fuller details of the fisheries of the province will be found at Appendix No. 12 of this report.

The following table is a recapitulation of the quantity and value of all kinds of fish landed in the different provinces of Canada during the year 1909-10:—

RECAPITULATION. Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of each Province for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	NOVA SCOTIA.			NEW BRUNSWICK.			P. E. ISLAND.			QUEBEC.			Number.
		Quantity.	Value.	\$ cts.	Quantity.	Value.	\$ cts.	Quantity.	Value.	\$ cts.	Quantity.	Value.	\$ cts.	
1	Cod, dried.....	532,550	2,524,819 00	81,454	328,688 00	21,678	97,551 00	178,359	802,562 00	1				1
2	" " fresh and green.....	2,682,371	64,492 77	186,800	5,604 00			403,000	8,060 00	2				2
3	" " tongues and sounds.....	1,068	10,038 00	3,400 00	17,100 00	36	730 00	190	1,990 00	3				3
4	Haddock, dried.....	103,746	338,066 00	5,798	17,100 00	1,203	3,609 00	958	2,874 00	4				4
5	" " fresh.....	8,533,667	246,928 30	2,292,500	57,312 00	43,400	1,302 00	103,900	3,177 00	5				5
6	" " smoked (finans).....	2,380,775	143,145 50	203,200	16,100 00					6				6
7	Hake, dried.....	98,418	260,829 50	22,659	53,305 00	9,224	23,060 00	350	1,050 00	7				7
8	" " sounds.....	55,493	11,298 75	25,615	8,341 25	18,710	9,355 00	400	200 00	8				8
9	Pollock.....	94,775	259,458 50	26,430	66,075 00					9				9
10	Tom Cod.....	209,800	6,556 00	1,831,000	36,620 00			47,000	1,410 00	10				10
11	Halibut.....	1,259,713	129,669 50	113,500	11,350 00	1,370	137 00	151,725	14,004 50	11				11
12	Flounders.....	475,340	14,230 20	546,200	5,462 00					12				12
13	Salmon, preserved in cans.....	1,872	280 80	6,700	1,005 00	120	18 00	1,200	180 00	13				13
14	" " fresh.....	633,465	89,784 71	1,511,790	228,169 80	4,000	600 00	887,202	91,965 20	14				14
15	" " smoked.....	10,972	1,825 80	8,600	1,440 00					15				15
16	" " pickled and dry salted.....									16				16
17	Trout (all kinds).....	188,212	24,871 70	201,300	20,130 00	25,960	2,596 00	154,750	16,276 00	17				17
18	Ouananiche.....			2,000	300 00			30,000	3,000 00	18				18
19	Whitefish.....							27,780	3,640 00	19				19
20	Smelts.....	718,354	51,656 88	7,268,900	726,261 00	857,550	51,453 00	263,400	20,502 00	20				20
21	Oulachons.....									21				21
22	Herring, salted.....	129,172	564,159 50	142,503	571,813 50	11,781	53,014 50	18,304	79,222 00	22				22
23	" " fresh.....	9,687,790	166,135 65	2,545,700	23,457 00	33,519	335 19	628,510	6,285 50	23				23
24	" " smoked and kippered.....	755,971	42,879 80	6,449,320	222,862 00	45,000	900 00	218,600	4,372 00	24				24
25	Sardines, preserved in cans.....			3,569,300	178,465 00					25				25
26	" " fresh and salted.....			248,493	372,739 00			30	90 00	26				26
27	Shad.....	472	5,866 00	4,712	48,764 20			109	1,909 00	27				27
28	Alewives.....					500	2,000 00			28				28
29	Pike.....	9,850	34,495 00	15,480	63,591 00			73,000	3,272 00	29				29
30	Maskinonge.....							4,700	564 00	30				30
31	Bels, salted.....			3,184	31,840 00	550	5,500 00			31				31
32	" " fresh.....	2,951	28,799 00					511,400	29,130 00	32				32
33	Perch.....			2,500	100 00			47,000	2,350 00	33				33

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34 Pickrel.....	"	13,325	5,045 50	63,300	5,064 00	4,000	320 00	77,625	7,100 00	34
35 Bass.....	"	35,194	455,112 00	204,900	20,490 00	1,338	20,070 00	27,400	2,740 00	35
36 Mackerel, salted.....	Brls.	2,968,710	318,752 00	382,200	3,690 00	40,400	4,848 00	6,649	99,755 00	36
37 " fresh.....	Lb.			12,310	1,231 00			67,890	4,737 00	37
38 Sturgeon.....	"			595	595 00					38
39 " caviare.....	"	3,704,422	1,138,325 20	2,079,660	623,898 00	2,255,898	676,769 40	941,620	282,486 00	39
40 Lobsters, preserved in cans.....	Cwt.	81,960	771,238 00	19,089	146,180 00	1,850	12,950 00	1,048	5,240 00	40
41 " fresh or alive.....	"									41
42 Oysters.....	Brls.	1,716	10,296 00	19,340	116,040 00	13,519	94,633 00			42
43 Clams, quahaugs, scallops, &c.....	"	17,792	34,024 00	62,919	260,413 50	6,671	27,966 00	120	240 00	43
44 Squid.....	"	10,991	38,013 00	1,240	4,960 00	90	360 00			44
45 Coarse and mixed fish.....	Lb.	9,453,800	41,126 00	2,338,600	18,846 00	686	1,372 00	480,950	10,555 00	45
46 Tullibee, carp and greyling.....	"									46
47 Fish, used as bait.....	Brls.	88,557	121,960 50	106,796	160,194 00	68,238	102,357 00	116,530	174,610 00	47
48 " fertilizer.....	"	95,850	40,330 48	282,725	142,775 00	1,740	1,740 00	117,950	58,974 50	48
49 " oil.....	Gall.	247,530	72,330 48	55,890	16,767 00	7,935	2,380 50	147,954	44,385 70	49
50 Fur seal skins.....	No.	366	516 25	116	145 00			6,796	8,498 75	50
51 Hair seal skins.....	"									51
52 Sea-otter skins.....	"							109	436 00	52
53 Beluga skins.....	"									53
54 Whale product.....	"			230,800	6,868 00					54
55 Dulse, cockles and other shell fish not mentioned above.....	Lb.		13,695 77							55
56 Swordfish.....	"	146,611								56
Total values.....		8,081,111 56			4,676,315 25		1,197,556 59		1,808,436 65	

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34 Pickerel.....	"	3,124,972	312,497 00	5,750,400	345,024 00	183,000	10,980 00	77,330	4,828 50	34
35 Bass.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36 Mackerel, salted.....	Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37 " fresh.....	Lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38 Sturgeon.....	"	221,251	33,189 00	94,300	11,316 00	33,000	3,300 00	.....	500,000	25,000 00	38
39 " caviare.....	"	8,720	8,720 00	3,600	4,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40 Lobsters, preserved in cans.....	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41 " fresh or alive.....	Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
42 Oysters.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
43 Clams, quahaugs, scallops, &c.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44 Squid.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
45 Coarse and mixed fish.....	Lb.	2,040,807	111,301 00	5,978,200	177,070 00	345,000	10,950 00	296,018	7,898 20	139,645 00	45
46 Tullibee, carp and greyling.....	"	641,082	17,622 00	834,200	29,197 00	30,000	1,500 00	169,738	39,210 16	.....	46
47 Fish used as bait.....	Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
48 " fertilizer.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
49 " oil.....	Gall.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
50 Fur seal skins.....	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
51 Hair seal skins.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
52 Sea-otter skins.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
53 Beluga skins.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
54 Whale product.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
55 Dulse, cockles and other shell fish not mentioned above.....	Lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
56 Swordfish.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Total values....		.....	2,177,813 00	.....	1,003,385 00	.....	173,580 00	.....	196,216 13	10,314,755 50	.....

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AND AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED IN FISHERIES.

During the year 1909-10 there were employed in the actual work of fishing in the whole of Canada 7,931 men on board of vessels, and 60,732 in boats.

In canneries and fish houses of various kinds on shore there were employed in the work of cleaning and preparing the fish for market 21,694, making a grand total, of those directly engaged in the work of the fisheries, of 90,357.

This shows a decrease of 619 men in vessels, a decrease of 1,788 men in boats and an increase in the number of fish workers on shore of 7,941, making altogether an increase in the grand total of 5,534 over the previous year. The large increase in the number of fish workers is due chiefly to the greatly increased pack of salmon in the Fraser river district, B.C. Besides the foregoing there are many persons connected with the fisheries in a more indirect way, such as coopers, teamsters, net and rope makers, boat builders, &c., who are not taken into account in making up the returns.

The estimated total capital invested in the fisheries of Canada amounts to \$17,357,932. Of this sum \$5,158,750 represent the value of vessels and boats, while \$12,199,182 stand for the value of fishing gear, canneries, fish houses and other fixtures necessary to the carrying on of the industry.

The following table shows by provinces the details of men employed and the value of vessels, gear, &c.:—

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RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Fishing Implements, Vessels, Boats, &c., used in the Fishing Industry of Canada during the year 1909-10.
and the number of persons employed.

PROVINCES.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.			VESSELS.			BOATS.		NETS AND SEINES.		Value of lobster plant.	Approximate value of freezers, fish-houses, &c.	Total values.
	In Vessels.	In Boats.	In Canneries and fish-houses.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.			
Nova Scotia.....	4,575	18,583	3,515	1785	18,242	1,036,139	16,102	699,317	1,985,033	779,987	323,503	1,469,628	5,014,909
New Brunswick.....	1,459	13,366	5,602	1512	5,273	237,325	8,414	292,878	1,097,615	451,490	494,104	497,895	2,346,467
Prince Edward Island.	125	3,278	2,429	+ 83	591	32,410	1,989	62,940	98,406	43,106	18,320	25,760	568,828
Quebec.....	104	10,691	1,259	+ 42	704	47,560	6,133	219,893	247,172	180,790	178,908	308,376	1,097,767
Ontario.....	708	2,893	.....	1445	6,137	397,127	1,623	155,234	2,769,641	310,403	174,376	109,935	1,147,075
Manitoba.....	74	565	200	+ 10	440	66,000	288	16,080	686,816	137,660	500	98,300	318,540
Saskatchewan.....	.....	563	.....	.....	.....	.....	565	9,620	67,000	11,161	200	200	29,981
Alberta.....	.....	732	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	4,618	34,425	5,320	.....	.....	10,138
British Columbia.....	886	9,925	8,689	**173	6,275	1,486,500	5,635	421,649	1,051,840	648,703	185,750	4,081,250	6,823,852
Yukon.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	3,400	28,000	4,200	.....	1,775	9,375
Totals.....	7,931	60,732	21,694	1,750	37,662	3,303,121	41,170	1,855,629	8,065,948	2,572,820	1,355,661	6,583,119	.....
Grand total value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,357,932

* Chiefly tugs.
and 18 in Quebec.

** Including 32 sealing vessels.

† Including 169 tugs and smacks in Nova Scotia, 134 in New Brunswick, 53 in Prince Edward Island

RECAPITULATION showing the Total Value of the Fisheries in the respective Provinces of Canada, from 1870 to 1909 inclusive, as compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Fisheries.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon.	Total for Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1870.....	4,019,425	1,131,433	No data.	1,161,551	264,982	No data.	No data.	6,577,391
1871.....	5,101,030	1,185,033	"	1,093,612	193,524	"	"	7,573,199
1872.....	6,016,835	1,965,459	"	1,320,189	267,633	"	"	9,570,116
1873.....	6,577,085	2,285,662	207,595	1,391,564	293,091	"	"	10,754,997
1874.....	6,652,302	2,685,704	288,863	1,608,660	446,267	"	"	11,681,886
1875.....	5,573,851	2,427,654	298,927	1,596,759	453,194	"	"	10,350,385
1876.....	6,029,050	1,953,389	494,967	2,097,668	437,229	104,697	"	11,117,000
1877.....	5,527,858	2,133,237	763,036	2,560,147	438,223	583,433	"	12,005,934
1878.....	6,131,600	2,305,790	840,344	2,690,395	367,133	925,767	"	13,215,678
1879.....	5,752,937	2,554,722	1,402,301	2,620,395	367,133	631,766	"	13,529,254
1880.....	6,291,061	2,744,447	1,675,089	2,631,556	444,491	713,335	"	14,499,979
1881.....	6,214,782	2,930,904	1,855,290	2,731,962	509,903	1,454,321	"	15,817,162
1882.....	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,855,687	1,976,516	825,457	1,842,675	"	16,824,092
1883.....	7,689,374	3,185,674	1,272,468	2,138,997	1,027,033	1,644,646	"	16,958,192
1884.....	8,763,779	3,780,454	1,085,619	1,694,561	1,133,724	1,358,267	"	17,766,404
1885.....	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,293,430	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	"	17,722,973
1886.....	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,141,991	1,741,382	1,435,998	1,577,348	"	18,679,288
1887.....	8,379,782	3,559,507	1,037,426	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,974,887	186,950	18,386,103
1888.....	7,817,030	2,941,863	876,862	1,860,012	1,839,869	1,902,195	129,084	17,418,510
1889.....	6,346,722	3,097,039	886,430	1,876,194	1,963,123	3,348,067	180,677	17,653,256
1890.....	6,636,444	2,699,055	1,041,109	1,615,119	2,009,637	3,481,432	352,969	17,714,902
1891.....	7,011,300	3,571,050	1,238,733	2,008,678	1,806,389	3,008,755	392,104	18,977,878
1892.....	6,340,724	3,203,922	1,179,856	2,236,732	2,042,198	2,849,483	1,088,254	18,941,171
1893.....	6,407,279	3,746,121	1,133,368	2,218,905	1,694,930	4,443,963	1,042,093	20,686,661
1894.....	6,547,387	4,351,526	1,119,738	2,303,886	1,659,968	3,950,478	787,087	20,719,573
1895.....	6,213,131	4,403,158	976,836	1,897,920	1,584,473	4,401,354	752,466	20,199,338
1896.....	6,070,895	4,799,423	976,126	2,025,754	1,605,674	4,183,999	745,643	20,407,425
1897.....	8,090,346	3,934,135	954,949	1,737,011	1,289,822	6,138,865	638,416	22,783,546
1898.....	7,226,034	3,849,357	1,070,202	1,761,440	1,433,632	3,713,101	613,355	19,667,121
1899.....	7,347,604	4,119,891	1,043,645	1,933,134	1,530,447	5,214,074	622,911	21,891,706
1900.....	7,809,152	3,769,742	1,059,193	1,989,279	1,333,294	7,188,820	718,159	21,557,639
1901.....	7,989,548	4,193,264	1,050,623	2,174,459	1,428,078	7,942,771	958,410	23,737,153
1902.....	7,351,753	3,912,514	887,024	2,069,175	1,265,706	5,284,824	1,158,437	21,959,433
1903.....	7,841,602	4,186,800	1,099,510	2,211,792	1,555,144	4,748,365	1,478,665	23,101,878
1904.....	7,287,099	4,671,084	1,077,546	1,751,397	1,793,229	5,219,107	1,716,977	23,516,439
1905.....	8,259,085	4,847,090	998,922	2,003,716	1,708,963	9,850,216	1,811,570	23,479,562
1906.....	7,799,160	4,905,225	1,168,939	2,175,035	1,734,856	7,003,347	1,492,923	26,279,485
1907.....	7,632,330	5,300,564	1,492,695	2,047,390	1,935,025	6,122,923	968,422	25,499,349
1908.....	8,069,838	4,754,298	1,378,624	1,881,817	2,100,078	6,465,038	861,392	25,451,085
1909.....	8,081,111	4,676,315	1,197,556	1,808,436	2,177,813	10,314,755	1,373,181	29,620,169
Totals.....	\$278,667,027	\$138,060,602	\$39,521,519	\$78,309,382	\$49,292,894	\$128,355,112	\$20,097,754	\$732,304,312

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COMPARATIVE TABLE showing Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries of Canada, together with the Value of Fishing Materials employed, from 1880 to 1909.

Year.	VESSELS.			BOATS.		Value of Nets and Seines.	Value of other Fishing Material.	Total Capital. Invested.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Value.			
			\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
1880... ..	1,181	45,323	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	3,936,582
1881... ..	1,120	48,389	1,765,870	26,108	696,710	970,617	679,852	4,113,049
1882... ..	1,140	42,845	1,749,717	26,747	833,137	1,351,193	823,938	4,757,985
1883... ..	1,198	48,106	2,023,045	25,825	733,186	1,243,366	1,070,930	5,120,527
1884... ..	1,182	42,747	1,866,711	24,287	741,727	1,191,579	1,224,646	5,014,663
1885... ..	1,177	48,728	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,284	2,604,285	6,697,459
1886... ..	1,133	44,605	1,890,411	28,187	850,545	1,263,152	2,720,187	6,814,295
1887... ..	1,168	44,845	1,989,840	28,092	875,316	1,499,328	2,384,356	6,748,840
1888... ..	1,137	33,247	2,017,558	27,384	859,953	1,594,992	2,390,502	6,863,005
1889... ..	1,100	44,936	2,064,918	29,555	965,010	1,591,085	2,149,138	6,770,151
1890... ..	1,069	43,084	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,695,358	2,600,147	7,372,641
1891... ..	1,027	39,377	2,125,355	30,438	1,007,815	1,644,892	2,598,124	7,376,186
1892... ..	988	37,205	2,112,875	30,513	1,041,972	1,475,043	3,017,945	7,647,835
1893... ..	1,104	40,096	2,246,373	31,508	955,109	1,637,707	3,174,404	8,681,557
1894... ..	1,178	41,768	2,409,029	34,102	1,009,189	1,921,352	4,099,546	9,439,116
1895... ..	1,121	37,829	2,318,290	34,268	1,014,057	1,713,190	4,208,311	9,253,848
1896... ..	1,217	42,447	2,041,130	35,398	1,110,920	2,146,934	4,527,267	9,826,251
1897... ..	1,184	40,679	1,701,239	37,693	1,128,682	1,955,304	4,585,569	9,370,794
1898... ..	1,154	38,011	1,707,180	38,675	1,136,943	2,075,928	4,940,046	9,860,097
1899... ..	1,178	38,508	1,716,973	38,538	1,195,856	2,162,876	5,074,135	10,149,840
1900... ..	1,212	41,307	1,940,329	38,930	1,248,171	2,405,860	5,395,765	10,990,125
1901... ..	1,231	40,358	2,417,680	38,186	1,212,297	2,312,187	5,549,136	11,491,300
1902... ..	1,296	49,888	2,620,661	41,667	1,199,598	2,103,621	5,382,079	11,805,959
1903... ..	1,343	42,712	2,755,150	40,943	1,338,003	2,305,444	5,842,857	12,241,454
1904... ..	1,316	43,025	2,592,527	41,938	1,376,165	2,189,666	6,198,584	12,356,942
1905... ..	1,384	41,640	2,813,834	41,463	1,373,337	2,310,503	6,383,218	12,880,897
1906... ..	1,439	40,827	2,841,875	39,634	1,462,374	2,426,341	7,824,975	14,555,565
1907... ..	1,390	36,902	2,731,888	38,711	1,437,196	2,266,722	8,374,440	14,826,592
1908... ..	1,441	40,818	3,571,871	39,965	1,696,856	2,283,127	7,957,500	15,508,275
1909... ..	1,750	37,662	3,393,121	41,170	1,855,629	2,572,820	9,626,362	17,357,932

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COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the Number of Men employed in the Fishing Industry since 1895.

Year.	Number of Persons in Lobster Canneries and Fish-houses.	Number of Men in Vessels.	Number of Men in Boats.	Total Number of Fishermen.	Total Number of Persons in Fishing Industry.
1895.....	13,030	9,804	61,530	71,334	84,364
1896.....	14,175	9,735	65,502	75,237	89,412
1897.....	15,165	8,879	70,080	78,959	94,124
1898.....	16,548	8,657	72,877	81,534	98,082
1899.....	18,708	8,970	70,893	79,893	98,601
1900.....	18,205	9,205	71,859	81,064	99,269
1901.....	15,315	9,148	69,142	78,290	93,605
1902.....	13,563	9,123	68,678	77,801	91,364
1903.....	14,018	9,304	69,830	79,134	93,152
1904.....	13,981	9,236	68,109	77,345	91,326
1905.....	14,037	9,366	73,505	82,871	96,908
1906.....	12,317	8,458	67,646	76,104	88,421
1907.....	11,442	8,089	63,165	71,254	82,696
1908.....	13,753	8,550	62,520	71,070	84,823
1909.....	21,694	7,931	60,732	68,663	90,357

FISHERIES EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The statement of the total expenditure and revenue in connection with the fisheries of Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31 last, forms Appendix No. 1 of this report.

The total expenditure amounted to \$1,149,577.07 divided amongst the various services as follows:—

Salaries and disbursements of fishery officers, \$173,271.52; fish breeding, \$180,345.65; fisheries protection service, \$295,443.47; miscellaneous expenditure, \$345,294.58; and \$155,221.85, distributed as fishing bounty.

The total amount received as revenue from fishing licenses, fines, &c., during the same period, in the different provinces, was \$85,070.56, which includes the sum of \$10,876.78 paid by United States vessels as *modus vivendi* fees.

FISHING BOUNTY.

The fishermen of the maritime provinces received the sum of \$155,221.85 as bounty on their respective catches of sea fish for the season 1909-10.

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The number of claims received during the year was 13,001 and the number paid 12,956, being 885 less than in the previous year.

The sum of \$57,631.50 was paid to 874 vessels and their crews, a decrease of 51 vessels.

To boats and boat fishermen was paid the sum of \$97,590.35, the number of boats being 12,082, and boat fishermen 20,129, a decrease of 828 and 1,540 respectively.

The amount of bounty expended in each province for 1909-10 was as follows:— in Nova Scotia, \$95,413.60; in New Brunswick, \$15,480.15; in Prince Edward Island, \$8,973.85; and in Quebec, \$35,354.

Since the inception of the system in 1882 the sum of \$4,421,037.52 has been paid to fishermen, and vessel and boat owners to encourage them in the development of their industry.

The regulations governing the payment of the bounty, as well as the particulars respecting its distribution form Appendix No. 2 of this report.

FISH BREEDING.

The annual report on this service by Mr. F. H. Cunningham, Superintendent of Fish Culture, will be found at Appendix No. 13 of this report.

The total number of fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion is 37, located as follows:—

Nova Scotia—Three salmon and two lobster hatcheries.

New Brunswick—Three salmon and two lobster hatcheries.

Prince Edward Island—One salmon and two lobster hatcheries.

Quebec—Four salmon and trout, two salmon, and two lobster hatcheries.

Ontario—One whitefish, three salmon-trout, one pickerel hatchery and one bass pond.

Manitoba—Three whitefish hatcheries.

British Columbia—Eight salmon hatcheries.

The total output of incubated fry of various kinds from these hatcheries during the season of 1909-10 amounted to over 1,024 million.

OYSTER CULTURE.

An interesting report on this service for 1909-10, by the department's oyster expert, forms Appendix No. 14 of this report.

THE FISHERIES STAFF.

The outside staff of the fisheries branch of this department numbers 1,200. There are 20 inspectors of fisheries and 108 overseers with magisterial powers ex-officio,

besides 680 guardians temporarily employed to assist in the protection of the fisheries, apart from the 255 men composing the crews of the fleet of fishery cruisers.

The officers in charge of our fish breeding establishments, with their permanent assistants, aggregate over 100, besides many others who are required in the busy season.

A list of the various permanent outside officers and overseers forms Appendix No. 15 of this report.

THE FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

For the protection of our fisheries on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in the inland waters, thirteen vessels were employed, carrying an aggregate of 255 men.

There were 93 *modus vivendi* licenses issued to United States vessels during 1909-10, the revenue from which amounted to \$10,876.78 being an increase of 12 vessels and \$1,082.08.

Altogether 254 United States vessels made use of Canadian ports on the Atlantic coast, making in the aggregate 1,401 entries.

On the Pacific coast, the aggregate number of entries made by United States vessels into Canadian ports was 73 in the course of the year.

A detailed report on this service, along with detailed statements of the number of United States vessel entries, &c., by Rear-Admiral Kingsmill, Officer Commanding the Marine Service of Canada, forms Appendix No. 16 of this report.

PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF THE FISHERIES ACT.

A return showing the number of prosecutions for violation of the Fisheries Act, the nature of the offences, and the amount of penalties imposed and collected throughout the various provinces of the Dominion, during the fiscal year 1909-10, forms Appendix No. 17 of this report. There is an increase of 98 in the number of cases prosecuted.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The annual report by Mr. Andrew Halkett, the Department's naturalist, forms Appendix No. 18 of this report.

In it are embraced a report on biological researches carried on at the Baker Lobster Pound, Fourchu, Cape Breton, respecting the natural history of the lobster; remarks on the fishery exhibit at the New Westminster exhibition; supplementary observations on certain lakes in the province of Alberta; remarks on a 'Check-list of the fishes of Canada and Newfoundland'; and a report on the Fisheries Museum at Ottawa.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

At the end of this report there are appended photographs of the dogfish reduction works at Canso and Clark's harbour, and of scenes connected with the salmon and halibut fisheries of British Columbia.

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CONCLUSION.

Generally speaking, the fisheries of the Dominion were prosecuted throughout the year 1909-10 in the usual energetic manner, and while it is gratifying to be able to report that the efforts of our fishermen have resulted in a decided increase in the total value of fish landed, it is to be regretted that the increase was confined largely to one part of our coasts.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,

Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SPECIAL APPENDED REPORTS

I

THE OYSTER FISHERY OF THE CANADIAN
ATLANTIC COAST

BY

WILLIAM A. FOUND

Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

II

THE NON-PROGRESSION OF THE ATLANTIC
FISHERIES OF CANADA

BY

JOHN J. COWIE

Of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

SPECIAL APPENDED REPORT—I.

THE OYSTER FISHERY ON THE CANADIAN ATLANTIC COAST.

BY WM. A. FOUND, DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

The writer is in no sense of the term a scientist, and the subject is therefore approached and dealt with from an entirely practical standpoint, in the hope that practical minds may be turned to the possibilities of an abundant harvest, readily convertible into currency, that may be gathered from beneath the limpid waters of the many bays and other costal areas around our Atlantic sea-board.

In British Columbia a different species of oyster from that on the Atlantic coast flourishes, but already private culture has taken a firm foothold there, and is being carried on quite successfully, and doubtless in the course of a few years that province will be a large factor in supplying the markets. Hence, in the present article, attention is entirely devoted to the Atlantic sea-board, where the natural beds have practically altogether been relied on to keep up the supply; but which, owing to comparative exhaustion, do not longer produce in any great quantities.

What the Canadian oyster fishery is, and what it might have been under different conditions, form a subject for serious, and from many points of view, painful reflection; but the possibilities for the future are so magnificent, if proper lines of procedure are adopted and followed, that the subject is one which calls for the closest and most thoughtful attention.

While the table of statistics attached to this report, shows a serious falling off in the yield of the fishery, particularly in more recent years, a study of the fishery itself indicates a still more serious condition of things, and the wonder is that the beds have remained productive so long.

In the earlier days only the best known and most productive beds were resorted to, and as the demand increased, not only did more men resort to the fishery, but greater and greater efforts were made to obtain large catches, so that year after year the beds were raked and re-raked, other and less important beds were resorted to, which being smaller were the sooner denuded, until now the whole oyster-producing areas of the maritime provinces are in a seriously depleted condition.

To obtain an understanding of the conditions under which the fishermen operated, the regulations which were adopted for its control, may, with advantage, first be considered, from which it will be observed that in later years, they have rapidly become more and more restrictive; but notwithstanding, the fishery continues to decline.

REGULATIONS.

Even before Confederation the industry had assumed such proportions as to call for regulation.

In the reign of William IV. an Act was passed by the government of the then colony of Prince Edward Island to prevent the practice of burning live oysters for use as lime, and by another Act, oyster fishing was limited to the residents of the colony. In 1865 regulations were made for leasing by auction certain localities, and persons owning creek lands were encouraged to apply for a grant of their water frontages for oyster culture.

On September 18, 1865, an Act was passed amending the Consolidated Statutes of Canada so as to enable the spending by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the formation of oyster beds and the restocking of exhausted fisheries, of a sum not exceeding \$1,000 per year.

This provision was continued and amplified following confederation by 'An Act for the Regulation of Fishing and protection of Fisheries,' assented to May 22, 1868, subsections 5 and 6 of section 15 of which read as follows:—

'5. The minister may authorize to be expended annually any sum appropriated by parliament for the formation of oyster beds in various waters, and places found adapted for that purpose, and transplanting oysters, and towards restocking exhausted fisheries by natural or artificial means. * * * *

'6. With a view to protect the oyster beds in different parts of the bays and coasts of the Dominion, it shall not be lawful for any person to take oysters, or in any way to injure or disturb such oyster beds, excepting during times and on terms permitted by regulation or regulations under this Act, under a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars nor less than forty dollars, together with the forfeiture of the vessel and all the apparatus employed therein, and in default of payment, the party convicted shall be imprisoned for not less than one month, nor more than two months.'

and on May 28, 1868, an order in council was approved, under the authority of the Fisheries Act, providing a close season for oyster fishing, from June 1, to September 1 in each year.

No further change was made in the law until August 8, 1885, when an order in council was approved, amending the one above cited, so as to extend the close season for oyster fishing to September 15th in each year.

This amended close season was continued in the Consolidated Fishery Regulations of July 18, 1889.

On September 1, 1891, an order in council was approved, setting apart a certain area in Shediac harbour, New Brunswick, for the purpose of natural and artificial oyster culture.

On February 9, 1892, an order in council was adopted prohibiting oyster fishing through the ice.

On December 16, 1892, the order in council of September 1 of that year was amended so as to increase the area set apart in Shediac harbour, and on December 28, 1893, the first extended code of regulations was adopted which were as follows—

'1. No person shall fish for, or catch, oysters without a lease or license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

'2. The owner, person or persons interested in a fishing boat employed in the oyster fishery shall cause a memorandum in writing, setting forth the name of the owner, person or persons interested, to be filed with the local fishery officer, who, if no valid objection exists, may, under instructions from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, issue a fishery license for the same, and any boat or fishing apparatus used without such license, shall be deemed to be illegal and liable to forfeiture, together with the oysters caught therein, and the owner or person using the same shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by the Fisheries Act.

'3. All boats fishing for oysters shall have a registration number corresponding with that of the license legibly marked or painted on the bow of the boat, in white coloured letters on a black ground, and the initial letter of the port to which such boat belongs, such letters to be at least eight inches in length.

'4. Oysters shall not be fished for, caught, killed, bought, sold or had in possession between June 1 and September 15, in each year, both days inclusive.

'5. Fishing for oysters, or any other shell fish through the ice is prohibited.

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'6. No person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession any round oysters of a less size than two inches in diameter of shell, nor any long oysters measuring less than three inches of outer shell.

'Round oysters of a less size than two inches in diameter, and long oysters measuring less than three inches on the outer shell that may be accidentally caught, shall be returned to the water alive, at the cost and risk of the person so fishing, on whom, in every case, shall devolve the proof of actual liberation.

'Provided always, that persons holding fishery licenses may obtain from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, permission to fish for and catch small oysters for the purpose of planting or stocking oyster beds.

'7. Fishing for oysters is prohibited on Sunday, and from sunset to sunrise on any other day of the week.

'8. No person shall dig mussel mud within two hundred yards from any live oyster bed, and then only at such place or places as may be prescribed in writing by a fishery officer.

'9. The use of rakes for the purpose of taking oysters on any beds prepared or planted by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, is prohibited.'

On February 7, 1894, an area in Tracadie Harbour, Antigonish county, Nova Scotia, was set apart for the natural and artificial propagation of oysters.

On September 10, 1896, the use of drags or dredges on the public beds of Prince Edward Island, was prohibited for that season.

This regulation was repeated for the season of 1898 by order in council of June 20 of that year and again in the seasons of 1900 and 1901 by orders in council of March 27, 1900, and May 11, 1901.

On September 13, 1901, an order in council was adopted extending the close season to the 22nd September, and on the 21st May, 1905, it was still further extended so as to prohibit fishing from May 21 to September 22, both days inclusive, it being provided that the change would be effective in Richmond Bay, Prince Edward Island, only, in 1904, and elsewhere in 1905, and the size limit for oysters was increased to three inches, for round oysters and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches for long oysters. It was, however, provided that the minister might give permission to take small oysters for stocking purposes.

About the year 1900, the quahaug or hard-shell clam fishery, which previously had been carried on in a small and desultory way, sprang into prominence, following the opening thereof of large and remunerative markets in the United States, and in the course of a few years, it by far outstripped the oyster fishery both in volume and value. As a natural consequence, the fishermen in many localities concentrated their energy on the quahaug fishery, and desired to be allowed to take quahaugs wherever they could be found, regardless of the effect upon the oyster fishery, as it was entirely of secondary value.

Oysters lie on the top of the beds and require a smooth, firm surface. Quahaugs, on the other hand, burrow in the mud, and are found broadcast, in the tidal rivers, bays, harbours, &c., around the coasts. They find a home in the mud even on the edges of the oyster beds, and frequently they are located in large numbers on soft spots scattered over the beds themselves.

Quahaugs are taken with rakes, having long iron teeth. The rakes are driven into the mud and are lifted to the boat's edge loaded with mud, and any quahaugs that may be found therein are removed and the mud thrown back into the water.

The use of such rakes on the oyster beds themselves will be readily appreciated. The crust would be broken through, and the whole surface roughened. Moreover, the mud and silt that would be carried away by the tides and currents when the rakes were being lifted, or when it was thrown back therefrom into the water, would be carried over all the area round about, and finally deposited on the surface of the beds, not only smothering the oysters thereon, but ruining the possibility of a favourable 'set' of

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spat, as such will only adhere to hard, clean surfaces. This latter detrimental effect would be also experienced when quahaug fishing was being carried on anywhere in the near vicinity of oyster beds.

Hence, a new but grave enemy to the permanence of the natural oyster beds arose, in the instance of a somewhat kindred fishery, of considerably greater value, necessitating its control, and from the point of view of the protection of the fishery itself, its needless curtailment, if the oyster fishery was to be maintained.

This, it may be added, by way of parenthesis, is one of the perplexing conditions that so frequently arise in the protection of the fisheries generally.

An order in council was accordingly approved, on the 22nd October, 1901, providing that fishing for quahaugs in the bays, harbours and other waters of Canada, where oysters were taken, should be restricted to areas marked out by the local fishery officer.

On November 14, 1901, to prevent further destruction of the beds in the locality by mud diggers, a regulation was adopted prohibiting mud-digging in a certain portion of Trout river, Prince county, Prince Edward Island; also in a portion of Bideford river in the same county.

As, however, the oyster fishery was still going down, on April 15, 1907, a regulation was adopted, extending the close season from May 21 to September 22, both days inclusive, to from April 1 to September 30, both days inclusive.

As the fishing of oysters through the ice had already been prohibited, the effect of this regulation was to curtail fishing to what might be carried on between October 1 and the time the ice makes in the fall, which taking into consideration the tempestuous weather usually prevailing at that season of the year, limited fishing to about a month or six weeks in the year.

The same regulation, with a view to further safeguarding the beds and fishery, prohibited the use of any implements on oyster beds, other than the ordinary oyster tongs and rakes.

These regulations, with the various amendments, were embodied in the Consolidated General Fishery Regulations, adopted by order in council of September 12, 1907, and have not since been changed in any way. They are as follows:—

‘1. No person shall fish for or catch oysters without a lease or license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

2. The owner, person or persons interested in a fishing boat employed in the oyster fishery shall cause a memorandum in writing, setting forth the name of the owner, person or persons interested, to be filed with the local fishery officer, who, if no valid objection exists, may, under instructions from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, issue a fishery license for the same, and any boat or fishing apparatus used without such license, shall be deemed to be illegal and liable to forfeiture, together with oysters caught therein, and the owner or person using the same shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by the Fisheries Act.

‘3. All boats fishing for oysters shall have a registration number corresponding with that of the license legibly marked or painted on the bow of the boat, in white coloured letters on a black ground, and the initial letter of the port to which such boat belongs, such letters to be at least eight inches in length.

‘4. Oysters shall not be fished for, caught, killed, bought, sold, or had in possession from April 1 to September 30, both days inclusive, in each year.

‘5. Fishing for oysters or any other shell fish through the ice is prohibited.

‘6. No person shall fish for, catch, kill or buy, sell or have in possession any round oysters of a less size than three inches in diameter of shell, nor any long oysters measuring less than three and a half inches of outer shell.

Round oysters of a less size than three inches in diameter, and long oysters measuring less than three and a half inches on the outer shell, and that may be accidentally caught, shall be returned to the water alive, at the cost and risk of the

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person so fishing, on whom, in every case, shall devolve the proof of actual liberation.

‘Provided always that persons holding fishery licenses, may obtain from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, permission to fish for and catch small oysters for the purpose of planting or stocking oyster beds.

‘7. Fishing for oysters is prohibited on Sunday, and from sunset to sunrise on any other day of the week.

‘8. (a) No person shall dig mussel mud within 200 yards from any live oyster bed, and then only at such place or places as may be prescribed in writing by a fishery officer.

‘(b) No person shall dig mussel mud in Trout river, Prince county, Prince Edward Island, excepting above a line drawn from Peter Miller’s Middle point to a point of land at the end of Yeo’s portage road.

‘(c) No person shall dig mussel mud in Bideford river, Prince county, Prince Edward Island, excepting above a line drawn from Bideford shipyard to Colin McKay’s point, including Pawes creek.

‘9. The use of rakes for the purpose of taking oysters on any beds prepared or planted by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, is prohibited.

‘10. The use, for taking oysters on oyster beds, of quahaug rakes, tongs operated by purchase power, or tongs or rakes other than the ordinary ones now in use in oyster-fishing in the provinces of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, is prohibited.

‘11. All the waters of the York or North river, Queen’s county, Prince Edward Island, included between the bridge from Poplar island to the west shore on the said river and a due east and west line drawn from the mouth of Forkey creek to the opposite shore, are hereby set apart for the natural and artificial propagation of oysters.

‘12. All the waters of Big Tracadie harbour lying east of a line drawn due north and south (true) across the narrowest part of the entrance of the West Arm, situated at Tracadie, in the county of Antigonish, in the province of Nova Scotia, are hereby set apart for the natural and artificial propagation of oysters.

‘13. All the waters of Shediac harbour, extending from a line drawn south, 67° west (due west magnetic) from Mr. Petitpas’ house on Shediac island, to Mr. Wilbur’s tannery, on the north side of Wilbur’s cove, southwardly to a line drawn from the south extremity of Snake point, 50° 7’ 30” west (west by south $\frac{1}{2}$ south magnetic) to the corner of Moncton road, the points where the boundary lines above described cut the high water on shore being marked in each case by a square cedar post, inscribed O. R., and the whole including below low water mark an area of 980 acres, be the same more or less.

‘And all the waters of Shediac harbour extending from a straight line drawn south 60° 19’ east, between the station established on the south shore of Shediac island, at its mouth, being the point of Shediac island (this being the north limit of the said reserve) and the north boundary of the reserves set apart by the next preceding paragraph, the whole containing an area of 482 acres, more or less.’

THE OYSTER AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF OYSTER BEDS.

As to the excellence of the quality of the Canadian oyster, there is no question. Not only has it received the highest awards at the different exhibitions at which exhibits have been made, but the price received therefor is extremely high, the Malpeque oyster—the fame of which is broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the country—which grows on the natural beds in Richmond bay, on the north shore of Prince Edward Island, usually bringing the fishermen from \$6 to \$7 per barrel, of two and

one-half bushels, whereas a barrel of the same size, in the state of Virginia say, would not bring the producer more than about \$1.40 as a general thing, and yet the fishermen on the Virginia beds would make more in a day, or in a season, than an operator on the famous Malpeque beds, owing altogether to the differences in the quantities taken.

The question immediately arises as to the reason for this tremendous difference in productiveness, and the answer is not far to seek: In Canada the natural beds are practically altogether relied on. In Virginia artificial oyster culture is the great feature in production.

The present conditions in Canada ought not to exist, and should not be allowed to continue. That artificial oyster culture could be carried on along practically the whole coasts of the maritime provinces is amply demonstrated by the fact that natural beds exist, or have existed at intervals. In New Brunswick, natural beds have been found between the Caraquet Banks, at Caraquet, St. Simon, Shippigan harbour, and Gully Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Bay du Vin, and many other places, in Miramichi bay; Kouchibouguac, Richibucto, Buctouche, Cocagne, Shediac and Bay Verte. In Nova Scotia oyster beds have been found at River Philip, Pugwash, Tatamagouche, River John, Pictou, Tracadie, Mabou, Margaree, Sydney and nearly everywhere in the Bras d'Or lakes, Albert bridge, Country harbour, St. Mary's river, Liscomb harbour and Jeddore head, and practically the whole coast line of Prince Edward Island is dotted with oyster beds.

At the present time there are possibly 5,000 acres of producing natural beds in New Brunswick, 4,300 acres in Prince Edward Island, and 1,250 acres in Nova Scotia, or in all 10,550 acres. The area that might be made oyster-producing, with the expenditure of some capital, and considerable industry and energy is, broadly speaking, limitless, as the conditions as previously stated, appear favourable for oyster culture, on practically the whole coast.

Even as long ago as 1889, Canada imported 1,698 barrels of oysters in the shell, 234,502 gallons in bulk, and 198,543 pounds in tins, and it was then claimed that only one-third of the oysters consumed in Canada were produced there.

During the fiscal year, which ended on March 31, 1910, there were imported into Canada from the United States, 4,150 barrels in the shell, 226,128 gallons in bulk, 454,850 cans of one pint and under, 17,258 cans containing over one pint, but not more than one quart, and 37,703 lbs. otherwise prepared, or preserved, the total value of which is placed at \$368,412.

There is no valid reason why, under proper conditions, the supply of Canadian oysters should not only be great enough to fully supply our own markets, but to enable an export trade to be carried on as well.

HISTORY.

It seems most probable that many oyster beds ceased to be productive long before the Cabots first sighted the shores of this continent, as beds have been cut through which were thirty feet in thickness, made up of mud and decomposed shells throughout. In the natural process of reproduction and decay, the unfished oyster beds would year after year rise nearer the surface of the water, until finally they would come within reach of the winter ice, the weight of the heavy masses of which moving over the beds, would soon kill off the oysters. In fact beds have frequently risen so high as to be exposed at every low tide.

The equipment required to carry on oyster fishing is cheap, a small boat and a pair of tongs or a rake being all that is really necessary. In fact in the earlier days, the boats used were estimated to cost ten dollars, and the tongs or rake one dollar, so that for the small sum of eleven dollars a person desirous of engaging in the fishery could fit himself out. Of course barrels were also needed; but empty flour barrels could be had from the grocers for twelve and one-half cents each.

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Under such conditions practically any one who had the opportunity and inclination, could arrange to engage in the oyster fishery. No restrictions were considered necessary in the early days, and that even live oysters were largely used for other than food purposes is evidenced by the fact that during the reign of William IV., an Act was passed by the then colony of Prince Edward Island prohibiting the burning of live lobsters for lime.

It will thus be seen that the oyster fishery was quite largely carried on from early times, and that even before confederation the fishery was overworked is clear from the fact that the earliest reports of this department indicate an over-exploited fishery, and as a consequence, seriously depleted beds.

In his annual reports, in the early days of the Dominion, the inspector of fisheries for the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Mr. W. H. Venning, who was one of the ablest officers ever on the staff of the department, referred to the denuded condition of the hitherto most productive beds, and urged the advisability of further protecting the existing beds and planting new ones in favourable localities, and particularly the leasing of areas to private individuals. In his report for 1873 he stated that 'the simplest, wisest and most effective means of increasing the production of oysters in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is to lease all localities favourable to their growth, (whether old beds exist there or not) on such terms as will induce practical men to invest capital in their cultivation. This is the means adopted in other countries, and no other will, in my opinion, ever succeed.'

The pity is that this advice was not largely acted upon at that time, as intervening experience has the more clearly shown that even the most highly protective regulations, adequately enforced, will not, unaided, provide against a failure of the fishery on natural beds.

The reasons for this are obvious. In the first place, the natural beds are comparatively small in area, and it is quite impossible to control the number of persons engaging in the fishery, as the beds are public property. Then, again, the fishery is of a character, and is carried on at a season that makes it readily possible for others than ordinary fishermen to engage in it, and with an increasing demand for oysters, at attractive prices, the incentive for taking this means of adding to the ordinary source of income, is not light. As the supply of oysters begin to fail, greater efforts are made to keep up at least the usual catch, and the whole oyster-producing area is so raked and re-raked that it is scraped bare of a sufficient quantity of mature oysters to sufficiently seed the beds.

While the statistics appended to this report appear to indicate a comparatively steady fishery until recent years, it must not be concluded that the supply was kept up from the same beds. The fact is that as the larger and better beds became exhausted, those which at first were not considered worth exploiting were resorted to, and being smaller and not so productive, the sooner gave out. Also minor patches of beds were from year to year being found in the vicinity of the larger ones, which, owing to their insignificant size, had not previously been located, and being well stocked, aided in keeping up the supply; but as all such have now been located and worked, there is small reason to hope that the future can do otherwise than show a continual decrease in the present small yield, unless new methods are adopted.

The extraordinary productiveness particularly of some of the larger beds, notwithstanding excessive fishing from year to year, calls for more than passing notice, as it indicates what could be done, in such localities at least, by means of private culture.

Let us take, for instance, Richmond or Malpeque bay, Prince Edward Island, which has probably 3,000 acres of oyster beds. As long ago as the season of 1883, boats to the number of 150 operated there, with two men to a boat, and the average catches then made were six barrels per boat per day, or three barrels per man.

This heavy fishing had been going on for years before, and with increasing energy since, and yet the bay, though seriously depleted, yielding pecks now where barrels were taken then, is still productive.

While the existing regulations limit oyster fishing to practically a month or six weeks, between the 1st October and the time the ice makes in the fall—the weather usually being too stormy in November to permit of oyster fishing operations—and provide a size limit below which oysters may not be taken, in the earlier days it will be remembered that the only restriction on the fishermen was a close season from the 1st June to the 15th September, there being no stipulation as to size, or fishing through the ice.

The result was that the fishermen, with little thought for the future, did not take time to cull their catches when on the beds; but took everything to shore, where culling took place, and the smaller oysters were then thrown away and wasted, instead of being replaced on the beds, and left there to help keep up the future supply.

Great harm was also done the fishery by fishing through the ice. In this fishery, a rake with curved iron teeth, and a handle about forty feet long was used. It was inserted through a hole cut in the ice, and the area round about, as far as the rake would reach, was covered, thus not only breaking up the surface of the oyster bed, but bringing a pile of mud, shells, &c., immediately under the hole, and all small oysters taken were left on the ice to freeze and perish.

In fact it was estimated by a commission, which in 1887 investigated the conditions and requirements of the fishery, that from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels of undersized oysters were being annually destroyed without benefit to any one, by being taken ashore and thrown away during the spring and autumn fishery, and left on the ice to perish during the winter fishery.

MUD-DIGGING.

A practice exists in the Maritime Provinces, which, so far as the writer can ascertain, is unknown in any other portion of the globe, viz., mud-digging.

The oyster beds, which have been built up through the process of ages, consist largely of decomposed oyster shells, and marine deposits, and contain a very large percentage of lime.

The soil, of at least Prince Edward Island, is a light sandy loam, from disintegrated red sandstone, and so deficient in lime, it has been stated as to effervesce with acids, making the use of lime proper, or substances containing it, an absolute necessity. Hence the digging up of the oyster beds, as a means of economically finding the required lime, suggested itself, as the work could be carried on most readily in the winter time, through the ice, when the farmer has time to spare, and when the hauling is good.

The mud is usually called 'mussel-mud,' and it is possible that this misnomer saved it for a long time from attracting that attention which ultimately resulted in its regulation.

Machines called 'mud-diggers' were built for raising the mud, consisting of a strong wooden frame-work, about eight feet high, and ten or twelve feet wide, and from 25 to 30 feet long. At one end is a capstan, around which a string chain is wound, which is carried through a block at the other end, and attached to what is known as a 'scoop,' consisting of long, sharp iron teeth, somewhat in the shape of a large spoon, which is fastened to a long wooden handle, the length of which depends on the depth of water in which mud digging is to be carried on. The scoop is on a hinge, and can be 'tripped' from the opposite end of the handle by the men operating it, so as to readily empty the contents into the sleighs. To the capstan a long arm is attached, to the

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outer end of which a horse, or, if required, a team of horses is hitched, thus providing the power for raising the scoop full of mud, the chain being wound round the capstan as the horse or horses turn it.

As those seeking the so-called 'mussel-mud' wished to obtain it as readily and easily as possible, the largest beds were chosen, without any regard as to whether or not it was a producing oyster bed, and at the beginning, a large hole, through which to operate the scoop was cut, at the edge of the bed, and when all the mud that could be taken just there was obtained, the 'digger' was moved on ten feet or so, and the hole enlarged to that extent, and so on until the whole bed was cut through.

The amount of mud that has been taken in this way is enormous. As long ago as 1880, it was estimated that at least 200,000 loads were taken from around the coast of Prince Edward Island, and this amount was there largely increased by those living inland in later years, having it shipped to them by the railway.

In this way, it is not too much to say that thousands of acres of producing beds have been destroyed, not only by being cut to pieces, but the silt carried away by the water when the mud was being raised, depositing upon the live oysters on adjacent areas, would smother them, and so cause their death.

This, of course, is not an entirely one-sided question, as it has been strongly urged that the yearly increased yields of the farms on account of the use of the mud was much in excess of the value of the annual output of the oyster fishery; but on this point even the farmers are not agreed amongst themselves. There can be no doubt that the first applications of the lime fertilizer was answered by a vast increase in the acreage yield; but it is evident that in many instances the truth of the old adage:—

'The use of lime without manure, will make the farm and farmer poor,' has been experienced, following continual applications of the stimulating material.

As will be observed from the portion of this article under the heading 'Regulations,' besides mud-digging now being altogether prohibited in certain places, no one is allowed to engage in it within 200 yards of a live oyster bed, and then only on such areas as may be described in writing by a fishery officer; but it is a pity that the matter was not so dealt with at a much earlier date, as there are considerable areas scattered about on which mud-digging could be carried on, without any grave danger to the future of the oyster industry.

A highly interesting course is pursued by the farmers in obtaining this mud in at least one instance in the knowledge of the writer, viz.: in the Southwest river, at the district of Clinton, Prince Edward Island.

A large oyster bed formed there through the process of the ages, and grew so high that nearly its whole surface was exposed at every low tide, so that oyster life was practically destroyed on it; but the farmers were unable to avail themselves of it, as owing to the water receding from its surface each tide, the ice could not form on it.

As, however, the water was deep all around it, ice made up to its edges, and the idea was conceived of the farmers working together, and cutting loose a large area of ice of possibly a couple of acres in extent, and at high water, floating it on to the bed, and securely anchoring it to the field ice on the other side.

This was done most successfully, and the mud-diggers hauled on to this ice cake, making it an easy matter to obtain the mud. The practice was followed year after year, and in this way many thousands of tons of the best mud procured, and without injury to the oyster fishery, as the bed had years before ceased to be productive.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE FISHERY.

As long ago as 1886, the inspector of fisheries for New Brunswick, previously referred to, pointed out that the only beds in that province which repaid the labour of raking, were those in Gloucester and Northumberland counties, the valuable beds at Shediac, Shemogue, Cocagne, Buctouche and Richibucto having all been depleted, and as a consequence an abnormal number of fishermen were resorting to the beds that remained productive, so that if something were not done, the fishery would soon be a thing of the past.

Reports of similar conditions were being submitted by the inspectors for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and with a view to obtaining full information, on which to base remedial regulations, a commission, consisting of Messrs. Edward Hackett, Alfred Ogden, W. B. Deacon and J. Hunter Duvar, was in 1887, appointed to investigate and report on the conditions and requirements of the fishery. As the report of this commission is brief, and contains some valuable information and recommendations, it is embraced herein, with the exception of some preliminaries of an unimportant nature, as follows:—

‘The commissioners have personally visited the greater number of the oyster grounds in the four provinces margining the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and have to express their view that the live oyster beds are of much larger extent than they anticipated, and, if judiciously supervised, must form a not unimportant item in the national resources of Canada.

The quality of the oysters on the natural live oyster beds of the lower provinces varies much, owing to the nature of the bottom in oyster waters, the depth, and differing salinity of the water, the shelter, thermal difference, and other natural features that have a bearing on the case.

Along the greater part of the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, east of Gaspé, are evidences that oysters once existed in immense quantities, as is shown by deposits of dead oyster shells, which in places are not less than twenty feet in depth. In some places (but not in all) these beds could be replanted or revived.

The decadence (death) of the oyster in these places is explainable by the encroachment of the sea on the shifting beaches, by the clearing away of forests, altering the shallow margins of the shores, and from other causes too obtruse for the commissioners now to go into.

The commissioners have, however, found that the natural live oyster beds of the provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and perhaps of Cape Breton and elsewhere in Nova Scotia, are of large value as a fishing resource, and that there is much ground available in all the Atlantic maritime provinces for profitable private culture under a liberal system that would induce private persons to devote their care to the industry.

The oyster fishery is different from lobster and other fisheries in that it is prosecuted without expense. A boat worth \$10 and an oyster-tongs, costing \$1, are all the material required. So far as the commissioners can learn, there are no vessels specially built for the oyster trade. Large numbers of schooners move annually to the oyster beds and fish them with their own crews, but these vessels are a part of the ordinary coasting marine and cannot be taken into account as part of the oyster fishing plant. It may be mentioned that for want of a system of registration of license, no account can be obtained of the quantities taken by this fleet of one or two hundred sail. It is, however, evident that much greater quantities of oysters are taken than appear in the official returns. And it is not too much to say that half as many young oysters are destroyed by reckless fishing

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as appear in the Blue-book. Say a further 20,000 to 30,000 barrels recklessly destroyed annually without benefit to any one, and to the great detriment of the beds.

In the absence of any system of registration, the value of plant employed in the Canadian oyster fishery is a matter of mere calculation. Perhaps the following approximates as nearly as possible to accuracy:—

	Value.	Produce last year.
P. E. I.—650 boats and tongs	\$10,650	33,125 barrels.
N. B.—550 boats and tongs	6,150	28,083 “
N. S.—30 boats and tongs	330	1,397 “
Total	\$17,130	62,605 “

An outfit (total first value) of \$17,000 would cover the whole oyster fishery,—giving partial employment during three months to perhaps 1,500 men, who may be described as only ‘occasional fishermen.’

The boats are not used solely for oyster fishing. They are the ordinary all-work boats that every farmer with a water-frontage possesses.

In addition to the floating plant, about sixty thousand barrels are annually required, but these are empty flour barrels at 12½ cents a piece.

It will thus be seen that the oyster fishery is carried on without capital.

There is no regulation of the fishery whatsoever, excepting a close season from June 1 to September 15 inclusive; and shore wardens without boats are utterly powerless to check poaching in the close season.

A series of charts of existing oyster beds and of probable oyster grounds would necessitate prolonged and expensive actual survey, and should be made under the care of a general superintendent of oyster culture.

The commissioners having carefully gone over the evidence, beg to make the following observations and recommendations:—

They would respectfully recommend to Your Honour’s consideration that one general law or regulation should cover the whole of the Canadian Atlantic seaboard, with the following provisions, namely:—

1. That existing oyster beds be reserved to the public, and that their limits be officially defined;

2. That mud-digging be prohibited within sixty yards of any officially recognized workable live oyster bed;

And that suitable portions of bays, creeks, estuaries or harbours be considered closed for oyster fishing, and said closed portions be laid off for the digging of shell manure;

3. That bays of considerable extent in which are many oyster beds be marked off in two or more divisions, and that the divisions be fished only in alternate years;

4. That for the present, the present close season be retained, namely, from June 1 to September 15 in each year, both days inclusive;

5. That under a penalty of forfeiture of boat and appurtenances, no fisherman shall bring ashore (excepting for authorized purposes any ‘round’ oyster that does not measure fully two inches in diameter of shell, nor any long (oblong) oyster that does not measure fully three inches of outer shell, and that possession of such undersized oysters by any person shall be punished by fine;

6. That all winter fishing be prohibited for oysters (Commissioner Ogden dissenting);

7. Temporary or permanent proclamation in close localities where the supply is so nearly exhausted as to warrant closure.

8. That under section 21, subsection 4 of the Fisheries Act a liberal inducement be offered under a system of leases to persons who will undertake under stringent regulations to grow oysters on private beds. That is to say—that a lease be given (under bonds), for not more than nine years (renewable) at a nominal rent for the first three years, conditional on a sufficiency of brood oysters being planted on the area within one year after date of the issue of lease. The government to have a lien on such planted beds;

9. Easy and inexpensive arrangements, by which persons owning water-frontage may lease their own foreshores for oyster culture from the government;

10. That parliament be invited to appropriate a sum or sums for the formation of oyster beds in various waters and places found adapted for that purpose, and for transplanting oysters, and re-stocking exhausted fisheries by natural or artificial means—in accordance with section 21, subsection 5 of the Fisheries Act.

11. The appointment of a responsible officer of fisheries, capable of the position, and to rank with the Superintendent of Pisciculture, as General Superintendent of Oyster Fisheries, and to have general superintendence of all public and private oyster culture;

12. A system of registration of oyster boats, with other details to be arranged by the department.

With reference to clause 12, Mr. Commissioner Ogden moved the insertion of the word 'free' system of registration, &c.

Mr. Commissioner Deacon moved, seconded by Commissioner Duvar that the annual registration fee for oyster-fishing boats be one dollar.—Carried. Mr. Ogden dissenting.

All of which above written report is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Shediac, province of New Brunswick, the fifth day of November, A.D., 1887'.

While no immediate amendment of the laws or regulations followed this report, the matter continued to much engage the department's attention, and in 1891, it formed a subject for serious consideration at a conference of the inspectors of fisheries, which was that year held in Ottawa, when the following conclusions were reached:—

'1. That no fee be charged for licenses.

'2. No one shall fish for, catch, or have in possession, any oysters the product of the Dominion of Canada, between May 1 and September 30 in each year, both days inclusive, and that in all partially depleted beds no fishing in the winter season through the ice be allowed; the several inspectors to furnish the department with a list of such beds, and the department to make the necessary regulations for such prohibition.

'3. No one shall fish for, catch, or possess any "round" oysters under 2 inches in diameter of shell, nor "long" oysters under 3 inches of outer shell. All oysters taken under these dimensions to be immediately restored to the water, under penalty of fine and forfeiture of all materials, implements or appliances used, and the cancellation of the license.

'4. That all productive oyster beds now in existence in the waters of Canada be divided with as little delay as possible into three sections, which sections shall only be fished alternately, one section in each year, under the control of the local fishery officers, upon some general plan prepared by the department.

'5. The committee recommend that the department take the necessary measures to restock as many of the exhausted beds as possible, and that leases or licenses for a term of years be granted to parties willing to cultivate oysters, where no productive beds now exist, upon such conditions as the department may deem best.

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'6. Also, that mud digging be prohibited within 200 yards of any live oyster bed; then only at such place, or places, as may be prescribed by a fishery officer.

This was followed by the prohibiting of taking oysters through the ice.

With a view to having authoritative views as to the best course to pursue, it was decided in 1892, to have an expert, or experts, in the culture of oysters come to Canada, and look into conditions at first hand, and after considerable correspondence, it was arranged that Messrs, Ernest and Frederick Kemp, who had much experience in connection with the operations of the noted Whitstable Oyster Company, the largest, most important and most influential corporation of its kind in Great Britain, to come to Canada, and they reached this country on June 5 of that year, and at once proceeded to Shediac harbour, and began an examination of the conditions existing there. After careful examination of the whole bay, they reported it to be a suitable place for oyster culture, and on their recommendation it was decided to set apart a large portion of the bay for the natural and artificial propagation of oysters.

The experts went from Shediac to the other portions of the coast where oyster beds were found, and from that province to Prince Edward Island, and on all hands found that though the beds were frequently badly cut to pieces by mud-digging, conditions were of a character to provide against 'the Canadian oyster beds becoming depleted, if the laws of nature were observed, and their recommendations carried out.'

Richmond bay they found to be 'nothing short of a gold mine.' Its resources they considered enormous, and though the beds covered a large area, and were well stocked with oysters and brood, in not a single instance did they find a marine enemy to the oyster.

On the completion of their work in the fall of 1892, Mr. Frederick Kemp was allowed to return home, and Mr. Ernest Kemp was engaged for a further period of three years, following which he was appointed permanently as an oyster expert, and has since been employed off the coast of the maritime provinces, in preparing and afterwards restocking depleted areas, and generally in improving the natural beds. He has done much for the fishery; but notwithstanding it has been continually going down, and that it must continue to do so, more rapidly than ever, under present conditions, is unfortunately all that can be expected.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

While the productive and reproductive capabilities of the natural beds have been shown to be nothing short of phenomenal, it is clear from the foregoing that they have now been so seriously depleted as to render it practically impossible for a sufficient seeding of the beds to keep up the supply, and when this point is reached, the practical depletion of the beds is imminent. In fact, so small are the catches now made, that it is only the extraordinarily high prices obtainable for the oysters, that makes the prosecution of the fishery worth while.

From the regulations it will be observed that the fishing season has from time to time been shortened, until now it is in practice, only about six weeks each year; that areas have been set apart from fishing operations for different periods; and that only the least capable fishing engine—the ordinary tongs and oyster rakes—are allowed.

No permanent benefit can result from the setting apart for a brief period of years, any particular area, as even if it becomes well restocked, the fishermen from all about resort to it when it is reopened, so that in a season or two it will be so thoroughly scraped as to be, if anything, in a worse condition than before.

In the warmer waters, off the coast of the United States, oysters reach maturity in three years, after which they begin to deteriorate and die; but it may be that growth is slightly slower in our colder waters.

It has frequently been suggested that as a means of saving the natural beds, they should be divided into sections and each section fished in alternate years, so that if the different producing areas were divided each into three sections, one would be fished each year, and each one would therefore have alternately two years rest; but apart from the question of the feasibility of this course, it would appear of rather doubtful expediency.

In the first, place it would be extremely difficult to satisfactorily lay off the areas, and with oysters as scarce as they are now, the difficulty of enforcing such an arrangement will be quite obvious from the fact that at one time two-thirds of the fishing area would be taken from the fishermen, who are now all too crowded.

Again, the beds are not even in their production, so that while one season the take of oysters might be fairly satisfactory, the next year it might be next thing to nil.

Possibly a more important consideration still is the fact that the closing of an area under certain conditions, is its death warrant, as may be seen from the many dead beds scattered around the coast before being exploited by man at all. If the current is sluggish, weeds will grow luxuriously, and soon spread over the whole area, if not destroyed by fishing operations, or otherwise, so that the oyster spat floating about would not be caught, having no clean shells and such like to settle upon, and in a very short time the area would be ruined.

Then, again, Starfish, one of the oysters worst enemies, is reported to be making its appearance in considerable numbers, and if left undisturbed to multiply, they, and not the young oysters, would soon be in possession of the beds.

A certain amount of working on the beds improves their condition, as it rids them of weeds and cleans up the shells, leaving the conditions favourable for the oyster spat to 'set.'

In short, experience everywhere has shown, that unassisted, the natural beds can not supply an increasing demand, and the result of attempting to force them to do so, even though safeguarding the position by the most restrictive regulations, must inevitably result in the utter spoliation of the beds sooner or later.

One thing, and one thing only, can save the situation in Canada, viz., oyster culture by private enterprise.

OYSTER CULTURE.

Before dealing with the possibilities of private oyster culture in Canada, it will be of advantage to look at what has been done in such connection elsewhere, and while it is interesting to follow such operations in the different countries of the world where they are carried on, it will be more useful to concentrate attention to where the conditions are in most respects similar to our own, viz., on the eastern coast of the United States. What has been done there in the way of cultivating oysters, stupendous though it is, there seems to be no reason that we should not do.

According to the statistical abstract of the United States for 1909, the oyster fishery yielded \$15,713,002, and it must not be forgotten that the valuation placed on oysters is approximately one-fourth that here, so that the same quantity of oysters if produced in Canada would be valued at over \$60,000,000, or about double the present value of our whole fisheries.

Another feature should not be overlooked. There has been no paternalism in connection with the United States oyster fishery, the industry having been required to be self-sustaining.

In the United States instead of the regulations and administration of the fisheries being in the hands of the federal government, each state attends to its own fisheries, both as to the provision of the laws, and their enforcement.

So far as the oyster fishery is concerned, the common practice is for the state to place it in the hands of a board consisting of from three to five members, who hold

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office for four years, the chairman and secretary being paid salaries and the others paid their travelling expenses, and while a certain amount of money is appropriated each year to enable the board to carry on its work, as a general thing, it must first collect the money, in the way of revenue from the fishery, before it can spend it. In fact, in the state of Virginia, which has possibly a greater revenue from its oyster fishery than all the other Atlantic states combined, the board, after paying all expenses of administration and protection, turned into the state treasury, in the ten years from 1898, no less than \$423,401, and in 1907 alone, \$66,811.55. Even in 1908, when depression in trade was general, and the demand for oysters consequently seriously curtailed, \$45,442.39 were turned over to the state by the Board of Shell-fish Commissioners. Virginia estimates that it has 400,000 acres that could be used for oyster culture. Possibly less than one-fourth of this amount is yet under lease. In 1908, this state produced over 5,000,000 bushels, between seed and market oysters.

Leases of areas have been granted under varying terms—some from year to year—others for twenty years, and still others in perpetuity.

A close season from April 1 to September 15 is applied to the natural beds, and boats fishing on the public beds must pay a registration fee of fifty cents, and a license fee to use ordinary tongs of \$2, patent tongs being allowed on payment of a fee of \$5.

With a view to assuring the size limit of three inches in length, from hinge to mouth of the oyster, the boats on the public beds are required to be provided with a culling board, so that all oysters may be culled as caught, the shells and undersized ones being returned to the beds.

In Maryland the leases are for a term of twenty years. Only barren bottoms are leased; but a liberal construction is placed on the term, it being held that on grounds where oysters grow naturally, but not in sufficient quantities to enable a living to be made by fishing thereon, are not natural beds, and are therefore open to leasing. It is estimated that an oysterman must earn \$277.77 per season to make a living, so that any area on which he cannot earn this amount is considered as a 'barren bottom.'

It is estimated that in 1907 Maryland produced at least 6,250,550 bushels.

The fee charged on the leases is \$1 per acre for the first two years, then increasing by \$1 per acre per year, until the rental reaches \$5 per acre. Over 1,000 acres were under lease in that state in 1907.

Tongmen on the natural beds are required to take out licenses, and are permitted to carry on tonging operations 237 days between September 1 and April 25. A size limit of two and one-half inches from mouth to hinge is provided.

In Connecticut it is stated that the oyster industry increased ten fold since the establishment of the planting system, and the volume of business has increased from not more than \$500,000 per annum to \$5,000,000 per annum.

The industry was in a measure controlled by law in this state, as long as fifty years ago, and effective legislation was procured in the early eighties.

Leases seem to have been largely issued in perpetuity at a fee of \$1 per acre; but in addition there is a tax on the value of the property leased. The acreage under lease is enormous, being over 60,000, the lots running in size from one acre to over 11,000 acres.

There is ten times as much area in this state under private culture as in public beds. On the natural beds a license is required to allow fishing, the fee being based on the size of the boat or vessel. For a boat of five tons or under the fee is \$2, and for each additional ton, the fee is increased by \$1.50.

In Rhode Island the laws have not been substantially changed for the last forty years; but the increase in the productiveness of the fishery under the leasing system has been even greater than in Connecticut. There are upwards of 16,000 acres under lease, but a very small portion of which ever grew oysters in a natural way. The ren-

tal from the leased areas amounts to more than \$100,000 per year. The term of the leases is from five to ten years, and the fee varies according to the depth of the water over the area leased. Areas have also been disposed of at public auction.

Fishing on the public beds may be carried on by residents of the state only. Tongs only may be used, and the quantity of oysters taken by any one person in a day may not exceed twenty bushels.

In New York areas are leased for a term of 15 years. Barren bottoms are leased; but the same liberal construction is placed on the term as in Maryland. Upwards of 30,000 acres have been granted under lease. In 1905 the oyster crop in this state was over 6,000,000 bushels.

It is in the Great South Bay of this state that the famous Blue Point oysters are produced. Oysters must remain on the beds there at least three months to be so classed.

The public beds in this state have been raked and re-raked, until now they are practically barren.

The Starfish—one of the oyster's worst enemies—abounds in this state. At times they cover the bottom at places to a depth of 18 or 20 inches.

Different devices to combat the stars have been tried; but the one in general used is the Star-mop, or tangle.

It is described in the New York Shell-fish Culture Report for 1905, as being made of cotton cord or 'strings arranged in large tassels, or bunches, attached to a steel frame, and is drawn over the beds by means of dredging chains and machinery. The Stars become entangled in the meshes of these mops and are raised in large numbers.'

It has been found that by making a ridge of lime around the beds, as long as it remains intact, the Stars will not cross it. This was ascertained by Mr. Herman D. Pausch. He accomplished the making of the ridge or wall by filling paper bags with quick lime, and dropping these along the line of the bed. The paper prevents the lime from being carried away while sinking, and the water slacks the lime.

The report above referred to states that a minimum yield from an acre under cultivation in that state is 100 barrels per annum.

Year by year leases covering additional areas of barren bottoms to be turned into producing beds are taken out. In 1906 over 4,000 acres were leased and 1908, 885 acres. It is reasonable to suppose that all areas for which leases have been obtained are not found possible, at a reasonable cost, to be converted into paying beds.

In New Jersey an Act to control the Oyster Fishery was passed as long ago as 1842.

In this state about 30,000 acres are under lease, with an enormous area capable of being cultivated being still available. Leases run for a term of ten years, and the fee charged thereon runs from fifty cents to \$3 per acre per annum for the first ten acres, and \$1 for each additional acre.

The close season in this state is from May 1 to September 1, and in the public beds sail boats only are allowed, and the size limit for oysters is three inches.

The value of the shell fish fishery is placed at about \$6,000,000 per annum.

From the above summary of the conditions in the different states referred to, it will be seen that by means of private oyster culture, a tremendous industry has evolved, and that the natural beds now form a small factor in the supply. By energy, courage and experience, great stretches of barren ocean floor have been turned into producing areas of highly remunerative value and not only have the lessees derived large profits, but the people generally, in this country as well as in the United States, have benefited by being enabled to procure, at prices within the reach of all, the palatable and nutritious food which the oyster provides.

APPLICATION.

In the light of such conditions, why have those living along the Atlantic sea-board not turned their earnest attention to the possibilities at their door? The reason is largely that following the decision of the Imperial Privy Council in the Fisheries Reference in 1898, which unfortunately left unsettled in a great measure the question of fishery rights, as between the federal and provincial governments, neither the one authority nor the other has been in a position to grant a lease that would be sufficiently satisfactory to make the holder feel safe to proceed.

In 1890, the Department, realizing the great importance of oyster culture, arranged for an appropriation of \$5,000 by parliament to enable a survey of the grounds to be carried out, and with a view to facilitating the filing of applications by persons desirous of obtaining exclusive licenses for the cultivation of private oyster beds, the following 'Regulations to guide surveyors in preparing plans and descriptions for applications for Oyster Fishing Licenses,' were prepared:—

'1. All surveys of oyster license limits are to conform to the largest scale admiralty chart published, of the harbour or locality to which the application refers. Such chart can be seen on application to the Fishery Overseer of the district in which the limits are situated.

'2. Boundaries are to be fixed by reference to well-defined objects marked on the charts, or by any surveyor's boundaries already existing, but in these last cases, the surveyor's boundaries must be defined for plotting on the chart by reference to points marked on the chart, so that they can be accurately located by the officers of the department from the surveyor's description.

'3. Where surveys are bounded by lines, these lines must be due astronomical east and west and north and south lines.

'4. The extremities of any lines, or other boundaries, when on land, must be marked by monuments in accordance with the law governing land surveys.

'5. The boundaries of lots, when in water, must be so defined that they can be easily located at any future time. Satisfactory definitions would be two cross ranges on land, separated by an angle of at least 60 degrees, with the objects in range defined on plan, or at least three sextant angles, each of not less than 40 degrees, measured to four prominent objects on shore shown on the chart. Compass bearings alone, unaccompanied by any other check, will not be accepted.

'6. A plan of the survey must be furnished, which is to be made on the basis of the admiralty chart of the locality, as above mentioned, either on the same scale or some multiple thereof, or it may be plotted upon a printed copy of the chart. On the plan, all boundaries, distances, bearings and connections, with reference points, must be distinctly shown, and an error, clerical or otherwise, will condemn the whole survey.

'7. The plan must be accompanied by a description giving the metes and bounds of the lot and its area in acres, in such terms as would, in the case of an ordinary land survey be held in a court of law, to be a legal description for a title deed.

'8. In the event of previous surveys having been made in the same locality, the plan is to show the nearest boundaries of such surveys, and their relation to the new survey.

'After the application and plan are complete it should be submitted to the inspector of fisheries for transmission to headquarters, with his report of the area in question, and if approved of by the department, a form of license is made out in his favour for a period of nine years, on a form similar to the following:—'

That considerable public interest was aroused is evidenced by the fact that by the end of 1897, 1,684 acres had been licensed in the maritime provinces; but while this was a long step in the right direction, unfortunately few of the licensees entered

into the preparation of the areas licensed in any serious way, and owing to the uncertainty of their holdings, following the decision above mentioned, nearly all of them allowed their licenses to lapse.

In the face, however, of a rapidly failing fishery from the natural beds, it is realized on all hands that the unfortunate unsettled state of the question of relative fishery rights, should not be allowed to longer intervene to prevent the development of an industry with such far-reaching possibilities, and it is hoped that negotiations which are now proceeding with the maritime provinces will shortly result in a *modus vivendi* which will enable the granting of leases which will fully safeguard the holdings of the lessees, following which, it is trusted, those who are prepared to put the requisite energy and capital into the venture all round the coast, will not be found wanting.

It should not be anticipated by those taking up oyster culture, that no difficulties and problems will be met.

Oyster culture, like many other things, seems perfectly simple in theory; but in practice unlooked for conditions are sure to arise, which can only be met by careful study thereof, and persevering energy, and while disappointments and setbacks must be looked for, chiefly by those engaging in the venture, there can be no doubt that those who are ever watchful of conditions and their effects, and who turn their experience to practical account will find their efforts crowned with success, and that with much less labour, an oyster farm under the water will prove immensely more remunerative than one above high-water mark; yes, than even a western wheat farm. It is practice and intelligent watchfulness that make a good ploughman, a good teamster, or a good farmer. So it will prove in oyster culture.

Practically all around the shores of the maritime provinces, and in many of the rivers, natural oyster beds are scattered, and it is only reasonable to expect that barren bottoms that duplicate, or may be made to duplicate producing ones can be made productive. On the other hand, it is unreasonable to anticipate that areas which are quite dissimilar, or which lack even one important condition, will yield abundant crops.

Oysters do not thrive where the bottom is composed of shifting sand, or where mud is deposited, and in locating an area on which to begin the formation of an oyster bed, besides the above, the following conditions, as compared with those where oysters grow naturally, should be kept in view:—

1. Depth of the water,
2. Velocity of the current,
3. Density (salt contained),
4. Organisms used by oysters as food, and
5. Quantity of food in the water.

While some grounds will support hundreds of bushels of oysters to the acre, others will support only 50 or 80, and if more were planted, the whole would fail of sheer starvation.

The depth of the water is a very important consideration, particularly where tongs are used to take the oysters. For instance: ground under 5 feet of water, stocked with 25 bushels to the acre, would yield a tonger as much as ground 25 feet under water, stocked with 325 bushels to the acre. In water 5 feet deep, a good tongman should go over an acre in twelve and one-half days. In the deep water beds along the United States coast, steam dredges are used. With such the depth of water matters little.

When a suitable bottom has been located, and the water conditions found to be satisfactory, the question of a supply of culch arises.

In this regard the United States planters have a great advantage. On account of the immense quantities of oysters produced, but a small proportion thereof can be marketed in the shell. Hence, in the vicinity of the beds great 'shucking' houses have been established, where the oysters are removed from the shell, and are either canned or shipped away to the different markets all over the continent in bulk. The

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mass of shells that is accumulated as a result of this process is enormous, and nothing makes such excellent culch as oyster shells.

In the absence of a supply of shells, broken stones, coarse gravel, broken tiles and brick, furnace clinkers, &c., could be used. Three hundred bushels to the acre would be a reasonable amount under most conditions.

After the spat is first thrown off by the spawning oyster it remains for a time free-swimming larvæ. The time that it remains in such condition varies according to the temperature of the water. Careful investigation that was conducted in New Jersey in 1908, indicated that when the temperature of the water is from 70 to 75 Fahrenheit, the free-swimming period lasts three weeks; but if the temperature is from 75 to 80 the time is shortened to two weeks, while in water ranging from 80 to 85 it may be as short as one week, so that in Canada on the same basis the usual free-swimming period would be about three weeks.

After this it drops to the bottom, and if it can find a clean suitable surface to which to adhere, it attaches itself thereto and there remains during its lifetime, or until removed. If a clean surface cannot be found it drifts on to destruction.

It is therefore obvious that the culch should be spread over the bed a short time as possible before the time the spat sets, in order that it may be perfectly clean. Hence the importance of experiments of the character above referred to.

It is estimated that the spawning oyster throws off half a million spat each season; but the number that are destroyed by natural enemies and otherwise is enormous.

From the above, one of the uncertainties of oyster culture will be readily appreciated. As the spat rises to the surface after being emitted, and while in its free-swimming stage, it may be carried to a considerable distance from the mother oyster, and away from the bed on which she lay altogether. Hence, under certain conditions of currents and tides one area might be well seeded, while another, equally as well prepared, might not; but with a reasonably large number of spawners, particularly if the area is in a sheltered location, the danger in this regard is largely minimized, as the whole water area will be, so to speak, alive with the young oyster brood.

It will be appreciated that as the industry grows, the chances for a favourable 'set' improve, as the amount of spat produced will be relatively increased.

Many suitable areas on the United States coast are devoted to raising what are known as 'seed' oysters, which are used to stock the beds instead of trusting to natural seeding.

Areas suitable for growing seed oysters are usually raised bottoms, over which there passes a good flow of water, and as the bottoms are well covered with culch, such areas are in an exceedingly good position for securing an enormous set; but oysters growing so thickly would amount to very little if left to mature, as neither food nor room in sufficient quantity would be available.

This seed is sometimes removed when but a few months old; but it is considered best when about a year old, and indeed it is sometimes two years old, and is so ready for market usually in from two to three years from planting.

A carload of seed will readily stock two acres, and a very large and rapidly growing trade in such oysters has sprung up with the Pacific coast. The young oysters can be taken safely across the continent, and when laid down in the waters of the Pacific, grow and fatten rapidly. An idea of the proportions this transcontinental trade has already assumed will be gathered from the fact that oyster planters in the state of Washington now spend \$300,000 yearly in the purchase of such oysters, and \$150,000 more on their transportation. As this seed sells very cheaply, usually about 25 cents per bushel, the quantity grown, it will be appreciated, is very large.

No doubt these seed oysters, if taken to the maritime province oyster areas, would in growing, largely, if not altogether, acquire that flavour and lusciousness that enable the oysters produced there to command such a high price, and in view of cheapness of these seed oysters, it strongly appeals to the writer that an exceedingly remunerative

business might be built up by those going into private culture in the portion of Canada under consideration, having their beds stocked with such seed oysters, particularly on account of the difficulty, owing to the depleted condition of the natural beds, of obtaining oysters with which to stock new beds.

Another difficulty to be encountered in Canada, that does not obtain in United States, is the heavy ice in the winter, which renders impossible the marking of areas with permanent stakes, buoys, &c., so that the bounds of all plots would have to be defined from fixed marks on the shore.

The cost of preparing a new oyster bed will, of course, largely depend on the conditions existing; but the requirements are simple: a suitable bottom, consisting of, preferably rather firm mud or clay, superimposed with a coating of culch; a suitable depth of water to not render operations too expensive; a fair amount of current; sufficient salinity; abundant food and an absence or subduing of starfish and other enemies of the young oyster.

In New Jersey, where the value of the oyster is not nearly half what it is in the maritime provinces, it is stated that from \$100 to \$800 of a net profit may reasonably be looked for per acre. It is unquestionable that a successful Canadian culturist must do much better than can be done in New Jersey.

Some sporadic attempts were made in early years to stock certain areas in Quebec, even before 1870; but without success, and no doubt such was due to the fact that the grounds on which oysters were planted were in no wise prepared or suitable for the growth thereof.

It is also a fact that since as long ago as 1871 oyster culture has in a small way been carried on in Prince Edward Island somewhat successfully, and the wonder of it is that from this object lesson, the idea did not spread. Possibly such was largely due to the wonderful fertility and reproductive powers of the natural beds there.

In the year in question (1871) Honourable W. H. Pope (afterwards Judge) acquired a property right to a plot of ground in Squirrel creek, and he was permitted to procure oysters during the months of July and August that year, with which to stock the area. The oysters placed on the beds were bought at 80 cents per barrel and later on, in the open season, when sold in Montreal, they bought from \$2.50 to \$4 per barrel.

Later the area passed into the hands of Honourable J. C. Pope, who at one time was Minister of Marine and Fisheries; but he was unable to give it attention, and disposed of it to Mr. John Richards, of Bideford, in 1885. Mr. Richards improved the area and worked it successfully up to last year (1909), when he sold it to Messrs. Sharp Brothers, of Squirrel Creek, who no doubt will make a brilliant success of the venture.

Another fact should be borne in mind, viz., the price of Canadian oysters is now entirely too high, and they must now be classed in the more remote luxuries. A well known condition of economics is that if any article becomes too expensive, the people will cease to buy it, and will use some other in its place.

In the present instance, with unlimited supplies available from the United States, though not nearly of such good quality, the interchange is a comparatively simple matter, and in the end the purchasing public will become satisfied 'with the next best thing,' and so the demand for the Canadian product, at the much higher cost, will cease.

It will therefore be apparent, even from that standpoint, that the present abnormal price cannot hold out long, and if Canada is to remain to be a supplier, even of her own oyster markets, she must produce more, and clearly the only way to do so is by oyster culture by private enterprise.

There is already a large market for oysters, both in the shell and in bulk in Canada, and with new settlers pouring in by the thousands, together with the natural increase, the demand will rapidly grow, and the writer, in concluding, desires to express his hope and confidence that instead of having to be satisfied with unquestionably

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second best oysters from the United States, Canadian planters will in the not far remote future be wholly supplying the demand, with eminent advantage to the consumer and at wholesome profits to the producer.

TABLE showing the Aggregate Quantities of Oysters caught in the Dominion since 1876, compiled from Annual Reports of the Department of Fisheries.

Year.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	Totals.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
1876.....	7,911	7,905	1,040	16,856
1877.....	7,738	20,850	980	29,568
1878.....	11,270	17,902	912	30,090
1879.....	9,420	18,145	1,067	28,632
1880.....	12,280	20,297	1,861	34,438
1881.....	8,413	20,815	2,270	31,498
1882.....	5,859	57,042	1,745	64,646
1883.....	10,317	38,880	1,343	50,540
1884.....	11,851	28,290	1,595	41,736
1885.....	27,368	28,204	1,310	56,882
1886.....	28,083	33,125	1,397	62,605
1887.....	23,196	36,448	1,716	61,360
1888.....	16,384	35,861	1,589	53,834
1889.....	17,760	41,257	2,532	61,549
1890.....	16,710	35,203	3,013	54,926
1891.....	14,934	41,030	4,318	60,282
1892.....	17,840	32,937	3,776	54,553
1893.....	16,365	29,627	3,488	49,480
1894.....	16,960	24,055	2,512	45,527
1895.....	18,070	25,463	2,540	46,073
1896.....	14,700	30,214	2,400	47,374
1897.....	19,835	20,915	2,372	43,122
1898.....	22,675	26,484	2,097	51,256
1899.....	17,250	18,236	2,027	37,513
1900.....	19,240	17,825	1,855	38,920
1901.....	14,460	24,972	1,690	41,122
1902.....	12,719	20,334	1,663	34,716
1903.....	12,470	18,333	1,354	32,157
1904.....	15,320	18,006	1,411	34,737
1905.....	14,300	17,656	1,466	33,422
1906.....	14,920	14,988	1,722	31,630
1907-08.....	15,435	1,672	1,337	26,444
1908-09.....	19,080	11,472	1,515	32,067
1909-10.....	19,340	13,519	1,716	34,575
Total..	530,473	847,962	65,599	1,444,034

SPECIAL APPENDED REPORT—II.

THE NON-PROGRESSION OF THE ATLANTIC FISHERIES OF CANADA

By JOHN J. COWIE, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

The writer, in compiling this the 43rd Annual Report of the Fisheries of the Dominion, and in looking over the statistics of preceding years for purposes of comparison, has been much struck by the fact that the fisheries of the four eastern maritime provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec—are at present, and for that matter, have been for many years, in a somewhat stagnant condition; and in order to quicken the interest of all concerned therein to the need of considering, seriously, what practical steps may be taken towards re-animating the industry he has deemed it a duty to present the matter, as it appears to him, in the form of this article.

FISHERIES A SOURCE OF NATIONAL STRENGTH.

The fisheries of nations having all or part of their boundaries washed by the sea have always been looked upon not only as a valuable source of national wealth but as a valuable source of national strength as well.

At the present moment more than any other, since we as a nation have accepted the responsibility of creating a naval force of our own, it becomes doubly necessary for us to see that the number of our sea-faring population is not only maintained but increased.

If the wealth of the national fisheries is not increasing in consonance with the growth of the nation itself, then, a very important source of national strength is becoming sapped and weakened.

So much attention is given by some European countries to their fisheries, from this point of view alone, that France, for instance, pays a heavy subsidy or bounty, amounting to \$2 per cwt. on certain kinds of fish taken by French fishermen to encourage the building and equipping of steamers and vessels for deep sea fishing such as that carried on in the Atlantic on the 'Grand Banks'; while Germany subsidizes heavily any company formed for the purpose of building steamers to develop the deep sea fishery. All of which aims at increasing the maritime population for naval recruiting purposes.

FULL ADVANTAGE NOT TAKEN OF ABUNDANCE OF FISH.

In the annual report of the Fisheries of Canada the boast is continually made that our fisheries are the most extensive in the world; and rightly so, for of all the many ways in which bounteous nature has blessed this wide Dominion in no way has she been more lavish than in the wealth of food fishes with which she has filled Canadian seas.

But while all this is perfectly true, and although the capture and consumption of sea fish have increased enormously with the demands of a greatly increased population for a cheap and palatable food, both in Europe and North America, especially since the age of steam with its improved railway and steamboat facilities for the conveyance of fresh sea fish to large inland towns, and while Canada has reason to be proud of the annual value of its present fish production it is perfectly clear from the records kept that we are not taking full advantage of the wealth of fish in the teeming waters that wash our eastern shores.

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WHAT THE STATISTICS SHOW.

It is not by any means claimed here that the statistics published annually in the Fisheries Report are of an absolutely reliable character, but it is claimed that fishery officers, generally, are in a position to know, broadly, the upward or downward tendency in the landings of a particular class of fish, and that the result is made sufficiently clear in the figures returned by them to enable the statistician and the economist to reach conclusions respecting the decline or otherwise of any or all branches of the industry.

Taking the statistics then as we have them, what do we find?

First that the grand total value of the fisheries has been gradually, though slowly, forging ahead. Here are the figures for the whole Dominion from 1900 to 1909:—

1900..	\$21,557,639
1901..	25,737,153
1902..	21,959,433
1903..	23,101,878
1904..	23,516,439
1905..	29,479,562
1906..	26,279,485
1907-08..	25,499,349
1908-09..	25,452,085
1909-10..	29,629,169

In the year 1884 the total value of the fisheries amounted to \$17,766,404.

In the second place we find that the fisheries of British Columbia and inland western waters have been giving us the increasing totals, and further that the aggregate value of the fisheries of the four eastern provinces has almost stood still for the last twenty-five years.

The two following tables contain figures showing the relative yearly values of the fisheries of the west and east during the past ten years. Table A. shows the total yearly value of the fisheries of western Canada—seal hunting excluded—from Ontario to British Columbia in the ten years from 1900 to 1909. Table B. shows the total yearly value of the fisheries of eastern Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec (inland Quebec not included)—during the same period:—

TABLE A.

1900..	\$ 6,353,560
1901..	9,954,854
1902..	7,400,317
1903..	7,470,272
1904..	8,503,372
1905..	13,036,234
1906..	9,911,752
1907-08..	8,902,901
1908-09..	9,303,600
1909-10..	13,727,038

TABLE B.

1900..	\$14,283,679
1901..	15,045,124
1902..	13,970,196
1903..	15,122,713
1904..	14,593,688
1905..	15,855,611
1906..	15,804,051
1907-08..	16,279,356
1908-09..	15,854,356
1909-10..	15,615,485

But to look back a little further to the five years from 1884 to 1888, inclusive, it is seen that the fisheries of the four eastern provinces yielded the following yearly values:—

1884..	\$14,874,413
1885..	14,952,183
1886..	15,078,962
1887..	14,350,282
1888..	13,095,767

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These figures speak for themselves, and clearly show that the value of fish produced in the eastern provinces named has simply fluctuated round the 15 million dollar mark, with a very slight upward tendency, for a quarter of a century. Put shortly the result reads thus:—on the one hand the fisheries of Ontario and British Columbia in 1884 produced \$2,691,991, and in 1909 (with the other provinces of the west included) \$13,727,038: on the other hand the fisheries of the four Atlantic provinces produced in 1884 \$14,874,413 and in 1909, \$15,615,485.

Further, the industry in the east does not appear, to offer sufficient inducements for an increasing number of men to engage in such a hazardous and precarious business as that of deep sea fishing as the accompanying table shows:—

Aggregate yearly number of men in vessels and in boats engaged in the fisheries of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec from 1900 to 1909.

Year.	Men in Vessels.	Men in Boats.	Total.
1900.....	7,155	46,880	54,035
1901.....	7,047	45,143	52,190
1902.....	6,886	44,440	51,326
1903.....	7,285	43,939	51,224
1904.....	7,115	45,675	52,790
1905.....	7,294	47,271	54,565
1906.....	7,286	44,962	52,248
1907-08.....	6,654	44,037	50,691
1908-09.....	6,819	46,379	53,189
1909-10.....	6,263	44,607	50,870

In the year 1893 the figures for the same provinces were 6,896 men in vessels, 43,343 men in boats, making the total number of men 50,239.

Thus we find that in the course of sixteen years the number of men engaged in the capture of fish on board the combined fleets of the four eastern provinces has not increased much; in fact within the last ten years the tendency has been downwards.

During the ten years named the population of Canada has increased very greatly, and as a consequence the field, the forest, the factory and the mine have literally poured forth an increasing flood of wealth.

Why then has the fishing industry of the east failed to share in this cycle of general national prosperity?

Here is a question the solution of which may well claim close and serious attention.

BOUNTY SYSTEM NOT GIVING RESULTS INTENDED.

Notwithstanding all that has been done from time to time by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in various ways to encourage the development of our fisheries, and in spite of the fact that somewhere in the vicinity of \$160,000 per year for the last twenty-seven years have been distributed as fishing bounty in the four eastern provinces, we are face to face with the fact that no advance is being made.

In the latter regard, it may be that the existing system of distribution is wrong, and that some new basis of payment needs to be devised and adopted to produce the effects contemplated at the inception of the system.

To the writer, who has seen the great industries of steam trawling and steam drifting, with all the concomitant and subsidiary industries they bring in their train, grow and expand by leaps and bounds in the course of a decade in Great Britain, the spec-

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tales of beholding an industry, on which such a large proportion of the population of our maritime provinces depends for its very existence, simply marking time for such a long period, is a source of great amazement.

A CAUSE OF NON-EXPANSION.

In the opinion of the writer, the chief reason why this sluggish condition has existed so long is to be found in the fact that the fish trade of the east is largely a salt fish one and that it has practically reached its limit in the way of expansion, notwithstanding recent improvements in the style of placing the dried product on the market in such forms as boneless and skinless, shredded, &c.

Here are tables showing the yearly quantities of cod and haddock dried in the last ten years:—

COD.		HADDOCK.	
Year.	Cwts.	Year.	Cwts.
1900.....	897,765	1900.....	103,993
1901.....	1,004,586	1901.....	140,130
1902.....	1,002,644	1902.....	100,319
1903.....	830,883	1903.....	75,131
1904.....	792,881	1904.....	88,113
1905.....	738,637	1905.....	99,788
1906.....	670,775	1906.....	82,745
1907-08.....	693,955	1907-08.....	75,002
1908-09.....	700,530	1908-09.....	87,246
1909-10.....	814,041	1909-10.....	111,705

Seventeen years ago the quantity of cod dried was 880,184 cwt. and that of haddock dried 167,578 cwt.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

That there is a change taking place in the character of the fisheries on many parts of the Atlantic coast, however, and that therein lines the hope of re-animation is obvious to all close observers.

In recent years there is an ever increasing quantity of cod being disposed of fresh or green, of haddock fresh and smoked, and in the course of last year 'filleted' smoked fish—pieces of fresh fish, usually haddock, minus bones and skin, slightly smoked and coloured—were placed on the market for the first time by one or two Halifax fish merchants.

If, perchance this may fall under the eye of those who are making 'fillets' it may not be out of place to herein ask them to reconsider the question of salting. Those 'fillets' being thin and without bones or skin absorb the pickle much quicker than a whole split haddock, for instance, in preparation for smoking, and the tendency is to turn out 'fillets' that are too salty for the average consumer. This was the one fault of an otherwise delectable piece of fish last year, which could easily be avoided without injury to its keepable qualities, and it is to be hoped that due attention will be paid to this matter in future.

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The accompanying tables convey some idea as to how this trade in fresh and semi-fresh fish has grown in the last ten years:—

Cod, Fresh or Green.		Haddock, Fresh and Smoked.	
year.	lbs.	year.	lbs.
1900.....	Nil.	1900.....	7,560,625
1901.....	Nil.	1901.....	8,691,669
1902.....	Nil.	1902.....	7,751,883
1903.....	504,500	1903.....	10,060,283
1904.....	1,238,985	1904.....	9,875,700
1905.....	1,876,000	1905.....	14,216,384
1906.....	2,170,695	1906.....	18,246,866
1907-08.....	6,895,900	1907-08.....	15,259,535
1908-09.....	5,432,100	1908-09.....	11,845,619
1909-10.....	4,354,871	1909-10.....	13,557,442

On those remoter parts of our coast, however, which as yet lie beyond the reach of the railway and other means of quick transportation, the fish business must remain a dried fish one for the time; and while there may not be much hope of increasing the demand and output of this class of fish, yet, in the opinion of the writer, much can be done to at least arrest their decline by, for instance, following the example of the Scotch Fishery Board in periodically sending a duly qualified person to the consuming centres to study the tastes and desires of the consumers, and by the distribution of reports to keep these continually before the fishermen and curers at our producing points. Also very much can be done by the institution of a thoroughly sound system of inspection for all salt fish.

Indeed some such steps are urgently needed to be taken for the salvation of the cod-fish trade with Europe, especially.

The bounty of \$2 per cwt. paid by the French government to the French cod-fishing industry is a severe handicap on the Canadian industry as well as on that of others.

In fact the British Consul General at Florence, Italy in his report for 1909 says:—referring to the Italian trade—‘That unless a large catch at Newfoundland and Labrador happens to coincide with a small take by the French fishing fleet, British cod-fish—products of Newfoundland, Canada and Great Britain—cannot compete with the French on anything like equal terms and must go to the wall. The only recourse open to British exporters is to devote more and more attention to the quality of their goods from the point of view of the local taste and demand.’

If, then the Atlantic fisheries of Canada must rely on the comparatively new and struggling fresh fish trade for a means of expansion the question remains: What can be done to give this trade the necessary fillip?

CANADIANS NON-FISH EATERS.

In northern temperate regions edible fishes are found in much more abundance than in southern and tropical zones, and they therefore, as a rule, form a much more important part of the food supply of the people.

In Canada we live in the northern temperate zone, with a great abundance of fine food fishes in our seas; but can we say that fish forms an important part of our daily diet? It may at once be admitted that we as a northern people are an exception to the rule as fish eaters.

The question may be asked why should this be the case?

Several causes have combined to keep us a non-fish eating nation; chief amongst them being the little attention given until recently, to supplying good fresh sea fish

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to inland dwellers, owing to difficulties of transportation, and the greater attention hitherto given on the coast to the salt-fish trade. Another is the lamentable lack of enterprise on the part of inland dealers in not realizing the possibility of greatly increased trade that lies in an attractive display of fresh fish, dressed for cooking by expert fish cleaners, in cleanly, up to date fish shops; together with the want of a proper knowledge of the art of cooking fish on the part of the average housewife.

Take the manner in which fresh fish are exhibited for sale in Ottawa as a fair sample of that obtaining in most cities of the Dominion. A dealer, usually a butcher, on a Friday morning places a large tin tray in his shop window on which are laid out, generally in an inch or more of their own blood, a few sickly-looking 'fresh' had-dock, trout, &c., by means of which he expects to entice the custom of those, and there are many, who would eat real fresh sea fish. The exhibition is enough to make most fish eaters vow never more to indulge their appetite.

ONE DIFFICULTY OVERCOME.

One hindrance to the greater expansion of a fresh fish trade—that of transportation—has been largely removed by the plan adopted by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in 1907, of assisting shippers of Canadian fresh fish, by providing necessary facilities, as well as by the payment of part of the heavy express charges on their shipments, which was explained fully on page xvii of the Fisheries Report for 1908-9, to enable them to more than compete successfully with the United States shippers who have hitherto practically supplied the larger towns and cities of central Canada owing to the much shorter railway journey from Boston and Gloucester.

Since the inauguration of the system the quantity of fresh fish annually brought into Canada from United States ports has been strikingly reduced, and that shipped inland from Canadian Atlantic ports correspondingly increased, and it now remains for the energy and enterprise alone of our fishermen and fish merchants to entirely supply the present home demand from Canadian sources.

But even the capturing of the whole of the home market by Canadians will not, until the demand for fresh fish be mightily increased, bring about the much-to-be-desired growth in our Atlantic fisheries, and the question still remains: What is to be done to create the fish eating habit to produce the expansion needed?

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

In the opinion of the writer, this matter might be solved, and the whole fishing business of the country benefited and enlarged by starting an educational campaign by means of interesting articles in the newspapers, and the dissemination of literature with the object of teaching the public how to use fish as a daily diet and not merely as an occasional change from meat, of convincing the housewife of the great food value of fish, and of showing here how she may serve it up in many tasty and appetizing ways.

Advantage might also be taken of the various provincial fairs,—especially inland fairs—held annually throughout the country, to advertise the produce of our seas by the erection of a model fish-shop in which an expert could demonstrate—for the special benefit of dealers—how to clean and prepare fish of various kinds for cooking, and how the fish should be displayed in a shop window so as to attract buyers.

WHAT GREAT BRITAIN IS DOING.

Notwithstanding the enormous extent to which the fresh fish trade of Great Britain has already grown it is realized that full advantage has not yet been taken of the means of expansion, that the public has not yet learned the proper value of fish as a food, and that organized effort is necessary to bring about a still greater increase in the sale and consumption of this wholesome and nourishing article of diet.

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There is an organization known as the 'National Fisheries Protection Association,' embracing in its membership, besides many members of both houses of parliament, representatives of all branches of the fishing industry in Great Britain, with headquarters in London, which convenes periodically and deliberates on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the national fisheries.

This association, with the active co-operation and assistance of all fish dealers, &c., is at present conducting what is called a 'Fish for Food Campaign' throughout the British Islands, with a view to arousing further public interest in the advantages of a fish diet.

The plan of campaign consists in the issuing to fish-mongers, and others handling fish in any way, booklets for free distribution amongst the consuming public, containing besides interesting articles on the food value of fish by eminent medical and scientific authorities, many recipes designed to help customers to cook fish in a variety of new, inexpensive and appetizing ways.

Advertisements such as the following are also prominently displayed:—

WHY EAT MORE FISH?

Because:

Fish as an article of diet is more nourishing and wholesome than meat.

Fish is sustaining and is quickly digested.

Fish is essential to making children healthy and strong.

Fish can be cooked in a large variety of ways and makes many daily dishes.

For your health's sake, eat more fish.

Ask your grocer for free recipe book: Tasty Ways of Cooking Fish.

Eat fish and more of it.

If the necessity for putting forth a united effort to increase the demand for fish by advocating a more regular use of it in the daily dietary of the British Isles be great, it is bound to strike all who may lay any claim to a knowledge of the fishing business of Canada that the need for taking some such steps in this country is immensely greater, for much of the prejudice existing in Canada to-day against a more regular use of fish as food is due to the want of a proper appreciation of its health-giving qualities.

In writing a prefatory article on the 'Food value of fish' for the booklet used in the campaign in England. Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., vice-president of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, says in part:—

* * * * *

'That fish should thus have been found sufficient for human requirements in people displaying great physical vitality is not surprising when it is known that it fulfils the two great functions of food, by supplying the material by which the body is built up and repaired, and the material by means of which it does its work. To revert to the old, and, if not strictly accurate, still serviceable analogy of the steam-engine, fish contains the metal of which the engine is constructed, and the fuel for getting up steam. It contains what is called proteid, the nitrogenous constituent, which is mainly concerned in the formation of the tissues of which the body is composed, and it contains fat—one of the main sources from which the energy of the cells is derived.

'It is true that, both as regards proteid and fat, fish is inferior to meat. It may be estimated that as regards fat, one and a-half pounds of fish are equal to one pound of lean beef in nutritive value, and that in the nutritive nitrogenous material the flesh of white fish is from 2 to 4 per cent poorer than that of meat. But the price of white fish is considerably less than that of meat, and when it can be bought at 3d. or 4d. a pound, as the coarser kinds of fish always can be,

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it is, for equal nutritive value, exceedingly cheap when compared with beef and mutton, even allowing for the larger proportion of waste and unedible material in fish.

‘As a rule it is the cheaper, or as they are unfortunately called, the coarser kinds of fish, such as skate, dabs, mackerel, hake, haddock, and sprats that afford the most nourishment for a given sum. It has been remarked that the humble bloater offers the largest amount of animal nourishment for a given price of any animal food and that two salt herrings contain as much proteid as is requisite in the daily dietary of an ordinary working man. One pound of fresh herring at 2d. is certainly as sustaining as half a pound of beef at 6d.’

* * * * *

‘It cannot be too strongly insisted on that for working people of all classes—those who work with their heads as well as those who work with their hands—fish is an economical source of the energy necessary to enable them to carry on their work, and that for children and young persons, it furnishes the very stuff that is needed to enable them to grow healthy and strong. Even the rearer sorts of fish are sometimes worth the money paid for them. Salmon, for instance, weight for weight, contains nearly three times as much nutriment as cod, and so a pound of salmon at 1s. 6d. is not more costly, from an alimentary point of view, than one pound of cod at 6d., or a pound of mutton at 10d. When it is practicable, as I suppose it will be, to place on the market, even in our midland towns farthest from the sea, the finer varieties of fish, such as sole, turbot, and brill, at more moderate prices than have hitherto ruled, then these will be by no means extravagant luxuries even in humble homes. But it is the coarser kinds of fish, such as skate, mackerel, hake, dabs, sprats, haddock, and conger eel, which can be bought at 3d. or 4d. a pound in most towns, that the great and hitherto much-neglected storehouse of food for the people is to be found.

‘It is not possible or advisable that fish should to any large extent take the place of butchers’ meat in the diet of the inhabitants of this country. There is plenty of room for both. There are amongst us classes who habitually eat too much butchers’ meat, and who would do well to reduce their meat ration and substitute fish for some part of it; but there are also classes, much larger classes, who habitually eat too little butchers’ meat, and to whom a supply of cheap fish should be an inestimable boon.

* * * * *

Instruction in the preparation of fish for the table in at least a dozen different tempting ways should, I think, be made a leading feature in the cookery classes in all elementary schools. A fish cake of common skate, well made, is a delicacy that an epicure need not despise; and a well-seasoned fish pie of cod, served hot, is really a dainty enough dish ‘to set before a king.’

One of the great recommendations of fish as a food is its easy digestibility. Even feeble and delicate stomachs, like those of under-fed children, dyspeptics and convalescents can deal with it without difficulty. The rapidity with which any kind of meat dissolves in the stomach depends on the fineness of its fibres. Beef is less digestible than mutton, because its fibres are longer and harder, and for the same reason mutton is less digestible than the breast of a fowl. But in fish the muscle fibres are very short, and arranged in flaky masses which are easily separated from one another, and hence fish lends itself to comparatively speedy digestion. Of course, fish differs greatly in digestibility, the lean kinds being more quickly disposed of than the fat; and salt fish owing to the hardening of its fibre during salting, lingering longer in the stomach than fresh fish.

But the digestibility, absorbability, and nutritive value of fish must largely depend on the cooking of it. When presented in a savoury form it not only stimu-

lates the flow of saliva, but by its mere flavour sets the gastric glands a-working, even before it has reached the stomach; whereas when served in a watery and insipid way, it fails to afford either stimulus or satisfaction.'

Great Britain is not alone, however, in its efforts to popularize the use of fish among the masses.

In Germany, at this moment, there is a propaganda in full swing with the same object in view.

In the last report of the Fishery Society, which is undertaking the main part of the work, it is said that the common ignorance of the methods of preparing tasty and varied dishes of fish is one of the greatest obstacles encountered.

In order to overcome it, classes have been started in Berlin and a large number of other towns—'sea-fish cooking classes'—for housewives and girls. Besides, this, special commissions have been appointed in Breslau and Dresden to encourage the use of fish.

By the inauguration of a campaign, then, having for its object the expansion of the Canadian trade in fresh fish, on lines similar to that now going on in Great Britain and Germany, we would be not only helping a languishing national industry to assume its rightful place alongside of others that are progressing by the proverbial 'leap and bound,' but we would have the added pleasure of knowing that a hardy race of seamen from which our future naval force will have to draw its raw material is being maintained and increased.

The intention of the writer, as stated at the beginning, has been to simply arouse interest in, and create discussion on the backward condition of our Atlantic fisheries by the presentation of a few facts, and to point to a possible means of progress.

The question as to how a 'fish for food campaign' may be organized, and as to who should undertake the initiation of it is left to be evolved in the course of the discussions to which it is hoped this article may give rise.

APPENDIX No. 1.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The total expenditure for all fisheries services, except civil government, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, including fishing bounty, amounted to \$1,149,577.07.

The total net fisheries revenue, during the same period, for rents, license fees, fines and sales, including the *modus vivendi* licenses to United States vessels, amounted to \$85,070.56.

Services.	Expenditure.	Vote.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries and Disbursements Fishery Officers	173,271 52	195,780 00
Fish-breeding	180,345 65	322,300 00
Fisheries Protection Service	295,443 47	304,200 00
Fishing Bounty	155,221 85	160,000 00
Miscellaneous Fisheries	345,294 58	462,125 00
Total	1,149,577 07	1,444,405 00

The following summary shows the salaries and disbursements of the fishery officers in the several provinces, together with expenses for maintenance of fish-breeding establishments throughout Canada, and the Fisheries Protection Service. Details will be found in the Auditor General's report under the proper headings.

SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS FISHERY OFFICERS DETAILED.

Province.	OFFICERS.		GUARDIANS.		Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Salaries.	Disbursements.	Wages.	Expenses.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
General Account					3,910 03	3,910 03
Ontario	3,600 00	1,046 24			190 62	4,836 86
Quebec	4,212 90	3,060 95	613 00			7,886 85
New Brunswick	6,578 55	10,330 13	23,079 14	733 51	416 86	41,188 19
Nova Scotia	9,833 71	18,138 28	18,372 77	23 40	22 50	46,590 66
Prince Edward Island	3,261 10	2,153 19	3,746 83	177 46	57 50	9,396 08
Manitoba	2,551 51	505 15	1,257 66	735 50	174 00	5,223 82
Saskatchewan	1,875 00	2,088 78	1,083 41	1,427 38		6,474 57
Alberta	386 29	154 74	2,530 72	4,866 47		7,938 22
British Columbia	10,308 07	4,525 60	10,457 07	3,466 71	8,752 16	37,509 61
Yukon	1,206 25	148 00	905 53	56 85		2,316 63
Total Expenditure						\$173,271 52

FISH-BREEDING DETAILED.

Hatcheries.	Salaries.	Maintenance	Total Expenditure of Hatchery.	Total Expenditure in Provinces
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Ontario.</i>				
Newcastle.....	1,500 00	1,622 69	3,122 69	
Ottawa.....	1,730 00	783 63	2,613 63	
Quinte Pond.....		475 67	475 67	
Sandwich.....	1,150 00	6,728 39	7,878 39	
Sarnia.....	850 00	1,221 26	2,071 26	
Warton.....	1,550 00	4,902 66	6,452 66	
				22,614 30
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Chelsea Pond.....		84 50	84 50	
Gaspé.....	1,150 00	1,127 21	2,277 21	
Lac Tremblant.....	450 00	386 71	836 71	
Lake Lester.....	700 00	1,204 07	1,904 07	
Magog.....	850 00	1,606 59	2,456 59	
Port Daniel.....		2,382 77	2,382 77	
St. Alexis.....	400 00	999 97	1,399 97	
Tadoussac.....	950 00	3,381 74	4,331 74	
Magdalen Islands.....		3,618 75	3,618 75	
				19,292 31
<i>New Brunswick.</i>				
Miramichi.....	1,000 00	2,722 47	3,722 47	
Restigouche.....	2,921 25	2,381 54	4,402 79	
St. John Pond.....	333 33	6,791 78	7,125 11	
" River.....	1,120 82	605 58	1,726 40	
Shippegan.....		1,639 55	1,639 55	
Shenogue.....		2,486 43	2,486 43	
				21,102 75
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>				
Bay View.....		2,567 83	2,567 83	
Bedford.....	1,500 00	622 55	2,122 55	
Canso.....		3,250 51	3,250 51	
Fourchu Pond.....		488 48	488 48	
Margaree.....	1,080 00	4,402 42	5,482 42	
Windsor.....	800 00	1,010 48	1,810 48	
				15,722 27
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>				
Charlottetown.....		2,221 32	2,221 32	
Kelly's Pond.....	825 00	861 10	1,686 10	
Georgetown.....		4,232 08	4,232 08	
				8,139 50
<i>Manitoba.</i>				
Berens River.....		5,523 62	5,523 62	
Selkirk.....	943 33	2,315 85	3,259 18	
Winnipegosis.....	1,000 00	4,604 06	5,604 06	
				14,386 86
<i>British Columbia.</i>				
Babine.....	1,000 00	7,065 27	8,065 27	
Fraser River.....	1,100 00	5,113 77	6,213 77	
Granite Creek.....	1,100 00	8,555 02	9,655 02	
Harrison Lake.....	1,200 00	1,186 30	12,386 30	
Pemberton.....	1,000 00	8,606 63	9,606 63	
Rivers Inlet.....	1,000 00	5,988 35	6,988 35	
Skeena River.....	1,100 00	4,595 10	5,695 10	
Stewart Lake.....	1,000 00	7,236 91	8,236 91	
				66,847 35
General Account.....	967 44	11,272 87	12,240 31	12,240 31
Total Expenditure.....				180,345 65

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FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE DETAILED.

Name of Vessel.	Pay Lists.		Fuel.		Provisions		REPAIRS.		SUPPLIES.		Clothing.	Misc.	Totals.	Total Net Expenditure of Vessels.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Hull.	Engine.	Engine.	Deck.					
'Alcedo'.....	4,514 50	848 15	1,548 82	3,561 52	43 47	258 58	315 38	533 50	100 76	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	11,724 68
'Canada'.....	22,426 60	3,281 15	10,991 01	840 84	658 06	188 31	893 69	2,237 78	1,984 40	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	43,501 84
'Constance'.....	8,133 52	1,120 00	3,805 08	4,620 12	4,719 50	267 54	167 01	665 55	908 22	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	24,406 54
'Curlew'.....	6,624 26	936 14	2,238 95	11,832 70	7 05	455 75	568 26	785 50	1,466 52	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	24,975 13
'Christine'.....	8,242 04	1,932 76	2,665 06	652 71	2,715 29	277 47	902 66	1,075 25	3,339 81	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	21,803 05
Less Customs's Transfers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	*20,274 28
'Falcon'.....	5,710 00	2,223 99	2,410 93	611 36	258 25	499 63	584 37	134 00	319 76	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	1,528 77
'Georgia'.....	4,310 32	533 40	827 60	194 85	191 43	256 66	106 32	296 50	415 38	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	12,752 29
'Hudson'.....	1,710 01	434 33	713 20	305 59	259 47	133 95	249 20	.....	438 83	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	4,244 58
'Wm. Joliffe'.....	.....	.....	16 00	.....	.....	.....	2 50	21,627 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	21,645 50
'Kestrel'.....	16,003 64	4,090 35	5,933 03	12,939 58	1,936 16	712 43	1,321 51	2,477 15	789 73	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	46,203 58
'Lady of Lake'.....	4,259 48	292 25	871 69	1,160 35	301 93	220 81	339 28	.....	348 23	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	7,794 02
'Petrel'.....	7,449 94	1,548 73	2,932 46	2,082 84	647 56	274 37	602 76	401 20	514 23	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	16,454 14
'Princess'.....	11,198 93	4,058 09	3,729 46	1,795 50	520 23	340 29	879 35	1,297 20	1,992 91	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	25,811 96
'Restless'.....	5,160 00	1,512 60	1,338 41	591 08	24 04	352 90	199 82	364 25	234 27	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	9,777 37
'Vigilant'.....	12,462 08	3,138 85	4,644 65	893 01	1,517 10	1,240 35	804 45	745 40	563 25	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	26,009 14
General account.....	2,665 56	41 20	752 33	.....	127 21	190 87	5 65	5 84	4,885 57	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	8,674 23
Fisheries Int'l'g'ce. Bureau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$	cts.	2,797 24
Total.....	\$	cts.	295,443 47

* Amount paid by Customs Department re 'Christine' in Customs service.

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MISCELLANEOUS FISHERIES.		\$	cts.
Building Fishways.....		3,992	25
Canadian Fisheries Exhibit.....		3,228	51
Cold Storage.....		14,504	98
Distributing Fishing Bounty....		5,045	56
Dogfish Reduction works.....		33,593	20
Fishery Commission.....		6,733	74
Fisheries Pro. Ser. Cruiser Pacific Coast.....		218,585	60
Georgian Bay Laboratory.....		1,426	87
International Fisheries Commission.....		1,094	67
Legal and incidental expenses.....		1,412	28
Marine Biological Stations.....		12,959	92
Oyster Culture.....		4,234	48
Transportation Fresh Fish.....		38,263	16
Services W. S. Young, '08.....		100	00
Services customs officers issuing licenses U. S. vessels.....		528	22
Services officers <i>re</i> Fish. Intelligence Bureau.....		370	26
Services W. S. Young, '09.....		100	00
Salary special guardian McKenzie.....		125	00
Less credit balance Souris Fish Drier, P.E.I.....		346,298	70
		1,004	12
Total net expenditure.....		345,294	58

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STATEMENT of Fisheries Revenue paid to the Credit of the Receiver General of Canada
for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Provinces.	Amount collected.	Refnds.	Net Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	1,520 75		1,520 75
Quebec.....	4,953 46	6	4,947 46
Nova Scotia.....	3,845 81	24	3,821 81
New Brunswick.....	13,044 88		13,044 88
Prince Edward Island.....	2,359 93		2,359 93
Manitoba.....	3,962 88		3,962 88
Saskatchewan.....	1,209 44		1,209 44
Alberta.....	703 00		703 00
Hudson Bay Territory.....	301 83		301 83
British Columbia.....	41,864 80		41,864 80
Yukon.....	457 00		457 00
Modus Vivendi Licenses.....			10,876 78
Net total.....			85,070 56

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Expenditure and Revenue of the

Number.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	General Account Fisheries. . .						
2	Ontario.	15,540 30	26,517 70	15,155 83	25,368 90	20,116 91	30,623 09
3	Quebec.	10,666 98	3,642 14	10,917 36	4,742 76	11,761 34	7,471 70
4	New Brunswick.	16,082 77	7,193 69	15,707 98	6,334 83	15,721 05	7,831 53
5	Nova Scotia.	17,844 19	5,582 65	18,755 86	3,357 42	19,444 22	6,782 02
6	Prince Edward Island.	3,242 25	667 00	1,835 65	166 00	2,847 60	304 10
7	Manitoba and N. W. Terr.	3,609 03	1,234 00	3,593 43	1,079 00	3,932 96	1,661 68
8	British Columbia.	4,220 53	12,859 02	6,158 17	8,192 48	5,490 60	40,264 00
9	Fish-breeding and fishways.	39,496 45	1,286 50	43,957 74	178 00	47,322 49	
10	Fisheries Protection Service.	83,050 16	1,934 49	93,397 40		106,805 39	
11	Miscellaneous.	13,382 28		17,449 06		100,602 14	
	Totals.	207,234 94	60,917 19	226,928 48	49,719 39	334,044 70	94,938 12
	Fishing bounties.	165,967 22		156,892 25		159,752 15	
		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-00.	
12	General Account Fisheries. . .	2,389 66		2,632 12		652 41	
13	Ontario.	19,239 34	30,574 57	11,784 22	5,830 85	3,804 94	794 12
14	Quebec.	11,140 16	7,571 15	11,350 27	6,287 71	5,452 41	2,543 04
15	New Brunswick.	17,063 58	5,317 08	22,922 50	10,430 08	21,659 94	12,015 27
16	Nova Scotia.	21,683 91	11,511 85	25,348 11	6,668 22	27,461 91	5,494 49
17	Prince Edward Island.	6,775 78	2,707 57	6,832 85	2,242 24	7,364 30	2,207 12
18	Manitoba.	1,206 26	1,515 00	1,883 37	1,537 85	1,723 59	2,028 00
19	N. W. Territories.	2,324 66	393 87	4,065 68	150 50	3,848 25	1,522 50
20	British Columbia.	8,508 79	47,864 75	8,459 47	45,801 75	13,662 17	53,195 35
21	Yukon.						
22	Hudson Bay Territory.						
23	Fish-breeding.	28,002 32		34,522 57		38,070 12	
24	Fisheries Protection Service.	101,807 96		105,133 27		97,370 11	
25	Miscellaneous.	59,919 56		23,207 73		31,125 67	
	Totals.	280,061 98	107,455 84	427,599 16	75,949 20	411,717 35	79,799 89
	Fishing bounties.	157,504 00		159,459 00		160,000 06	
		1904-05.		1905-06.		1906-07.	
26	General Account Fisheries. . .	1,314 75		2,261 66		1,437 28	
27	Ontario.	4,294 60	1,471 51	4,949 67	499 15	3,188 34	349 10
28	Quebec.	6,769 16	4,648 86	8,123 04	7,564 39	5,590 94	8,145 97
29	New Brunswick.	25,263 16	11,887 19	35,856 38	11,395 84	24,987 70	9,153 08
30	Nova Scotia.	32,619 85	6,448 88	49,351 10	4,934 43	24,989 09	
31	Prince Edward Island.	6,879 05	2,046 50	9,351 81	2,206 25	5,792 32	3,118 73
32	Manitoba.	2,800 64	4,875 70	3,687 07	4,148 00	2,173 33	1,300 94
33	Alberta.						
34	Saskatchewan.						
35	N. W. Territories.	7,003 55	1,151 50	11,124 22	868 97	6,359 22	969 50
36	British Columbia.	16,631 37	47,436 00	30,141 33	51,532 50	20,381 97	29,903 95
37	Yukon.	1,400 00	340 00	1,083 31	282 00	1,030 35	173 00
38	Hudson Bay Territory.		10 00		10 00		10 00
39	Fish-breeding.	149,419 24		209,279 78		118,681 62	
40	Fisheries Protection Service.	462,082 12		249,876 37		204,837 82	
41	Miscellaneous.	105,892 97	10,472 00	194,993 61	14,568 16	115,219 92	4,134 00
	Totals.	822,360 46	90,988 14	968,626 00	98,009 69	534,669 90	59,544 25
	Fishing bounties.	157,228 24		158,546 65		159,015 75	
	Grand Totals.						

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Fisheries Department from July 1, 1890, to March, 31, 1910.

1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		Number.
Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
						2,198 47		1
22,634 37	28,632 82	21,938 56	33,211 60	24,917 48	35,681 68	21,592 40	32,814 66	2
11,692 82	7,211 82	12,459 34	8,836 18	11,870 43	8,160 98	12,910 80	7,876 12	3
18,522 94	8,333 24	21,370 94	11,170 36	20,526 56	10,696 88	21,671 92	10,110 77	4
20,420 81	5,296 27	23,555 38	7,075 07	23,049 41	6,180 93	23,682 33	5,239 55	5
3,078 55	980 15	3,796 58	3,312 30	3,555 87	2,161 85	3,744 36	2,032 25	6
5,331 29	926 99	6,178 71	2,458 80	6,915 20	2,256 69	1,908 14	1,719 00	7
5,283 21	25,337 90	6,218 74	23,517 25	6,226 77	26,410 75	2,181 58	344 13	8
45,024 67		39,730 93		38,050 41		8,841 64	39,888 82	9
115,147 59		100,207 29		102,021 72		27,330 73		10
34,892 19		24,619 86		20,203 25		99,357 01		11
						62,777 30		
282,028 44	76,719 19	260,076 33	89,581 56	257,237 10	91,549 76	289,197 01	100,025 30	
158,794 54		160,089 42		163,567 99		154,389 77		
1900-01.		1901-02.		1902-03.		1903-04.		
Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1,117 49		765 78		402 97		1,362 11		12
3,819 57	717 35	4,445 93	373 42	4,650 53	1,818 83	4,500 43	2,578 48	13
7,934 03	4,738 92	6,242 58	2,498 85	6,785 86	4,379 15	7,619 67	4,670 64	14
28,452 51	10,150 40	23,813 62	11,658 34	27,132 84	11,188 02	27,664 34	10,593 20	15
35,760 39	6,595 94	32,618 00	6,084 65	39,118 79	3,962 45	30,003 01	3,685 75	16
7,934 03	1,525 30	7,814 02	1,843 45	7,081 60	2,007 35	7,320 96	1,983 42	17
2,639 74	1,103 00	2,624 87	2,279 00	3,129 70	1,784 00	2,789 74	4,002 70	18
6,251 39	1,222 55	5,928 22	950 07	7,076 26	1,350 50	7,317 49	922 50	19
17,886 36	52,960 35	18,560 73	41,178 65	17,808 45	43,015 02	15,133 65	56,904 34	20
		2,066 66	1,130 00	1,522 00	320 00	1,400 00	240 00	21
							10 00	22
68,961 40		79,891 35		77,330 86		109,286 07		23
124,211 21		152,723 69		145,137 49		204,654 66		24
27,833 79	9,178 50	56,131 26	11,223 65	30,903 27	8,925 40	56,828 18	10,165 50	25
332,767 07	88,145 11	393,627 21	79,169 58	368,091 12	78,635 82	475,880 31	95,756 53	
158,802 50		155,942 00		159,853 50		158,943 70		
1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.				
Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
3,135 91		4,751 36		3,910 03				
4,857 23	458 00	4,784 23	770 78	4,836 86	1,620 75			
8,200 02	6,185 63	7,895 53	6,797 91	7,886 85	4,947 46			
36,445 88	11,541 20	38,904 12	12,385 14	41,188 19	13,014 88			
45,241 50	4,470 45	44,601 04	5,369 70	46,590 66	3,821 81			
9,455 80	3,013 85	8,410 25	2,393 66	9,396 08	2,359 93			
4,638 51	3,527 05	3,945 73	3,704 22	5,223 82	3,962 88			
		5,713 80	915 00	7,938 22	703 00			
		6,591 20	1,085 50	6,474 57	1,209 44			
12,718 15	1,151 10							
31,964 83	48,737 55	35,139 58	39,251 65	37,509 61	41,864 80			
1,226 30	274 00	1,019 50	228 00	2,316 63	467 00			
	360 00		20 00		501 83			
235,060 26		190,563 19		180,345 65				
225,279 96		242,601 14		295,443 47	10,876 78			
181,267 38	395 15	196,808 02	9,794 00	345,249 58				
956,196 23		791,728 69		994,355 22				
156,114 50		159,999 90		155,221 85				
		951,728 59	82,715 56	1,149,577 07	85,070 56			

APPENDIX No. 2.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

The payments made for this service are under the authority of the Revised Statutes, 1906, chap. 46, intituled: 'An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of fishing vessels,' which provides for the payment of the sum of \$160,000 annually, under regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

REGULATIONS.

The regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties were established by the following Order in Council :—

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1908.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas, in view of the Revision of the Statutes of Canada in 1906, it is necessary that the regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties which were adopted by Order in Council on the 10th December, 1897, be readopted under chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, 'The Deep Sea Fisheries Act' ;

And whereas new conditions require certain changes in the existing regulations in order to establish a better interpretation of the bounty system ;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the regulations established by the Order in Council of the 10th December, 1897, under the provisions of the Bounty Act of 1891, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded and the following substituted therefor :—

1. Resident Canadian fishermen who have been engaged in deep-sea fishing in Canadian vessels or boats for fish other than shell-fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea fish shall be entitled to a bounty ; provided always that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than 13 feet keel, and not more than 3 men (the owner included) will be allowed as claimants in boats under 20 feet.

2. No bounty shall be paid upon fish caught in trap-nets, pound-nets and weirs, nor upon the fish caught in gill-nets fished by persons who are pursuing other occupations than fishing, and who devote merely an hour or two daily to fishing these nets but are not, as fishermen, steadily engaged in fishing.

3. Only one claim will be allowed in each season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat or in two boats.

4. The owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, whether propelled by oars, sails or other motive power, which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers, or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

5. Canadian registered vessels, owned and fitted out in Canada, of ten tons and upwards (up to 80 tons), by whatever means propelled, contained within themselves which have been exclusively engaged during a period of not less than three months in the catch of sea fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers, or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered tonnage which shall be paid to the owner or owners.

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6. Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels must, before proceeding on a fishing voyage, procure a license from the nearest Collector of Customs or Fishery Overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

7. The date when a vessel's fishing operations shall be considered as having begun, shall be the day upon which she sails from port on her fishing voyage, after the license has been procured, and the date upon which her fishing season shall end, shall be the day upon which she arrives in port from her last fishing voyage prior to the 1st December. The three months during which a vessel must have been engaged in fishing, to be entitled to the bounty, shall not include such periods as she may have been lying in port, provided that not more than three days may be permitted for the sale, transfer or discharge of her cargo of fish and refitting.

8. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea fish caught.

9. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

10. Claims must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

11. Claims must be filed on or before the 30th November in each year.

12. Officers authorized to receive claims will supply the requisite blanks free of charge, and after certifying the same will transmit them to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

13. No claim in which an error has been made by the claimant or claimants shall be amended after it has been signed and sworn to as correct.

14. Any person or persons detected making returns that are false or fraudulent in any particular, may be debarred from any further participation in the bounty, and be liable to be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

15. The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

16. All vessels fishing under bounty license, are required to carry a distinguishing flag, which must be shown at all times during the fishing voyage at the main top mast head. The flag must be four feet square in equal parts of red and white, joined diagonally from corner to corner. Any case of neglect to carry out this regulation reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, will entail the loss of the bounty, unless satisfactory reasons are given for its non-compliance.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The bounty for the year 1909 was distributed on the basis authorized by the following Order in Council, approved by the Governor General on the 24th January, 1910.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, payable under the provisions of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, intituled: 'An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of fishing vessels,' be distributed for the year 1909-1910, upon the following basis:—

Vessels: The owners of the vessels entitled to receive bounty shall be paid one dollar (\$1) per registered ton, provided, however, that the payment to the owner of any one vessel shall not exceed the sum of eighty dollars (\$80), and all vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty shall be paid the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents (\$7.50) each.

Boats: Fishermen engaged in fishing in boats, who shall also have complied with the regulation entitling them to receive bounty, shall be paid the sum of four dollars and twenty-five cents (\$4.25) each, and the owners of fishing boats shall be paid one dollar (\$1) per boat.

F. K. BENNETTS,

Assist. Clerk of the Privy Council.

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There were received during the year 1909, 13,011 claims, being a decrease of 961 as compared with 1908.

The number paid during the year was 12,956, being 885 less than the previous year.

The amount of bounty paid to vessels and their crews was \$57,631.50, and to boats and boat fishermen \$97,590.35 or a total of \$155,221.85 during the year.

Vessels to the number of 874 received the bounty, the aggregate tonnage being 20,195 tons, a decrease of 51 vessels and 2,011 tons, compared with 1908.

During the year bounty was paid to 12,082 boats and 20,129 boat fishermen, being 828 boats and 1,540 men, less than in 1908.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounty Claims received and paid during the year 1909.

Province.	County.	NUMBER OF CLAIMS.			
		Received.	Rejected.	Held in abeyance.	Paid.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	170			170
	Antigonish	136	1		135
	Cape Breton	503	4		499
	Cumberland				
	Digby	414			414
	Guysborough	1,046	2		1,044
	Halifax	1,385	7	4	1,374
	Hants				
	Inverness	393	1		392
	Kings	45	1		44
	Lunenburg	989	4		985
	Pictou	53			53
	Queens	194			194
	Richmond	708	1		707
	Shelburne	710			710
	Victoria	335	1		334
	Yarmouth	195			195
	Totals	7,276	22	4	7,250
New Brunswick.	Charlotte	364			364
	Gloucester	381	4		377
	Kent	32			32
	Northumberland	13			13
	Restigouche	4			4
	St. John	40			40
	Totals	834	4		830
Prince Edward Island.	Kings	379			379
	Prince	389	1		388
	Queens	109	4		105
	Totals	877	5		872
Quebec.	Bonaventure	748	6		742
	Gaspé	2,361	9		2,352
	Rimouski	125			125
	Saguenay	790		5	785
	Totals	4,024	15	5	4,004
	Grand totals	13,011	46	9	12,956

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DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels in each County during the Year 1909.

Province.	County.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Amount Paid.
						\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis.....	4	134	33·50	32	374 00
	Antigonish.....	4	56	14·	10	131 00
	Cape Breton.....	19	349	18·37	76	919 00
	Cumberland.....					
	Digby.....	37	872	23·56	244	2,701 75
	Guysborough.....	61	914	14·98	256	2,834 00
	Halifax.....	56	1,294	23·10	310	3,619 00
	Hants.....					
	Inverness.....	26	347	13·54	104	1,127 00
	Kings.....	1	15	15·	2	30 00
	Lunenburg.....	108	7,531	69·73	1,642	18,837 75
	Pictou.....	1	16	16·	2	31 00
	Queens.....	3	41	13·67	14	146 00
	Richmond.....	40	839	20·97	183	2,211 50
	Shelburne.....	150	2,034	13·56	611	6,616 50
	Victoria.....	13	181	13·92	64	661 00
	Yarmouth.....	68	1,557	22·89	369	4,323 00
	Totals.....	591	16,180	27·37	3,919	45,562 50
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	43	713	16·58	154	1,867 50
	Gloucester.....	184	2,881	12·94	727	7,833 50
	Kent.....	8	83	10·37	18	218 00
	Northumberland.....	8	85	10·62	25	272 50
	Restigouche.....					
	St. John.....	4	82	20·50	11	164 50
	Totals.....	247	3,344		935	10,356 00
Prince Edward Island..	Kings.....	18	330	13·54	61	787 50
	Prince.....	6	147	24·50	28	357 00
	Queens.....	6	95	15·83	24	275 00
	Totals.....	30	572	19·06	113	1,419 50
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....					
	Gaspé.....	5	71	14·20	24	251 00
	Rimouski.....					
	Saguenay.....	1	28	28·	2	42 50
	Totals.....	6	99	16·50	26	293 50
	Grand totals....	874	20,195	23·10	4,993	57,631 50

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DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Boats in each County during the Year 1909, showing also total amount paid to Vessels and Boats for the Year.

Province.	County.	Number of Boats.	Number of Men.	Amount paid.	Total Bounty paid to Vessels and Boats in 1909.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	166	267	1,304 65	1,678 65
	Antigonish	131	180	901 25	1,032 25
	Cape Breton	480	847	4,078 35	4,997 35
	Cumberland				
	Digby	377	650	3,138 10	5,839 85
	Guysborough	983	1,502	7,366 50	10,200 50
	Halifax	1,318	1,792	8,930 60	12,549 60
	Hants				
	Inverness	366	667	3,197 85	4,324 85
	Kings	43	66	323 50	353 50
	Lunenburg	877	1,096	5,535 00	25,372 75
	Pictou	52	80	392 00	423 00
	Queens	191	310	1,508 50	1,654 50
	Richmond	667	1,097	5,328 90	7,540 40
	Shelburne	560	877	4,287 25	10,903 75
	Victoria	321	504	2,462 65	3,123 65
	Yarmouth	127	228	1,096 00	5,419 00
	Totals	6,659	10,163	49,851 10	95,413 60
New Brunswick	Charlotte	321	467	2,304 70	4,172 20
	Gloucester	193	486	2,257 45	10,090 95
	Kent	24	37	181 25	399 25
	Northumberland ..	5	8	39 00	311 50
	Restigouche	4	7	33 75	33 75
	St. John	36	64	308 00	472 50
	Totals	583	1,069	5,124 15	15,480 15
Prince Edward	Kings	361	572	2,786 40	3,573 90
	Prince	382	792	3,738 20	4,095 20
	Queens	99	219	1,029 75	1,304 75
	Totals	842	1,583	7,554 35	8,973 85
Quebec	Bonaventure	742	1,235	5,982 00	5,982 00
	Gaspé	2,347	4,554	2,169 70	21,941 70
	Rimouski	125	190	933 50	933 50
	Saguenay	784	1,335	6,454 55	6,497 05
	Totals	3,998	7,314	35,060 75	35,354 25
	Grand totals ..	12,082	20,129	97,590 35	155,221 85

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

The fishing bounty was first paid in 1882.

The payments were made each year on the following basis :

1882, vessels \$2 per ton, one half to the owner and the other half to the crews, boats at the rate of \$5 per man, one-fifth to the owner and four-fifths to the men.

1883, vessels \$2 per ton, and boats \$2.50 per man, distributed as in 1882.

1884, vessels \$2 per ton as in 1882 and 1883.

Boats from 14 to 18 feet keel	\$1 00
" 18 to 25 "	1 50
" 25 feet keel upwards.....	3 00

1885, 1886 and 1887, vessels \$2 per ton as in previous years, Boats measuring 13 feet keel having been admitted in 1885, the rates were ;—Boats from 13 to 18 feet keel, \$1 ; from 18 to 25 feet keel, \$1.50 ; from 25 feet keel upwards, \$2, and fishermen \$3 each.

1888, vessels \$1.50 per ton, one half each to owner and crew. Boats, the same as 1885, 1886 and 1887.

1889, 1890 and 1891, vessels \$1.50 per ton as in 1888. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1892, vessels \$3 per ton, one half each to owner and crew. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1893, vessels \$2.90 per ton, paid as formerly. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1894, vessels \$2.70 per ton, distributed as in previous years. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1895, vessels \$2.60 per ton, half each to owner and crew. Boats \$1 each. Boat fishermen \$3.

1896, vessels \$1 per ton, which was paid to the owners, and vessel fishermen \$5 each, clause No. 5 of the regulation having been amended accordingly. Boats \$1 each, and boat fishermen —3.50 per man.

Vessels.	Men.	Boats.	Men.
1897.....\$1 00 per ton.	\$6 00 each.	\$1 00 each.	\$3 50 each.
1898..... 1 00 "	6 50 "	1 00 "	3 50 "
1899..... 1 00 "	7 00 "	1 00 "	3 50 "
1900..... 1 00 "	6 50 "	1 00 "	3 50 "
1901..... 1 00 "	7 00 "	1 00 "	3 50 "
1902..... 1 00 "	7 25 "	1 00 "	3 80 "
1903..... 1 00 "	7 30 "	1 00 "	3 90 "
1904..... 1 00 "	7 15 "	1 00 "	3 75 "
1905..... 1 00 "	7 10 "	1 00 "	3 65 "
1906..... 1 00 "	7 10 "	1 00 "	3 75 "
1907..... 1 00 "	7 40 "	1 00 "	4 00 "
1908..... 1 00 "	7 25 "	1 00 "	3 90 "
1909..... 1 00 "	7 50 "	1 00 "	4 25 "

Since 1882, 23,336 vessels, totalling a tonnage of 773,894 tons, have received the bounty. The total number of vessel fishermen which receive bounto is 171,962, being an average of about 7 men per vessel.

The total number of boats to which bounty was paid since 1882 is 374,966, and the number of fishermen 675,344. Average number of men per boat about 2.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The highest bounty paid per head to vessel fishermen was \$21.75 in 1893; the lowest 83 cents, while the highest to boat fishermen was \$4.25, the lowest \$2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT by Provinces for the Year 1882 to 1900, inclusive, showing:—
(1) Total number of fishing Bounty Claims received and paid by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.	Received.	Paid.
1882...	6,730	6,613	1,257	1,142	1,169	1,100	3,162	3,117	12,318	11,972
1883...	7,171	7,076	1,693	1,579	1,138	1,106	3,602	3,325	13,604	13,086
1884...	7,007	6,930	1,252	1,224	923	885	3,470	3,429	12,652	12,403
1885...	7,646	7,599	1,609	1,588	1,117	1,025	3,943	3,912	14,315	14,124
1886...	7,639	7,702	1,767	1,763	1,131	1,080	4,275	4,355	14,812	14,900
1887...	8,262	8,227	1,975	1,958	1,201	1,126	4,138	4,105	15,576	15,416
1888...	8,481	8,429	2,065	2,026	1,153	834	4,328	4,310	16,027	15,599
1889...	8,816	8,523	2,428	2,392	1,211	1,511	4,664	4,652	17,119	17,078
1890...	9,337	9,429	2,522	2,469	1,352	1,257	4,860	4,804	18,071	17,959
1891...	10,242	10,063	2,831	2,084	1,482	1,446	5,108	4,913	19,663	18,506
1892...	8,272	8,186	1,067	1,001	1,065	1,051	4,425	4,204	14,829	14,442
1893...	7,926	7,844	967	881	1,027	1,012	4,059	3,898	13,979	13,635
1894...	8,640	8,600	925	911	983	963	3,948	3,876	14,496	14,350
1895...	8,835	8,825	979	975	1,009	1,025	3,904	3,955	14,727	14,780
1896...	8,597	8,562	1,137	1,064	1,111	1,120	4,366	4,229	15,211	14,975
1897...	8,450	8,418	1,042	991	1,175	1,171	4,180	4,149	14,847	14,729
1898...	8,446	8,347	934	917	1,143	1,145	4,156	4,092	14,679	14,501
1899...	7,894	7,754	849	825	1,016	947	4,134	4,102	13,893	13,628
1900...	7,434	7,452	904	904	1,119	1,169	4,264	4,251	13,771	13,776
1901...	7,346	7,344	829	826	941	937	4,277	4,267	13,393	13,374
1902...	6,710	6,671	802	794	913	912	4,371	4,346	12,796	12,723
1903...	6,297	6,284	832	830	978	974	4,110	4,090	12,217	12,178
1904...	6,750	6,732	879	866	1,027	994	4,095	4,079	12,751	12,671
1905...	7,034	7,018	881	873	921	921	4,350	4,329	13,186	13,141
1906...	7,434	7,415	930	923	918	916	4,251	4,249	13,533	13,503
1907...	7,124	7,087	904	895	1,000	984	4,239	4,227	13,267	13,193
1908...	7,690	7,648	1,002	988	1,030	993	4,250	4,212	13,972	13,841
1909...	7,276	7,250	834	830	877	872	4,024	4,004	13,011	12,956
Totals..	219,536	218,028	36,096	34,519	30,130	29,476	116,953	115,481	402,715	397,504

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(2) NUMBER of vessels, tonnage and number of men which received Bounty in each year.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.			NEW BRUNSWICK.			P. E. ISLAND.			QUEBEC.			TOTAL.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.
1882....	588	22,841	5,343	120	2,171	531	15	389	74	63	2,210	538	786	27,611	6,486
1883....	700	29,788	6,238	126	2,102	496	16	450	66	62	2,236	443	904	34,576	7,243
1884....	700	29,828	6,327	139	2,289	560	16	582	92	56	1,965	382	911	34,664	7,361
1885....	629	27,709	5,897	128	2,120	496	19	597	113	55	1,791	317	831	32,217	6,823
1886....	562	25,375	5,022	145	2,628	520	32	1,071	215	52	1,730	320	791	30,804	6,077
1887....	566	24,520	4,900	154	2,889	563	38	1,677	338	54	1,883	334	812	30,969	6,135
1888....	589	26,008	5,450	150	2,545	544	37	1,245	249	51	1,842	388	827	31,640	6,631
1889....	597	27,123	5,684	153	2,590	565	35	1,274	239	48	1,729	330	833	32,716	6,818
1890....	540	23,955	4,935	133	2,129	447	32	1,002	203	34	1,182	220	739	28,268	5,805
1891....	527	22,780	4,618	124	2,051	411	27	778	155	27	924	168	705	26,533	5,352
1892....	507	22,279	4,611	108	1,683	343	30	983	139	23	803	159	668	25,748	5,252
1893....	536	23,195	4,780	210	2,922	634	27	910	151	32	952	179	805	27,979	5,744
1894....	602	24,735	5,077	238	3,189	721	21	594	114	38	1,066	178	899	29,584	6,090
1895....	603	25,018	5,184	238	3,107	764	27	769	129	39	1,262	173	907	30,156	6,250
1896....	553	23,415	4,607	250	3,337	800	23	656	114	36	1,143	144	862	28,551	5,665
1897....	507	21,323	4,829	239	3,079	816	20	490	109	24	833	116	790	25,725	5,870
1898....	505	20,868	4,840	239	3,155	859	24	561	125	16	524	77	784	25,108	5,901
1899....	519	22,538	5,323	238	3,131	885	15	373	76	17	497	78	789	26,539	6,362
1900....	525	22,474	5,352	234	2,969	890	29	737	153	14	459	76	802	26,639	6,471
1901....	508	21,469	5,158	242	3,229	872	23	541	115	13	366	69	786	25,605	6,214
1902....	505	21,248	5,126	249	3,293	972	28	630	135	13	350	51	795	25,521	6,284
1903....	546	21,992	5,173	259	3,454	971	36	765	169	10	290	48	851	26,501	6,361
1904....	552	21,285	5,040	257	3,429	981	30	594	126	15	382	73	854	25,690	6,220
1905....	620	21,240	5,238	264	3,600	1,035	28	587	125	10	259	56	922	25,686	6,454
1906....	644	20,008	4,891	273	3,753	1,066	32	732	147	8	139	33	957	24,632	6,137
1907....	612	17,041	4,178	265	3,720	1,010	41	916	178	9	154	34	927	21,831	5,400
1908....	616	17,804	4,364	269	3,672	1,034	34	643	140	6	87	25	925	22,206	5,563
1909....	591	16,180	3,919	247	3,344	935	30	572	113	6	99	26	874	20,195	4,993
Totals..	16,049	644,039	142,104	5,691	81,580	20,721	765	21,118	4,102	831	27,157	5,035	23,336	773,894	171,962

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

(3) NUMBER of Boats and Boat Fishermen which received Bounty in each year.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.
1882	6,043	12,130	1,024	2,530	1,087	3,070	3,071	5,716	11,225	23,446
1883	6,458	13,553	1,453	3,309	1,098	3,106	3,266	6,188	12,275	26,156
1884	6,257	12,669	1,086	2,505	869	2,346	3,344	6,416	11,556	23,936
1885	6,970	13,896	1,460	3,254	1,006	2,606	3,857	7,485	13,293	26,741
1886	7,140	13,351	1,618	3,567	1,048	2,547	4,303	7,981	14,109	27,446
1887	7,662	13,997	1,804	3,994	1,088	2,711	4,051	7,550	14,605	28,252
1888	7,840	14,115	1,876	4,148	797	2,141	4,259	7,852	14,772	28,256
1889	7,926	14,118	2,237	5,032	1,475	3,568	4,602	8,807	16,240	31,525
1890	8,886	15,738	2,324	5,242	1,192	3,024	4,766	9,241	17,168	33,245
1891	9,525	16,552	1,928	4,126	1,383	3,427	4,865	9,402	17,701	33,507
1892	7,679	12,307	893	1,765	1,021	2,047	4,181	7,693	13,774	23,812
1893	7,308	11,748	671	1,314	985	1,962	3,866	7,245	12,830	22,269
1894	7,956	12,899	661	1,281	913	1,813	3,821	7,139	13,351	23,132
1895	8,222	13,106	737	1,434	998	2,141	3,916	7,877	13,873	24,558
1896	8,008	12,454	814	1,553	1,095	2,126	4,189	7,688	14,106	23,821
1897	7,911	12,542	752	1,351	1,151	2,147	4,125	7,572	13,939	23,612
1898	7,872	12,438	678	1,237	1,121	2,199	4,076	7,627	13,747	23,501
1899	7,235	11,305	587	1,027	932	1,710	4,085	7,696	12,839	21,738
1900	6,927	10,645	670	1,184	1,140	2,198	4,237	8,004	12,974	22,031
1901	6,836	10,464	584	1,001	914	1,735	4,254	8,017	12,588	21,217
1902	6,166	9,442	545	966	884	1,638	4,333	8,180	11,928	20,226
1903	5,738	8,775	571	964	938	1,722	4,080	7,688	11,327	19,149
1904	6,180	9,556	609	1,082	964	1,792	4,064	7,648	11,817	20,078
1905	6,398	9,822	609	1,047	893	1,630	4,319	8,002	12,219	20,501
1906	6,771	10,138	650	1,139	884	1,648	4,241	7,946	12,546	20,871
1907	6,475	9,739	630	1,158	943	1,750	4,218	7,873	12,266	20,520
1908	7,032	10,685	719	1,365	959	1,810	4,206	7,809	12,916	21,669
1909	6,659	10,163	583	1,069	842	1,583	3,998	7,314	12,082	20,129
Totals	202,080	337,847	28,773	59,644	28,620	62,187	114,593	215,656	374,066	675,344

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(4) TOTAL Number of men receiving Bounty in each year.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	P. E. ISLAND.	QUEBEC.	TOTAL.
	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	
1882.....	17,473	3,061	3,144	6,254	29,932
1883.....	19,791	3,805	3,172	6,631	33,399
1884.....	18,996	3,065	2,438	6,798	31,297
1885.....	19,293	3,750	2,719	7,802	33,564
1886.....	18,373	4,087	2,762	8,301	33,523
1887.....	18,897	4,557	3,049	7,884	34,387
1888.....	19,565	4,692	2,390	8,240	34,887
1889.....	19,802	5,597	3,807	9,137	38,343
1890.....	20,673	5,689	3,227	9,461	39,050
1891.....	21,170	4,537	3,582	9,570	38,859
1892.....	16,918	2,108	2,186	7,852	29,064
1893.....	16,528	1,948	2,113	7,424	28,013
1894.....	17,976	2,002	1,927	7,317	29,222
1895.....	18,290	2,198	2,270	8,050	30,808
1896.....	17,061	2,353	2,240	7,832	29,486
1897.....	17,371	2,167	2,256	7,688	29,482
1898.....	17,278	2,096	2,324	7,704	29,402
1899.....	16,628	1,912	1,786	7,774	28,100
1900.....	15,997	2,074	2,351	8,080	28,502
1901.....	15,622	1,873	1,850	8,086	27,431
1902.....	14,568	1,938	1,773	8,231	26,510
1903.....	13,948	1,935	1,891	7,736	25,510
1904.....	14,596	2,063	1,918	7,721	26,298
1905.....	15,060	2,082	1,755	8,058	26,955
1906.....	15,029	2,205	1,795	7,979	27,008
1907.....	13,917	2,168	1,928	7,907	25,920
1908.....	15,049	2,399	1,950	7,834	27,232
1909.....	14,082	2,004	1,696	7,340	25,122
Totals.....	479,951	80,365	66,299	220,691	847,306

(5) TOTAL annual payments of fishing Bounty.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1882.....	106,098 72	16,997 00	16,137 00	33,052 75	172,285 47
1883.....	89,432 50	12,395 20	8,577 14	19,940 01	130,344 85
1884.....	104,934 09	13,576 00	9,203 96	28,004 93	155,718 98
1885.....	103,999 73	15,908 25	10,166 65	31,464 76	161,539 39
1886	98,789 54	17,894 57	10,935 87	33,283 61	160,903 59
1887.....	99,622 03	19,699 65	12,528 51	31,907 73	163,757 92
1888	89,778 90	18,454 92	9,092 96	32,858 75	150,185 53
1889.....	90,142 51	21,026 79	13,994 53	33,362 71	158,526 54
1890	91,235 64	21,108 33	11,686 32	34,210 72	158,241 01
1891.....	92,377 42	17,235 96	12,771 30	34,507 17	156,891 85
1892.....	109,410 39	10,864 61	9,782 79	29,694 35	159,752 14
1893	108,060 67	12,524 09	9,328 62	28,320 72	158,234 10
1894	111,460 03	12,690 80	7,875 79	28,040 18	160,066 80
1895.....	110,765 27	12,919 32	9,285 13	30,598 27	163,567 99
1896.....	98,048 95	13,602 88	9,745 50	32,992 44	154,389 77
1897.....	102,083 50	13,454 50	9,809 00	32,157 00	157,504 00
1898	103,730 00	13,746 00	10,188 00	31,795 00	159,459 00
1899	106,598 50	13,514 50	7,822 00	32,065 00	160,000 00
1900.....	101,448 00	13,562 50	10,589 00	33,203 00	158,802 50
1901.....	101,024 50	13,420 50	8,335 50	33,161 50	155,942 00
1902.....	100,455 70	14,555 80	8,716 55	36,125 45	159,853 50
1903.....	99,714 15	14,872 75	9,652 50	34,704 30	158,943 70
1904.....	99,286 44	15,110 80	9,179 35	33,651 65	157,228 24
1905	100,664 35	15,379 50	8,317 20	34,185 60	158,546 65
1906	99,518 80	16,247 55	8,839 40	34,410 00	159,015 75
1907	93,381 70	16,454 50	10,175 95	36,102 35	156,114 50
1908.....	98,156 20	17,203 75	9,708 90	34,931 05	159,999 90
1909	95,413 60	15,480 15	8,973 85	35,354 25	155,221 85
Totals	2,805,631 83	429,901 17	281,419 27	904,085 25	4,421,037 52

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty in the Year 1909-10.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
121818	Albert J. Lutz....	Digby.....	95	John D. Apt	Port Wade.....	22	245 00
96759	Charley Troop....	St. John.....	30	J. McGranahan	Margaretville.....	1	37 50
88276	Falcon.....	St. Andrews....	12	Ansel Casey.....	Port Wade.....	5	49 50
85533	Minnie C.	Digby.....	12	Stephen Haynes.....	Victoria Beach....	3	33 50

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

103542	Emma Brow.....	Halifax	17	Jno. J. Brow.....	Hbr. au Bouche..	3	39 50
116882	Fiona	Arichat.	10	J. T. Crispo.....	"	1	17 50
117798	Marie C.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	18	Jno. Munroe.....	Auld's Cove, ..	4	48 00
103461	St. Lidwina.....	Arichat	11	Dan McInnis.....	Cape Rouge	2	26 00

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

122376	Agnes	Arichat	15	Wm. Martell	Main-à-dieu	4	45 00
112388	Annie Amelia....	Sydney.....	13	Robt. Fudge.....	North Sydney....	3	35 50
100389	Annie F.	"	13	Jno. Farrell.....	Main-à-dieu	4	43 00
100372	Betsy Jane.....	"	11	Jas. Moore.....	Little Bras d'Or..	4	41 00
112330	Florence M.....	Arichat	25	D. H. McKay	Glace Bay.....	5	62 50
116883	Grayling.....	Arichat.....	25	Geo. Herridge	North Sydney....	4	55 00
122026	Hy. D. Davis....	Liverpool	38	Eastern Fishing Co..	Louisburg.....	1	45 50
103174	Iona.....	Halifax.....	15	Jno. H. Burke.....	Little Lorraine....	4	45 00
122186	M. O'Toole.....	Arichat.....	32	Vincent O'Toole....	Louisburg.....	5	69 50
107605	Mabel M.....	Weymouth.....	20	Edison Ellis.....	"	4	50 00
121940	Manetto.....	Halifax.....	21	Eastern Fishing Co..	"	2	36 00
100816	Mattie Morrissey.	Canso.....	24	R. D. Nutter	Big Glace Bay....	4	54 00
122117	Millie.....	Sydney.....	13	Jno. F. Carey	North Sydney....	3	35 50
107375	Minnie B.....	"	10	Gabriel Billard....	Louisburg.....	3	32 50
100231	Pearl.....	Halifax.....	17	Geo. D. Lewis.....	"	5	54 50
111799	Rosie G.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	16	Jno. Gallant.....	Little Lorraine....	6	61 00
112386	Shamrock.....	Sydney.....	11	Jacob Rogers.....	North Sydney....	4	41 00
122184	Two Brothers....	Arichat.....	19	Patk. Campbell....	Main-à-dieu.....	5	56 50
107359	Victoria.....	Sydney.....	11	Benjamin Boon....	Bateston.....	6	56 00

DIGBY COUNTY.

112286	A. E. Moore	Digby.....	11	Jno. Thompson.....	Westport.....	3	33 50
111528	Alert	"	11	Benjamin Toucette..	Mavilette.....	2	26 00
116235	Alycone	"	52	Howard Anderson...	Digby.....	12	142 00
107807	America.....	St. John.....	16	Judson Robbins.....	Tiverton.....	4	46 00
121202	Ariadne.....	"	48	Delmar Outhouse...	"	13	145 50
107603	Angusta Evelyn..	"	31	Horace Thurber....	Freeport.....	10	106 00
103128	Britannia.....	St. Andrew....	22	Geo. B. Cosseboom..	Digby	1	29 50
111897	Burque Brothers..	Weymouth.....	10	Fred. Titus.....	Meteghan.....	4	40 00
116652	Champion.....	Yarmouth.....	29	Chas. H. Titus.....	Westport.....	9	96 50
74331	Condor.....	"	11	J. O. Robichaud....	Meteghan River..	1	18 50
116236	Cora May	Digby.....	64	Chas. E. Finigan ..	Freeport.....	15	176 50
77740	Elmer	"	15	Jno. W. Snow.....	Digby	4	45 00
103749	Emerald.....	"	29	Syda & Cousins.....	"		29 00
116446	Emerson Fay.....	"	47	Edwin Hains.....	Freeport.....	11	129 50
121657	Emily C.....	Yarmouth.....	11	Albt. Thompson....	Westport.....	5	48 50
107604	Emma D.....	Weymouth.....	20	F. S. Doucette.....	Mavilette.....	6	65 00
111527	Etta H.....	Digby.....	10	Jas. Buckman.....	Westport.....	3	32 50

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*DIGBY COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
122249	Florence May...	St. Andrews...	14	Geo. Farnsworth...	Tiverton.....	2	29 00
122097	George L.	Yarmouth...	13	Jno. J. LeBlanc...	Mavilette.....	3	35 50
107480	Hattie & Eva...	Digby.....	11	Louis L. Comeau...	Meteghan.....	4	41 00
111688	Hazelwood...	Snelburne...	29	A. J. Thurber...	Freeport.....	10	104 00
111530	Island Girl...	Digby.....	10	Esrom Thurber...	".....	2	25 00
116234	J. W.	".....	14	Whale Cove Trdg. Co.	Whale Cove...	1	21 50
111833	Lavinia D.	".....	21	Jas. Doucette...	Mavilette.....	4	51 00
122571	Lita C.	Yarmouth...	13	Michael Comeau...	".....	2	23 00
122144	Lizzie D.	Yarmouth...	12	Enos C. Deveau...	Salmon River...	4	42 00
121816	Loren B. Snow...	Digby.....	85	Jos. E. Snow.....	Digby.....	25	267 50
116237	Maple Leaf...	".....	10	Albt. R. Bailey...	Westport.....	4	40 00
111896	May Queen...	Weymouth...	15	Moses Thibodeau...	Church Point...	6	60 00
116232	Nettie M.	Digby.....	12	Wm. McDormand...	Westport.....	4	42 00
116660	Nora.	Yarmouth...	11	P. S. Doucette...	Mavilette.....	4	41 00
111834	Rosan.	Digby.....	11	Ray. Robicheau...	Meteghan.....	6	56 00
111835	Roxana.	".....	11	Wm. W. Gower...	Westport.....	4	41 00
111840	Sparrow.....	".....	28	M. T. Thériault...	Meteghan.....	.....	23 00
100609	Swan.....	".....	56	Edwin Hains.....	Freeport.....	13	153 50
103179	Trilby.....	".....	31	Geo. Lent.....	".....	11	113 50
94694	Utah and Eunice.	".....	33	Edwin Hains.....	".....	10	108 00

GUYSBORO COUNTY.

121700	Agnes E.	Yarmouth.....	10	S. A. Hurst.....	Canso.....	4	40 00
107992	Alice J. Davis...	Canso.....	20	Edward Hearn...	".....	4	50 00
116344	Annie B. M.	Arichat.....	18	Thomas Fanning...	".....	6	63 00
112021	Annie M.	Canso.....	29	John O'Leary...	Queensport...	4	59 00
122185	Beatrice.....	Arichat.....	11	Wm. O'Brien...	Canso.....	2	26 00
112016	Blanche.....	Canso.....	13	Mark Richard...	Charlo's Cove...	5	50 50
112020	Bonny Kate.....	".....	14	Rory Sutherland...	Canso.....	.....	14 00
112375	C. G. Munroe...	Arichat.....	14	Vincent Richard...	Charlo's Cove...	6	59 00
116734	Cor. Lee.....	Halifax.....	16	Matthew Munroe...	Whitehead.....	5	53 50
117053	Dannie Goodwin.	Canso.....	21	Fish Limited.....	Canso.....	3	43 50
117060	Dorothy Aleta...	".....	11	Wesley Munro...	Whitehead.....	3	33 50
126112	Dorothy G.....	Lunenburg...	17	Daniel George...	".....	5	54 50
103328	Ella May.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	34	Hibbert Carr...	Mulgrave.....	4	64 00
117054	Emma Jane.....	Canso.....	16	Jno. L. George...	Up. Whitehead...	6	61 00
116347	Ethel.....	Arichat.....	11	Jas. Sinclair...	Canso.....	4	41 00
117093	Florence D.....	".....	11	William Digdon...	Whitehead.....	3	33 50
107993	Florence May...	Canso.....	11	Jno. Kennedy...	Canso.....	3	33 50
112373	Flying Cloud...	Arichat.....	13	Simon Manett...	Larry's River...	3	35 50
117059	Fortuna.....	Canso.....	14	Jno. Cousins.....	Canso.....	5	51 50
100818	Geneva Ethel...	Barrington...	29	Martin Meagher...	".....	4	59 00
107996	Green Linnet...	Canso.....	12	Thos. Boudrot...	Dover.....	5	49 50
122430	Hattie Maud...	Halifax.....	16	J. J. Berrigan...	Canso.....	5	53 50
117091	Hazel Maud...	Arichat.....	10	J. A. Rhynold...	Dover.....	5	47 50
103470	Ida M. Burke...	".....	16	Jos. Fougere...	Larry's River...	4	46 00
126292	Irbessa.....	Canso.....	17	Jeffrey Sampson...	Dover.....	5	54 50
112374	J. B. Saint...	Arichat.....	18	E. G. Hendsbee...	Canso.....	3	40 50
122320	Jessie Gertrude.	Lunenburg...	17	Chas. A. Mosher...	".....	5	54 50
116747	Jessie W.....	Halifax.....	12	Whitman Fish Co.	".....	5	49 50
116513	Laurie H.....	".....	16	A. D. Feltmate...	".....	6	61 00
111910	Lizzie J. Greenleaf	Arichat.....	11	Jos. H. Richard...	Charlo's Cove...	5	48 50
117097	Lizzie May.....	".....	12	B. L. Pelrine...	Larry's River...	3	34 50
100835	Lottie B.....	Lunenburg...	12	Chas. Richard...	Dover.....	5	49 50
117098	Lottie M. Beatrice	Arichat.....	17	Hiram Hendsbee, Sr.	Half Isld. Cove...	2	32 00
117100	Louisa Ellen...	".....	11	Daniel Casey...	Raspberry.....	3	33 50
116919	Madeline.....	Liverpool...	16	Geo. Berrigan...	Canso.....	6	61 00
117094	Maggie Alice...	Arichat.....	11	Jno. D. Cashin...	Port Felix.....	4	41 00
112018	Maggie Bell...	Canso.....	26	Jas. W. Grady...	St. Francis Hbr...	4	56 00

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*GUYSBORO COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
117056	Margaret.....	Canso.....	16	Geo. Matthews.....	Canso.....	5	53 50
126291	Margaret Kathleen	".....	16	Patrick Conway.....	Whitehead.....	4	46 00
111905	Margaret May....	Arichat.....	12	Stephen Richard.....	Charlo's Cove.....	5	49 50
112371	Mary A.....	".....	11	Daniel Pitts.....	".....	5	48 50
116886	Mary J.....	".....	11	Whitman Fish Co.....	Canso.....	11	00
111475	Mary Matilda.....	".....	15	P. F. Pelrine.....	Larry's River.....	3	37 50
107999	Maud S.....	Canso.....	12	Harvey Munro.....	Whitehead.....	5	49 50
107757	Mayflower.....	Charlottetown..	18	J. R. Lumsden, Jr.....	Hazel Hill.....	3	40 50
103547	Morning Glory.....	Halifax.....	11	Jeffrey Gerrior.....	Larry's River.....	4	41 00
112024	Reta S.....	Canso.....	13	Wm. Shrader.....	Canso.....	3	35 50
112372	River Swan.....	Arichat.....	11	Chas. Stanton.....	".....	2	26 00
108000	St. Patrick.....	".....	18	Geo. L. Avery.....	Larry's River.....	6	63 00
107318	St. Stephen.....	Halifax.....	19	Moses Cohoon.....	Canso.....	4	49 00
100255	Seaflea.....	".....	12	Edward Munro.....	L. Whitehead.....	2	27 00
112023	Silver Bell.....	Canso.....	14	S. J. Pelrine.....	Larry's River.....	3	36 50
116884	Silvea Swan.....	Arichat.....	20	C. H. Richard.....	Charlo's Cove.....	6	65 00
112025	Squanto.....	Canso.....	13	F. H. Hawes.....	Canso.....	3	35 50
96962	Sunrise.....	Yarmouth.....	18	Thurlo Munro.....	L. Whitehead.....	4	48 00
116532	Togo.....	Lunenburg.....	14	James Lukeman.....	Hazel Hill.....	5	51 50
103199	Trilby.....	Canso.....	12	Jno. Boudrot.....	Dover.....	5	49 50
107994	True Love.....	".....	10	David Walsh.....	Canso.....	2	25 00
116885	T. Lilly.....	Arichat.....	10	Geo. Grover.....	Whitehead.....	4	40 00
117057	Utowana.....	Canso.....	15	Frank C. Lohnes.....	Canso.....	5	52 50
126293	Winnie May.....	".....	10	Geo. C. Jamieson.....	Cole Harbour.....	6	55 00

HALIFAX COUNTY.

116526	Adelaide.....	Lunenburg.....	13	J. Francis Gray.....	Pennant.....	3	35 50
122302	Albata.....	".....	20	Jessie Wynaught.....	Boutillier's Cove..	3	42 50
122422	Annie G. W.....	Halifax.....	17	Edward Markie.....	Sober Island.....	4	47 00
126380	Annie Hilton.....	".....	10	Jno. R. May <i>et al.</i>	Owl's Head.....	4	40 00
121933	Annie May.....	".....	24	James Westhaver.....	Sober Island.....	2	39 00
74071	Condor.....	".....	20	Geo. Julien <i>et al.</i>	Grand Desert.....	3	42 50
126033	D. C. Mulhall.....	".....	42	Geo. Paulhan.....	Herring Cove.....	7	94 50
111428	Duchess.....	".....	12	David Morash.....	West Dover.....	4	42 00
112280	Edith L.....	".....	26	Maynard Young.....	".....	4	56 00
122424	Ella May.....	".....	57	Donald Dauphinee.....	Hackett's Cove.....	12	147 00
122010	Ena T.....	Lunenburg.....	17	Herbert Little.....	Terence Bay.....	7	69 50
111434	Ermynthrude.....	Halifax.....	36	F. J. Darrach.....	Herring Cove.....	9	103 50
117141	Etha May.....	".....	11	Geo. Johnson.....	West Dover.....	5	48 50
100247	Fairy Queen.....	".....	11	G. H. Nickerson.....	Pennant.....	4	41 00
116551	Florence B. W.....	Lunenburg.....	24	David Duggan <i>et al.</i>	East Dover.....	...	24 00
100259	Florence G.....	Halifax.....	15	Caleb Gray.....	Sambro.....	3	37 50
116290	Flora M. J.....	".....	78	John Julien <i>et al.</i>	Grand Desert.....	17	205 50
111432	Gladys Elena.....	".....	16	Chas. Twohig.....	Pennant.....	4	46 00
116731	Grand Desert.....	".....	65	Martin Julien <i>et al.</i>	Grand Desert.....	17	192 50
116738	Gretta.....	".....	14	John Drake <i>et al.</i>	Clam Harbour.....	3	36 50
116287	Handy Andy.....	".....	15	J. P. Westhaver.....	Sober Island.....	4	45 00
112129	Hattie.....	Lunenburg.....	12	Arthur Jollimore.....	Indian Harbour.....	1	19 50
126373	Ideal.....	Halifax.....	16	Chas. W. Schnare.....	Pennant.....	5	53 50
121934	Jennie & Annie.....	".....	16	Robert J. Mason.....	Tangier.....	3	38 50
103191	Jennie B.....	Liverpool.....	13	James Ruder.....	Boutillier's Cove..	3	35 50
126136	Kathleen W.....	Halifax.....	22	R. J. Slaunwhite.....	Terence Bay.....	10	97 00
100216	Katie M.....	".....	11	Chas. Nelson.....	Halifax.....	3	33 50
116203	Laurel.....	".....	16	Geo. Pelham.....	Herring Cove.....	5	53 50
126132	Lottie V. M.....	".....	10	Isaac Morash.....	West Dover.....	3	32 50
111440	M. A. Josey.....	".....	17	L. M. Josey <i>et al.</i>	Spry Bay.....	3	39 50
116733	Maggie May.....	".....	17	F. J. Fleming.....	Ketch Harbour.....	7	69 50
111435	Maggie Wilson.....	".....	36	Edward Dempsey, Sr.....	Herring Cove.....	11	118 50
85664	Mary E.....	".....	14	T. S. Baker.....	West Dover.....	4	44 00

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*HALIFAX COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew. paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
112379	Mary S	Arichat.....	18	Lawson B. Corkum ..	East Jeddore.....	1	25 50
100227	May	Halifax.....	10	Walter Slaunwhite...	Terence Bay.....	6	55 00
116739	Minnie M. Dora..	"	14	John Beaver.....	Spry Bay.....	2	29 00
116282	Monica A. Thomas	"	46	Chas. H. Thomas...	Herring Cove.....	12	136 00
103539	Neva.....	"	11	Hiram Marryatt....	Pennant.....	2	26 00
126135	Nina S.....	"	19	Jer. Slaunwhite....	Terence Bay.....	6	64 00
116745	Perseverance.....	"	12	Chas. Shatford....	Indian Harbour...	3	34 50
94677	Progress.....	"	14	David Richardson...	W. Ship Harbour...	3	36 50
116749	Reliance.....	"	14	Geo. Slaunwhite....	Terence Bay.....	6	59 00
96806	Rising Sun.....	"	28	Richard Christian...	Upper Prospect....	4	58 00
116272	Rosie M. B.	"	75	Daniel Bonang <i>et al.</i>	Grand Desert.....	16	195 00
121991	Rupert.....	Lunenburg.....	78	Halifax Fish Co., Ltd.	Halifax.....	20	228 00
103464	St. Patrick.....	Halifax.....	27	Harris Corkum.....	East Jeddore.....	6	72 00
122307	Sadie H.....	Lunenburg.....	17	Geo. Little.....	Terence Bay.....	4	47 00
122317	Stanley Hubley..	"	18	Chas. Hubley <i>et al.</i> ..	Indian Harbour...	5	55 50
116750	Stella R.....	Halifax.....	13	Zachariah Beaver....	Mushaboom.....	1	20 50
111438	Theresa M. Gray..	"	30	Angus Gray.....	Pennant.....	9	97 50
122429	Uncas.....	"	11	M. L. Nickerson....	Sambro.....	4	41 00
117142	Valkyria.....	"	13	Harvey Covey.....	Indian Harbour...	2	28 00
100260	Violet.....	"	12	Jas. H. Smith.....	Sambro.....	2	27 00
116283	Vixen.....	"	15	Henry Mackenzie...	Gerrard's Island..	3	37 50
92578	Willetta.....	"	12	Joseph Gray.....	Sambro.....	5	49 50
104200	Wren.....	Canso.....	44	Pioneer Steam Trawl- ing Co.	Halifax.....	9	111 50

INVERNESS COUNTY.

96778	Campania.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	11	C. Robin Collas Co..	Eastern Hbr.....	4	41
103313	Catherine.....	"	10	"	"	4	40
103325	Elizabeth Ann...	"	11	David Bourgeois....	"	4	41
96774	Florence.....	"	11	S. Bellefontaine....	"	5	48 50
103317	Flying Star.....	"	11	"	"	4	41
107997	Gertie Bell.....	Canso.....	15	C. Robin Collas Co..	"	5	52 50
111795	Katie J.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	11	John McNeil.....	Pt. Hawkesbury...	2	26
103316	Laura.....	"	10	C. Robin Collas Co..	Eastern Hbr.....	4	40
103315	Lillie.....	"	12	Magloire Poirier....	Plateau.....	4	42
96775	Louise.....	"	11	S. Bellefontaine....	Eastern Hbr.....	5	48 50
103330	Lucy.....	"	11	Theophile Maillet...	Little River.....	4	41
96779	Majestic.....	"	12	C. Robin Collas Co..	Eastern Hbr.....	4	42
96771	Marie.....	"	10	F. Desveaux <i>et al.</i> ..	Little River.....	4	40
96777	Marie Joseph....	"	11	C. Robin Collas Co..	Eastern Hbr.....	4	41
103314	Mary.....	"	10	Levi Fiset.....	"	4	40
69125	May Flower.....	Halifax.....	20	Hyacinthe Chiasson..	Little River.....	4	50
111797	Mermaid.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	13	Thos. Harris.....	Plateau.....	4	43
103326	Mizpah.....	"	10	Thos. LeBrun.....	Grand Etang.....	5	47 50
103329	Saint Hélier....	"	12	C. Robin Collas Co..	Eastern Hbr.....	4	42
88465	Stella.....	Arichat.....	46	David Walker.....	Pt. Hawkesbury...	1	53 50
110448	Surprise.....	"	15	P. McDonnell <i>et al.</i> ..	Judique.....	3	37 50
111890	Tallahassee.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	12	S. Bellefontaine....	Eastern Hbr.....	5	49 50
96773	Virgin.....	"	10	C. Robin Collas Co..	"	4	40
111793	Walla-Walla....	"	11	S. Bellefontaine....	"	4	41
126571	Warbler.....	"	10	C. Robin Collas Co..	"	4	40
96776	Willie B.....	"	21	S. Bellefontaine....	"	5	58 50

KINGS COUNTY.

80001	Florence.....	St. John.....	15	John Kirby.....	Canada Creek.....	2	2 30
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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
112126	Acadia.....	Lunenburg.....	91	Alex. Knickle.....	Lunenburg.....	18	215
111641	Aguadilla.....	".....	100	Freeman Anderson.....	".....	18	215
112115	Aldine.....	".....	99	A. V. Conrad.....	Parks Creek.....	18	215
112107	Alexandra.....	".....	93	Freeman Anderson.....	Lunenburg.....	17	207 50
111647	Alhambra.....	".....	90	Wm. Gilfoy.....	".....	18	215
112105	Alma Nelson.....	".....	99	J. E. Backman.....	Riverport.....	20	230
112101	Ambition.....	".....	100	Alvin Himmelman.....	Rose Bay.....	19	222 50
116522	Anita.....	".....	16	J. E. Himmelman.....	".....	3	38 50
111737	Annie M. W.....	".....	98	Egerton Ritcey.....	Riverport.....	18	215
126117	Arginia.....	".....	99	J. E. Backman.....	".....	19	222 50
116498	Beatrice S. Mack..	".....	99	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	17	207 50
111734	Blake.....	".....	99	Jos. Conrad.....	Upper Lahave.....	19	222 50
126106	Bonnie B.....	".....	19	Percy Publicover.....	Blandford.....	5	56 50
111732	Calavera.....	".....	90	Abraham Ernst.....	Mahone Bay.....	14	185
112128	Campania.....	".....	90	Thos. Romkey.....	Riverport.....	17	207 50
126119	Carrie L. Smith....	".....	99	C. A. Anderson.....	Lunenburg.....	19	222 50
121999	Cavalier.....	".....	13	Ken. Cleveland.....	Blandford.....	5	50 50
122315	Clintonia.....	".....	96	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	19	222 50
111702	Colonia.....	".....	98	Zwicker & Co.....	".....	17	207 50
111736	Coronation.....	".....	98	H. W. Adams.....	".....	17	207 50
111637	Cyril.....	".....	100	W. N. Reinhardt.....	Lahave.....	20	230
111711	Defender.....	".....	98	Alex. Knickle.....	Lunenburg.....	18	215
122002	Dolly Grey.....	".....	13	Samuel Knock.....	Riverport.....	3	35 50
116540	Douglas Adams....	".....	99	H. W. Adams.....	Lunenburg.....	17	207 50
116506	E. M. Zellars.....	".....	84	A. H. Zwicker.....	".....	18	215
122009	Earl Grey.....	".....	96	Zwicker & Co.....	".....	18	215
111730	Earle V. S.....	".....	100	Jno. B. Young.....	".....	17	207 50
126391	Edith Marguerite..	".....	95	Gab. Himmelman.....	Riverport.....	19	222 50
112099	Electro.....	".....	10	Edmen Walters.....	Lahave.....	19	222 50
83308	Ella.....	Liverpool.....	88	Jennis C. Hansen.....	Mahone Bay.....	1	17 50
107127	Ellen L. Maxner....	Lunenburg.....	93	Wm. Duff.....	Lunenburg.....	17	207 50
122318	Elsie M. Walters..	".....	97	W. N. Reinhardt.....	Lahave.....	18	215
126116	Elva Blanche.....	".....	79	Abraham Ernst.....	Mahone Bay.....	15	191 50
121992	Emma H.....	".....	71	".....	".....	5	108 50
112087	Ethel.....	".....	99	W. N. Reinhardt.....	Lahave.....	18	215
116518	Eva June.....	".....	93	W. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	18	215
116520	Evelyn.....	".....	18	Enos Richard.....	Getson's Cove....	2	33
122304	Falcon.....	".....	85	Edmen Walters.....	Lahave.....	19	222 50
103743	Flo. F. Mader.....	".....	100	C. U. Mader.....	Mahone Bay.....	11	162 50
122004	Florence B.....	".....	46	Wm. Duff.....	Lunenburg.....	10	121 00
116525	Gatherer.....	".....	15	Percy Tanner.....	Blue Rocks.....	8	75 00
121851	Gladys B. Smith..	".....	100	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	20	230 00
121867	Gladys F.....	".....	72	J. N. Rafuse.....	Conquerall Bank..	17	199 50
111742	Glenwood.....	".....	99	J. E. Backman.....	Riverport.....	10	155 00
116527	Guide.....	".....	73	W. N. Reinhardt.....	Lahave.....	16	193 00
126392	Hawanee.....	".....	99	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	20	230 00
126102	Hazel L. Ritcey...	".....	92	Reuben Ritcey.....	".....	18	215 00
116442	Helen C. Morse.....	".....	98	H. W. Adams.....	".....	17	207 50
122005	Henry L. Montague	".....	96	Wm. C. Smith.....	".....	20	230 00
121857	Hiawatha.....	".....	99	".....	".....	18	215 00
121993	Hilda M. Backman	".....	81	Willet Conrad.....	Rose Bay.....	17	207 50
112089	Iona W.....	".....	78	Abraham Ernst.....	Mahone Bay.....	12	168 00
121858	J. A. McLean.....	".....	80	C. A. Anderson.....	Lunenburg.....	17	207 50
107960	J. W. Mills.....	".....	76	J. W. Mills.....	Mahone Bay.....	13	173 50
111726	Juanita.....	".....	100	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	17	207 50
111404	Kimberley.....	".....	92	C. U. Mader.....	Mahone Bay.....	16	200 00
126101	Lantana.....	".....	17	David Langille.....	Martin's Brook...	3	39 50
107660	Lila D. Young.....	".....	100	Jno. B. Young.....	Lunenburg.....	18	215 00
111735	Lucania.....	".....	99	Jno. Creaser.....	Riverport.....	18	215 00
126104	M. Unity.....	".....	26	Harris Fleet.....	Blandford.....	5	63 50
107120	Madeira.....	".....	99	Theo. Creaser.....	Riverport.....	18	215 00

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
112112	Maimie Dell.....	Lunenburg.....	98	C. U. Mader.....	Mahone Bay.....	9	147 50
116526	Mankato.....	".....	76	Edmen Walters.....	Lahave.....	12	166 00
116538	Maple Leaf.....	".....	26	Mahlon Rodenhizer..	Lunenburg.....	6	71 00
121862	Marina.....	".....	78	A. V. Conrad.....	Parks Creek.....	17	205 50
111709	Mariner.....	".....	100	".....	".....	18	215 00
121845	Mattawa.....	".....	96	Zwicker & Co.....	Lunenburg.....	18	215 00
107967	May Myree.....	".....	89	Elias Richard, Sr....	Getson's Cove.....	20	230 00
121861	Medina A.....	".....	74	Amiel Corkum.....	Middle Lahave....	15	186 50
121864	Mildred M. Bell..	".....	54	Wm. Richard.....	Getson's Point....	12	144 00
121865	Millie Louise.....	".....	80	Abraham Ernst.....	Mahone Bay.....	14	185 00
126107	Minnie M. Mosher	".....	73	Wm. Duff.....	Lunenburg.....	19	215 50
111701	Mizpah.....	".....	100	Jno. B. Young.....	".....	15	192 50
116535	Montana.....	".....	85	J. Alex Silver.....	".....	17	207 50
111645	Moran.....	".....	100	Elias Richard, Jr....	Getson's Cove.....	19	222 50
122007	Muriel M. Young..	".....	100	Jno. B. Young.....	Lunenburg.....	20	230 00
116530	Nahada.....	".....	94	Howard Wynacht....	".....	19	222 50
122008	Nicola.....	".....	99	Eleazar Zink.....	".....	18	215 00
112104	Nina.....	".....	10	A. M. Sperry.....	West Dublin.....	3	32 50
112106	Oregon.....	".....	99	Robt. Ritcey.....	Riverport.....	17	207 50
112120	Oressa Belle.....	".....	95	P. B. Zwicker.....	Mahone Bay.....	14	185 00
116142	Palatia.....	".....	95	Wm. Duff.....	Lunenburg.....	17	207 50
112113	Parana.....	".....	99	Daniel Lohnes.....	Riverport.....	18	215 00
121869	Petite.....	".....	61	J. D. Sperry.....	Petite Rivière....	11	143 50
126114	Revenue.....	".....	99	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	20	230 00
111648	Riviera.....	".....	96	Robert Dawson.....	Bridgewater.....	20	230 00
107125	Roma.....	".....	99	Gab. Himmelman....	Riverport.....	17	207 50
121856	Ronald G. Smith..	".....	100	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	19	222 50
126034	Russel H. Pentz..	".....	99	A. V. Conrad.....	Park's Creek.....	18	215 00
111741	Saratoga.....	".....	92	C. U. Mader.....	Mahone Bay.....	16	230 00
107963	Shamrock.....	".....	89	Freeman Anderson....	Lunenburg.....	20	230 00
122303	Shannon.....	".....	63	James Bell.....	Dublin Shore.....	16	183 00
111407	Strathcona.....	".....	89	Freeman Anderson....	Lunenburg.....	17	207 50
111636	Tasmania.....	".....	99	Wm. C. Smith.....	".....	18	215 00
111733	Transvaal.....	".....	79	".....	".....	15	191 50
112114	Tribune.....	".....	22	A. R. Morash.....	".....	5	59 50
107957	Ungava.....	".....	88	Wm. Cleversey.....	Pleasantville.....	19	222 50
122306	Undaunted.....	".....	15	Thomas Knock.....	Lr. Kingsburg....	5	52 50
116510	Uranus.....	".....	90	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	17	207 50
121868	Utowana.....	".....	71	J. N. Rafuse.....	Conquerall Bank..	16	191 00
117143	Valmore.....	Halifax.....	11	Wm. C. Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	4	41 00
126105	Vivian B. Walters	Lunenburg.....	86	".....	".....	18	215 00
116504	W. C. Silver.....	".....	97	K. L. Silver.....	Dayspring.....	22	245 00
126120	Warren G. Winters	".....	95	Freeman Anderson....	Lunenburg.....	17	207 50
126115	Wautauga.....	".....	99	H. W. Adams.....	".....	18	215 00
112127	Yamaska.....	".....	98	P. B. Zwicker.....	Mahone Bay.....	13	167 50
111419	Yukon.....	".....	97	Arthur Ritcey.....	Riverport.....	18	215 00
122000	Zoraya.....	".....	16	John Spindler.....	Rose Bay.....	5	53 50

PICTOU COUNTY.

107330	Gertie M. Star....	Halifax.....	16	Peter Roberts.....	Pictou.....	2	31 00
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QUEENS COUNTY.

122030	Anticosti 11....	Liverpool.....	21	M. Neville.....	Halifax.....	6	66 00
116583	Louisa A.....	".....	10	Walter Fraser.....	Port Mouton.....	4	40 00
122103	Muriel S.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Albert McLeod.....	S.W.Pt. Mouton..	4	40 00

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
122301	Active.....	Lunenburg.....	35	Frank Young.....	Arichat.....	8	95 00
116657	Alice M.....	Yarmouth.....	26	T. R. Boudrot.....	P. de Grat.....	7	78 50
103463	Annie May.....	Arichat.....	11	Jno. Langley.....	St. of Canso.....	4	41 00
111472	Annie May.....	".....	17	Peter Landry.....	P. de Grat.....	5	54 50
75561	Boreas.....	Lunenburg.....	42	J. A. Colford.....	Port Malcolm.....	2	56 00
72061	C. P. M.....	Arichat.....	22	Alex Burke.....	River Bourgeois.....	4	52 00
74100	Candid.....	".....	23	Désiré Burke.....	Cannes.....	6	68 00
116343	Eva May.....	".....	11	T. A. Boudrot.....	P. de Grat.....	4	41 00
116348	Florence M.....	".....	16	Wm. J. Martell.....	".....	5	53 50
117049	H. C. Phillips.....	Barrington.....	11	James Kehoe.....	Arichat.....	3	33 50
100161	Hilda Maud.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.....	46	J. D. Malcolm.....	Port Malcolm.....	6	91 00
111476	Indiana.....	Arichat.....	11	Henry Boudrot.....	Cape August.....	2	26 00
100490	Irene M. B.....	Lunenburg.....	66	Fredk. Poirier.....	D'Escousse.....	15	178 50
83097	Joseph Ann.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.....	22	Henry Richard.....	Arichat.....	2	37 00
122183	Justina.....	Arichat.....	10	Isaie Boudreau.....	Cannes.....	3	32 50
111480	Lady Laurier.....	".....	12	S. A. Boudrot.....	P. de Grat.....	2	27 00
117092	Lass of Gowrie.....	".....	14	Jos. Petitpas.....	Arichat.....	4	44 00
107374	Leah Hardy.....	Sydney.....	21	Peter Landry.....	Sampsonville.....	5	58 50
111905	Lena Jane.....	Arichat.....	11	Dom. Boudrot.....	P. de Grat.....	7	41 00
111901	Lillian Louise.....	".....	12	C. P. Boudrot.....	".....	2	27 00
103467	Lizzie May.....	".....	12	Alfred Boudrot.....	".....	5	49 50
116349	Lorina.....	".....	18	Wm. I. le Vesconte.....	River Bourgeois.....	6	63 00
107995	Maggie M. F.....	Canso.....	15	Jos. Cogswell <i>et al</i>	River Inhabitants.....	2	30 00
116345	Mary Alice.....	Arichat.....	10	P. E. Sampson.....	L'Ardoise.....	4	40 00
111479	Mary Atalanta.....	".....	15	Albini Sampson.....	River Bourgeois.....	3	37 50
116342	Mary Elda.....	".....	10	Chas. Fougère.....	Cannes.....	3	32 50
122182	Mary Elizabeth.....	".....	11	Placide Burke.....	River Bourgeois.....	2	26 00
117099	Mary J.....	".....	33	Henry Sampson.....	".....	3	55 50
103462	Maud.....	".....	20	Henry Duyon.....	Arichat.....	4	50 00
72067	Minnie.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.....	26	Jno. Pelham.....	Janvrin Isld.....	5	63 50
111904	Minnie L.....	Arichat.....	15	Elias Bois.....	P. de Grat.....	4	45 00
85562	Oresa.....	".....	14	J. P. Proctor.....	Port Malcolm.....	1	21 50
92571	Primrose.....	Halifax.....	14	E. V. Landry.....	P. de Grat.....	5	51 50
117095	Rodrig Grace.....	Arichat.....	17	Herbert Birett.....	L'Ardoise.....	4	47 00
116889	St. Dominique.....	".....	21	Jeffrey Marchand.....	P. de Grat.....	5	58 50
112108	Speculator.....	Lunenburg.....	99	John Murphy.....	Louisburg.....	16	200 00
103460	Two Brothers.....	Arichat.....	18	Maurice Peters.....	L'Ardoise.....	6	63 00
111794	Volunteer.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.....	14	Alex Boudrot.....	P. de Grat.....	3	36 50
116292	Wilena Fraser.....	Charlottetown.....	13	Fredk. Forgeron.....	West Arichat.....	2	28 00
100812	Wyvern.....	Barrington.....	25	John Walker.....	Walkerville.....	4	55 00

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

121808	Abbie.....	Barrington.....	10	J. Cunningham.....	Stoney Island.....	3	32 50
121802	Abbie May.....	".....	10	Chas. E. Rapp.....	McNutt's Island.....	2	25 00
116900	Ada & Pearl.....	Yarmouth.....	13	J. T. Duncan.....	Clark's Hbr.....	4	42 00
122096	Alfreda.....	".....	11	Peter Nickerson.....	".....	6	56 00
121801	Alice M. Atwood.....	".....	10	E. Nickerson.....	Woods Hbr.....	4	40 00
122133	Alter C.....	".....	10	Jno. Y. Smith.....	Baccaro.....	4	40 00
100617	Altona.....	Shelburne.....	28	Wm. McMillan.....	Lockeport.....	9	95 50
122149	Alva.....	Yarmouth.....	11	Geo. H. Lyle.....	Pt. La Tour.....	4	41 00
122579	Amerite.....	".....	12	Fred Swim.....	Clark's Hbr.....	4	42 00
117134	Annie Lue.....	".....	10	Jas. M. Crowell.....	Smithville.....	4	40 00
121890	Annie Smith.....	".....	13	Percy Perry.....	Black Point.....	4	43 00
100612	Ardella.....	Shelburne.....	10	Eleazar Crow.....	Sandy Point.....	4	40 00
116824	Avis Pauline.....	Barrington.....	12	Wash. Kenny.....	Clark's Hbr.....	3	34 50
116828	Beatrice.....	".....	12	Frank Swim.....	".....	5	49 50
122102	Bernice N.....	Yarmouth.....	10	J. C. Nickerson.....	Woods Hbr.....	4	40 00
122453	Bertha A.....	".....	12	Thos. Ross.....	Up. Pt. La Tour.....	3	34 50

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LIST OF Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

SHELBURNE COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
107051	Bertie C	Barrington	13	T. D. Crowell	Shag Hbr.	5	50 50
116855	Blanche	Shelburne	12	Churchill Locke	Lockeport	6	57 00
121806	Blanche	Yarmouth	10	A. R. Nickerson	Woods Harbour ..	4	40 00
103186	Brittannia	Shelburne	11	Ross Enslow	W. Green Harbour ..	6	56 00
122288	Buema	"	36	Herbert R. Swim	Lockeport	2	51 00
90434	C. A. Goreham	Barrington	33	C. A. Goreham	Woods Hbr.	6	78 00
121886	Carrie D	Yarmouth	10	T. S. Duncan	Clark's Hbr.	3	32 50
121654	Charles E.	"	13	Ephraim Larkin	Emerald Isle	5	50 50
122094	Clara M. Smith	"	10	Fred C. Smith	Newellton	2	25 00
116826	Claremont A	Barrington	11	J. G. Nickerson	Clark's Hbr.	2	26 00
121681	Claymore	Yarmouth	10	D. A. Gardner	"	2	25 00
121683	D. E. Nickerson ..	"	10	Freeman Butler	Sandy Point	2	25 00
122462	Daniel S	"	10	Albert P. Ross	Stoney Island	3	32 50
107057	Dollie Varden	Barrington	10	Freeman Atwood	Atwoods Brook	2	25 00
121882	Dorothy	Yarmouth	10	Lloyd H. Smith	Baccaro	4	40 00
121791	Eddie C	"	10	Chas. D. Cook	Up. Pt. La Tour ..	4	40 00
116830	Edith Pauline	Barrington	10	Reuben Swim	Clark's Hbr.	4	40 00
122570	Edna M	Yarmouth	11	Wm. J. Halliday	Bear Point	4	41 00
122470	Elva Belle	"	11	Elam Thomas	W. Port Clyde	5	48 50
121909	Emmie G	Barrington	10	V. Nickerson	West Head	4	40 00
122235	Ena A	"	12	Jethro Newell	Newellton	4	42 00
122467	Enterprise	Yarmouth	10	Oscar Gardner	Port La Tour	4	40 00
126344	Erzie G. Mildred ..	Barrington	10	S. Nickerson	Woods Hbr.	4	40 00
107332	Estelle	Yarmouth	15	S. E. Countaway	N. E. Point	3	37 50
121688	Ethel May	"	10	Smith Messenger	Clark's Hbr.	4	40 00
122137	Etta M	"	10	C. Kendrick	Shag Harbour	3	32 50
121796	Etta N	"	10	J. G. Newell	Newellton	3	32 50
121901	Eva M	Barrington	10	Eldridge Hagar	Round Bay	4	40 00
117048	Evangeline	"	11	Foster Crowell	Clark's Hbr.	4	41 00
107054	Favorite	"	28	Ralph McKenzie	East Jordan	3	50 50
121804	Fish Hawk	Yarmouth	10	Geo. A. Swim	Clark's Hbr.	4	40 00
122146	Flirt	"	16	Wm. T. Crowell	Smithville	5	53 50
122106	Florence M	"	10	J. E. Nickerson	West Head	3	32 50
122575	Fly	Barrington	10	Howard D. Snow	Pt. La Tour	3	32 50
117045	Fred C	"	12	Moses G. Smith	West Head	4	42 00
121907	Freda N. Nickerson ..	"	12	Wm. Nickerson	N. E. Point	4	42 00
121697	Freddie M	Yarmouth	10	Nath. Crowell	Clark's Hbr.	3	32 50
121793	Fredena	"	10	Samuel Hopkins	"	5	47 50
122282	G. M. Stephens	Shelburne	12	Alex. McIntosh	Lockeport	4	42 00
117041	Genevive	Barrington	11	C. A. Goreham	Woods Hbr. ....	..	11 00
122092	Georgie M. Smith ..	Yarmouth	13	Thos. Smith	Baccaro	5	50 50
121422	Gertrude	"	10	Geo. M. Forbes	Forbes Point	2	25 00
122138	Gladiator	Shelburne	11	Lewis Thorbourne	Jordan Bay	2	26 00
122468	Gladys	Yarmouth	11	Samuel Atwood	Atwoods Brook	3	33 50
116827	Gladys	Barrington	12	B. L. Goodwin	N. E. Point	3	34 50
122463	Gladys M	Yarmouth	10	Jas. C. Ross	Up. Pt. La Tour ..	2	25 00
122574	Gladys Olia	"	10	D. L. Penney	South Side	4	40 00
116894	Harry M. Johnson ..	"	14	Millage Atkinson	Clam Point	6	59 00
121797	Hattie & Ina	Shelburne	10	Arthur Perry	N. W. Harbour	3	32 50
90647	Hattie Emeline	Yarmouth	11	David S. Slate	Blanche	7	63 50
121805	Hattie Quinlen	"	10	Edwd. Nickerson	Hawk	4	40 00
80799	Hattie T	Barrington	16	Dayson Kendrick	Shag Hbr.	7	68 50
122139	Hazel	Yarmouth	10	David Watkins	Bear Point	2	25 00
122289	Helen and Hilda ..	Shelburne	16	Fred C. McLean	Port Saxon	5	53 50
122100	Helen C	Yarmouth	10	Nehemiah Crowell	Woods Hbr.	3	32 50
122232	Helen Davis	Barrington	12	Floyd Ross	Stoney Island	4	42 00
126185	Helen Glen	Shelburne	10	Edward Hammond	Jordan Bay	4	40 00
122239	Hilda Brannen	Barrington	10	Wm. N. Brannen	Woods Hbr.	3	32 50
122141	Hillside	Yarmouth	10	Geo. W. Bush	Jordan Ferry	3	32 50
111687	Ida M. Clarke	Shelburne	99	Wm. McMillan	Lockeport	19	222 50
117131	Idona and Ida	Yarmouth	13	Wm. N. Madden	Baccaro	4	43 00

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List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*SHELBURNE COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Register.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
121655	Indianna.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Robt. Lowe.....	Clark's Hbr.	3	32 50
121904	Iona and Maggie..	Barrington.....	11	Whitman Ross.....	Stoney Island....	4	41 00
116853	J. J. Cox.....	Shelburne.....	65	R. L. McCarthy.....	Shelburne.....	10	140 00
116822	Jennet.....	Barrington.....	11	T. A. Kenney.....	Clark's Hbr.	3	33 50
122138	Jennie L.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Jas. A. Smith.....	Smithville.....	4	40 00
117133	Jennie Roy.....	".....	10	Robt. W. Smith....	Baccaro.....	3	32 50
116823	Jessie Roy.....	Barrington.....	12	Job. A. Crowell....	Clark's Hbr.	5	49 50
121692	Josephine.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Fred Newell.....	West Head.....	4	40 00
122131	Katie M.....	".....	10	C. O. Reynolds.....	Baccaro.....	4	40 00
121889	Kuroki.....	".....	10	Stillman Newell....	Newellton.....	5	47 50
100329	La Rose.....	".....	13	R. J. Abbott.....	John's Island....	4	43 00
121887	Lena.....	".....	11	Albt Nickerson....	Clark's Harbour..	2	26 00
122453	Lila A.,.....	".....	10	H. H. Atkinson....	Stoney Island....	4	40 00
126341	Lottie and Mar- guerite.....	Barrington.....	22	C. A. Goreham.....	Woods Harbour..	7	74 50
122105	Lottie G.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Vincent Brannen....	".....	3	32 50
122098	Louise.....	".....	10	Dason Langthorn...	".....	3	32 50
126188	Lulu S.....	Shelburne.....	23	H. R. Swim.....	Lockeport.....	4	23 00
122240	M. L. Nickerson..	Barrington.....	10	J. E. Nickerson.....	Woods Harbour..	4	40 00
121880	Mabel C.....	".....	10	Berkley Reed.....	Stoney Island....	4	40 00
103796	Mabel Denvers...	Shelburne.....	14	F. L. Sholds.....	Up. Pt. LaTour..	6	59 00
122140	Mabel L.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Harry Banks.....	Shag Harbour....	3	32 50
121799	Mabel V.....	".....	10	Daniel V. Smith....	Clark's Harbour..	4	40 00
116829	Maple Leaf.....	Barrington.....	11	C. E. Nickerson.....	Coffin's Croft....	4	41 00
121883	Margaret.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Joseph Hopkins....	Clark's Harbour..	4	40 00
116854	Mariana.....	Shelburne.....	33	H. R. L. Bill.....	Lockeport.....	10	108 00
126184	Marion C.....	".....	11	John Crow.....	Sandy Point.....	2	26 00
121803	Mary J.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Mark Atwood.....	Hawk.....	4	40 00
83434	Mary May.....	Shelburne.....	20	Adam J. Firth.....	Shelburne.....	3	42 50
88583	Mary O'Dell.....	Yarmouth.....	13	J. E. Nickerson.....	Oak Park.....	4	43 00
126183	Mathalia.....	Shelburne.....	11	Walter Watts.....	Sandy Point.....	4	41 00
121879	Matilda.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Leslie Johnson....	Port LaTour.....	3	32 50
117043	Mattie and Charlie	Barrington.....	10	Cyrus Nickerson....	Clark's Harbour..	4	40 00
122234	Minnie Laura....	".....	11	R. C. Maxwell.....	".....	4	41 00
122231	Minola.....	".....	13	Job E. Nickerson...	".....	4	43 00
121687	Monitor.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Louis Crowell.....	Port LaTour.....	4	40 00
126187	Nathalie.....	Shelburne.....	28	Wm. McMillann....	Lockeport.....	9	95 50
122457	Nema & Millie...	Yarmouth.....	11	Sanford Slate.....	Cape Negro.....	3	33 50
117132	Nema D.....	".....	10	J. C. Brannen.....	Baccaro.....	3	32 50
122136	Nyctia.....	".....	10	Edgar Adams.....	Shag Harbour....	3	32 50
121689	Ocean Belle.....	".....	10	F. L. Perry.....	Cape Negro Island	4	40 00
122104	Ocean Spray.....	".....	11	Chas. Atkinson.....	Newellton.....	4	41 00
117050	Olive R.....	Barrington.....	12	H. R. Swim.....	Lockeport.....	1	19 50
121893	Orinoco.....	Shelburne.....	15	Winslow Buchanan..	Eastern Point....	3	37 50
121682	Quickstep.....	Yarmouth.....	10	Cornelius Maxwell..	Clark's Harbour..	4	40 00
121881	R. G. Hervey.....	".....	13	Alex. Phillips, Jr...	".....	4	43 00
122233	R. H. Milford....	Barrington.....	13	Isaiah S. Newell....	West Head.....	4	43 00
100820	Ranger.....	".....	11	J. H. Brannan.....	Centreville.....	2	26 00
122469	Raymond C.....	Yarmouth.....	11	R. L. Newell.....	West Head.....	3	33 50
107059	Reginald R.....	Barrington.....	16	Delma Kendrick....	Shag Harbour....	6	61 00
122466	Rilla May.....	Yarmouth.....	12	L. J. Nickerson.....	Clark's Harbour..	4	42 00
126342	Sakotis.....	Barrington.....	11	Benj. J. Newell....	West Head.....	5	48 50
121684	Seaton L.....	Yarmouth.....	12	Nehemiah Smith....	Clark's Harbour..	3	34 50
122108	Seretha.....	".....	10	S. N. Atkinson.....	Centreville.....	4	40 00
103783	Springwood.....	Shelburne.....	98	Wm. McMillan.....	Lockeport.....	2	95 00
90648	Stranger.....	Barrington.....	20	Lovitt Banks.....	Barrington Pass..	5	57 50
116895	Thelma E.....	Shelburne.....	11	Jos. Mahaney.....	Churchover.....	3	33 50
122091	Thistle.....	Barrington.....	10	R. H. Brannen.....	Stoney Island....	4	40 00
90893	Thomas H.....	Yarmouth.....	13	F. T. Nickerson....	Clark's Harbour..	1	20 50
117046	Three Brothers...	Barrington.....	13	Thos. I. Newell....	West Head.....	5	50 50
116448	Togo.....	Shelburne.....	18	E. C. Locke.....	Lockeport.....	5	55 50
121875	Toronto.....	Yarmouth.....	13	A. C. Atkinson.....	Baccaro.....	4	43 00

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

List of Vessels which received the Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*SHELBURN COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
121792	Twin Sisters . . .	Yarmouth	10	Osborne Smith	Hawk	4	40 00
121699	Una	"	10	W. R. McKinnon	Clark's Harbour . .	2	25 00
122238	Violet & Annie . .	Barrington	12	H. H. Brannen	Stoney Island	5	49 50
122452	Virginia	"	17	W. E. Atkinson	N. E. Point	4	47 00
121696	W. F. Brittcliffe . .	Yarmouth	10	H. O. Nickerson	Woods Harbour . . .	3	32 50
77744	Whip-poor-Will . .	Shelburne	17	G. S. Dedrick	Churchover	6	62 00
117042	White Eagle	Barrington	10	Levi Nickerson	Clam Point	5	47 50
122150	Wilford H	Yarmouth	11	Durkee Chetwynd . . .	Up. Pt. LaTour . . .	3	33 50
122464	Willie M	"	14	Foster Salisbury	Port LaTour	5	51 50
121690	Winnifred	"	10	Allan Nickerson	Clark's Harbour . . .	3	32 50
116449	Zephyr	Shelburne	11	Samuel Greenwood . . .	Port Saxon	4	41 00
121656	Zilpha	Yarmouth	10	Martin Penny	South Side	4	40 00

VICTORIA COUNTY.

117028	Anna F	Sydney	14	James Brewer	South Ingonish . . .	4	44 00
126028	Beatrice Donovan . .	"	18	Wm. Donovan	"	6	63 00
126561	Caberfeidgh	"	12	Angus McDonald	"	5	49 50
112115	Evangeline	"	10	Jno. G. Hines	"	3	32 50
126562	Hawley Brothers . .	"	11	Jas. Hawley	"	5	48 50
126023	Ingonish	"	16	W. Williams	"	5	53 50
126030	Joy Folger	"	17	Chas. Williams	"	5	54 50
122120	Julia F. C	"	12	Thos. A. Young	"	6	57 00
126563	Katie Margaret . . .	"	15	Peter Dixon	South Harbour . . .	5	52 50
126564	Maggie Julia	"	13	Jas Fitzgerald	"	4	43 00
107355	Mary E	"	10	Allen McIntyre	Ingonish Ferry . . .	5	47 50
88431	Mayflower	Halifax	21	T. J. Donovan	South Ingonish . . .	5	58 50
100444	Stella May	Canso	12	Simon P. Hawley	Ingonish Ferry . . .	6	57 00

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

121876	Adoriam	Yarmouth	15	Armand Leblanc	Plymouth	2	30 00
122132	Aerolite	"	16	J. J. Duncan	Deep Cove Island . .	3	38 50
116893	Agnes M.	"	11	Isiah Doucette	Tusket Wedge	3	33 50
107344	Amanda	"	15	Luxime d'Entremont . .	West Pubnico	9	75 00
122093	Anita	"	11	J. A. d'Eon	"	2	26 00
111879	Annie B	"	20	Theo. d'Entremont . . .	"	8	80 00
121652	Arabia	"	10	Ludger Le Blanc	Tusket Wedge	3	32 50
121698	Argo	"	10	C. L. Nickerson	Deep Cove Isld . . .	1	17 50
122295	Aroma S	"	10	Jos. R. Amiro	L. E. Punico	2	25 00
122586	Aspinet	"	14	T. W. McComisky	"	7	66 50
121685	Augusta	"	11	L. D. Boudreau	Tusket Wedge	2	26 00
122109	Bella	"	18	Wm. Pothier	"	2	33 00
122573	Bohemia	"	10	W. F. Doucette	"	2	25 00
107338	C. M. B.	"	10	J. C. McGray	Yarmouth	2	32 50
122145	Cerita	"	10	J. C. Doucette	Tusket Wedge	3	25 00
111836	Chevalier	Digby	11	W. S. Sollows	Port Maitland	4	41 00
121694	Columbia	Yarmouth	10	N. S. Boudreau	Tusket Wedge	1	17 50
100605	Dawn	"	49	N. J. B. Tooker	Yarmouth		49 00
116205	Eddie James	"	79	Yarmouth Trading Co . .	"	20	229 00
121800	Edessa	"	15	J. B. Clements	Sandford	4	45 00
116528	Edith, F. S	"	67	Yarmouth Trading Co . .	Yarmouth	45	179 50
122584	Emilien Burke	"	90	Henry Lewis	"	14	185 00
121809	Estella	"	11	Nicholas Pothier	Tusket Wedge	2	26 00
122572	Eva	"	12	Fred. M. Amiro	M. E. Pubnico	5	49 50
121883	Fanny Rose	"	15	Chas. E. Pothier	Tusket Wedge	4	45 00
121877	Florence C	"	15	Jos. A. Surett	Pinkney Point	3	57 50

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Vessels when received Fishing Bounty, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Concluded.*YARMOUTH COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							¢ cts.
121872	Francis A.	Yarmouth	94	Yarmouth Trading Co	Yarmouth	20	230 00
117137	Glorianna	"	10	Alex. Boudreau	Tusket Wedge. .	1	17 50
103717	Henry L.	"	10	A. C. d'Entremont...	West Pubnico. .	2	25 00
122099	Hilda	"	17	Jacques Boudreau...	Tusket Wedge....	5	54 50
121795	John L.	"	11	Frank L. Pothier.	"	1	18 50
121798	Kenneth S.	"	10	Benj. C. Smith.	Deep Cove Isld..	3	32 50
122290	Kernwood	"	84	W. A. Killam.	Yarmouth	18	215 00
117134	Laura B.	"	10	C. D. Atkinson.	Deep Cove Isld..	5	47 50
117140	Laura E.	"	10	P. C. Doucette.	Tusket Wedge....	3	32 50
116204	Laurie J.	"	65	F. J. D'Entremont...	West Pubnico. .	18	200 00
122455	Lizzie A.	"	33	E. M. D'Entremont. .	"	12	123 00
103709	Lizzie E.	"	19	E. J. Ellis	Port Maitland. .	4	49 00
103718	Lucy	"	10	A. F. D'Entremont...	West Pubnico. .	5	47 50
116210	Lucy A.	"	32	E. J. Leblanc.	Tusket Wedge....	1	39 50
106899	Lydia L.	"	14	C. D. Le Blanc.	Plymouth	4	44 00
121903	M. F. Atwood ..	Barrington.	15	John Surette	Morris Isld.	1	22 50
116658	Mabel A.	Yarmouth	15	Eben Frost	Comeau Hill.	6	60 00
112315	Mabel T.	St. Andrews.	13	George Earle	Yarmouth	5	50 50
107337	Marguerite.	Yarmouth	57	L. P. D'Entremont...	West Pubnico. .	14	162 00
111523	Mildred P.	"	11	Hugh McManus.	Yarmouth	4	41 00
121905	Mira L. Smith. .	"	14	Thos. F. Smith.	Deep Cove Island.	4	44 00
111875	Nelson A.	"	72	Yarmouth Trading Co	Yarmouth	14	177 00
112285	Ospray	"	16	Chas. W. Foster.	"	2	31 40
103706	Regine	"	10	T. D'Entremont.	West Pubnico. .	4	40 00
111521	Retta E.	Digby	10	J. E. D'Entremont...	"	1	17 50
122576	Rosa Georgina. .	Yarmouth	35	Theo Jacquard.	Comeau Hill.	7	87 50
121653	Royal	"	10	Geo. Boudreau	Tusket Wedge....	2	25 00
88589	Sanford.	"	20	W. A. Killam.	Yarmouth	2	20 00
121878	Selma	"	14	Wilfrid D'Eon.	West Pubnico. .	3	36 50
100323	Senora	"	85	Marc A. Surette.	"	19	222 50
100313	Souvenir.	"	71	S. D. D'entremont. .	"	19	213 50
121660	Squanto	"	11	Angus Pothier.	Tusket Wedge....	2	26 00
122135	10-U-8.	"	16	Wilson Rankin.	Arcadia	1	23 50
117139	Thalia D.	"	10	Archie Brannen.	Rockville.	3	32 50
116893	Togo	"	12	Leander Amiro.	L. E. Pubnico. .	6	57 00
117138	Two Brothers. .	"	11	Jno. L. Surette.	Pinkney Point. .	3	33 50
121651	Valentina.	"	10	Pius LeBlanc.	Tusket Wedge....	4	40 00
103716	Valkyrie	"	11	W. A. Killam.	Yarmouth	5	48 50
122134	Venus	"	10	L. A. D'Entremont...	West Pubnico. .	1	17 50
121659	Viola	"	10	Joshua LeBlanc.	Tusket Wedge....	2	25 00
121873	Viola S.	"	16	Wm. McNair.	Argyle Sound. .	7	68 50
122465	White King	"	11	Jos. Harris.	Yarmouth	2	26 00

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

92517	Ada	St. Andrews ...	10	A. G. Matthews.	Letete.	3	32 50
107903	Ava M.	"	17	Geo. A. Johnson.	Woodwards Cove..	6	62 00
116672	Beatrice	"	19	Stewart Benson.	Seal Cove.	3	41 50
122250	Bonita	"	15	Benj. Carter.	Seeley's Cove. .	3	37 50
107905	Centennial.	"	16	John F. Morse.	White Head.	1	23 50
88253	E. B. Colwell. .	St. John.	19	Anselm Wallace.	Black's Harbour. .	5	56 50
103114	Edward Morse. .	St. Andrews.	32	Alex. Calder.	Campobello.	4	62 00
103789	Effie B. Nickerson.	Shelburne.	22	Alfred Stanley.	North Head.	4	52 00
111522	Elizabeth.	Digby	21	W. M. Kent.	Woodwards Cove..	3	43 50
80832	Ella Mabel.	St. Andrews.	14	E. G. Lee.	Beaver Harbour. .	3	36 50
116675	Evangeline.	"	15	Arthur Green.	Wood Island.	3	37 50
80803	Exenia	Windsor.	18	John Moses.	North Head.	2	33 00

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*CHARLOTTE COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							¢ cts.
103120	Falmouth.....	St. Andrews....	10	A. B. Small.....	Woodwards Cove..	3	32 50
92511	Fleet Wing.....	".....	11	Gordon Tucker.....	Letete.....	3	33 50
111552	Flora B.....	".....	13	Nelson Ingersoll....	Woodwards Cove..	2	28 00
97146	Free Trade.....	".....	10	Alvery Green.....	Wood Island.....	3	32 50
107910	Grace & Ethel....	".....	16	Robert Ingersoll....	Woodwards Cove..	5	53 50
111839	Harry C.....	Digby.....	16	Lewis Matthews.....	Letete.....	3	38 50
112248	Hattie B.....	St. Andrews....	10	Wilnot Benson.....	Seal Cove.....	3	32 50
122244	Hilda E.....	".....	11	J. M. Morehouse....	White Head.....	3	33 50
122592	Iolanthe.....	".....	18	Simon Brown.....	Wilson's Beach....	6	63 00
103121	Island Girl.....	".....	17	Birdell Lambert.....	Woodwards Cove..	5	54 50
122591	Jennie T.....	".....	31	James Nesbitt.....	North Head.....	8	91 00
103997	Jessie James.....	".....	11	J. Frankland.....	White Head.....	4	41 00
92507	Kinetics.....	".....	10	Aldon Kinney.....	Back Bay.....	1	17 50
88273	Lillian E.....	".....	13	Mariner Johnson....	Black's Harbour..	5	50 50
122042	Lyla H.....	".....	11	Chester Frankland..	White Head.....	2	26 00
88402	Mizpah.....	Digby.....	53	J. E. Gaskill.....	North Head.....	...	53 00
116674	Mona.....	St. Andrews....	18	R. C. Wilcox.....	Black's Harbour..	3	40 50
122044	Olive C.....	".....	26	Thos. Carter.....	Seeley's Cove....	5	63 50
112311	Oronhyatekha....	".....	21	Jas. McLeese.....	Back Bay.....	5	58 50
103993	Pythian Knight..	".....	19	Frank Ingersoll....	North Head.....	5	56 50
122596	Ready Now.....	".....	18	Simon Brown.....	Campobello.....	...	18 00
107806	Rena F.....	".....	12	John Ingersoll....	Woodwards Cove..	5	49 50
122043	Sea Foam.....	".....	14	Harold Green.....	Wood Island.....	3	36 50
107433	Sir John.....	".....	11	Hiram Morse.....	White Head.....	3	33 50
59387	Telephone.....	".....	19	J. E. Gaskill.....	North Head.....	6	64 00
107440	Three Links.....	".....	12	Robert A. Main.....	Woodwards Cove..	5	49 50
103998	Try Again.....	".....	15	A. W. Ingersoll....	".....	1	22 50
116970	Vigilant.....	".....	12	W. Cosseboom.....	White Head.....	3	34 50
100548	Violetta.....	Digby.....	11	Albert Tucker.....	Letete.....	4	41 00
103111	Volunteer.....	St. Andrews....	14	George Ingersoll....	Woodwards Cove..	4	44 00
97149	Winnie.....	".....	12	Joseph Holland.....	Seeley's Cove....	3	34 50

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

72099	Adelina.....	Chatham.....	12	P. Blanchard.....	Caraquet.....	4	42 00
103081	Albatross.....	".....	13	Wm. Fruing & Co...	".....	4	43 00
112156	Albert W.....	".....	10	P. Chiasson.....	".....	4	40 00
122037	Alice.....	".....	15	Severe Duguay.....	Lit. Lameque.....	6	60 00
97194	Alika.....	".....	12	Zoel Paulin.....	Lameque.....	4	42 00
112162	Alma.....	".....	12	Agapit Duguay.....	".....	5	49 50
103763	Alouette.....	".....	10	Wm. Fruing & Co...	Caraquet.....	3	32 50
92419	Anna.....	".....	12	J. A. Chiasson.....	Lameque.....	5	49 50
100960	Annie M.....	".....	11	W. S. Loggie Co. ...	Chatham.....	4	41 00
96739	Argeline.....	".....	14	Ger. Lanteigne.....	Caraquet.....	4	44 00
103072	Ben Hur.....	".....	11	Joha LeClerc.....	".....	5	48 50
100975	Big Bear.....	".....	10	Gervais Plourde....	".....	3	32 50
103589	Blenheim.....	".....	13	C. Robin Collas Co..	".....	4	43 00
103780	Britannia.....	".....	13	Wm. Fruing & Co...	".....	4	43 00
100780	Britannic.....	".....	12	W. S. Loggie Co. ...	Chatham.....	4	42 00
111465	C. R. C.....	".....	13	C. Robin Collas Co..	Caraquet.....	3	35 50
100774	Calliope.....	".....	12	Philip Rive.....	".....	3	34 50
103271	Celia.....	".....	11	Gustave Gionet.....	".....	3	33 50
103585	Cerdrac.....	".....	14	Philip Rive.....	".....	3	36 50
103083	Corsair.....	".....	10	Wm. Fruing & Co...	".....	3	32 50
100916	Cygnat.....	".....	12	C. Robin Collas Co..	".....	4	42 00
100971	Cyprian.....	".....	10	J. O. LeBouthillier.	".....	4	40 00
100913	Daffodil.....	".....	10	Wm. Fruing & Co...	".....	4	40 00
103076	Dipper.....	".....	12	W. S. Loggie Co. ...	Chatham.....	4	42 00
103948	Dora.....	".....	12	C. Robin Collas Co..	Caraquet.....	3	34 50

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

List of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
112155	Dora	Chatham.....	10	Seraphin Doiron	Miscou Hbr.	4	40 00
122053	Dorie	"	10	F. F. Chiasson	Island River	5	47 50
100999	Dove	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Caraquet.....	4	41 00
100998	Eagle	"	10	"	"	3	32 50
116979	Elie Anne	"	16	Jos. J. Doiron	"	4	46 00
103590	Eliza	"	13	C. Robin Collas Co.	"	5	50 50
100293	Eliza	"	15	F. T. B. Young	"	4	45 00
100786	Empress	"	12	"	"	3	34 50
100772	Estelle	"	13	Philip Rive	"	3	35 50
100787	Ethel	"	11	F. T. B. Young	"	3	33 50
122058	Evangeline	"	10	Vilas Frigault	Mizonette	3	32 50
92417	Evangeline	"	11	Maximin Paulin	L. Lameque	4	41 00
103001	Falcon	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Caraquet.....	3	32 50
103077	Fame	"	10	Geo. D. Mallet	Shippegan	4	40 00
122621	Fillera	"	18	J. P. Chiasson	Lameque.....	5	55 50
100298	Fisher	"	12	Jos. X. Paulin	"	4	42 00
61445	Flavie	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Caraquet.....	2	28 00
111468	Fleetwing	"	14	"	"	4	44 00
112165	Flying Cloud	"	13	J. F. Robichaud	Shippegan	4	43 00
112151	Flying Foam	"	18	C. Robin Collas Co.	Caraquet.....	4	48 00
116479	Fortuna	"	10	P. Boudreau	Mizonette	3	32 50
111467	Four Brothers	"	13	Henri Albert	Caraquet.....	4	43 00
100779	Gambetta	"	13	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.....	4	43 00
111464	Gazelle	"	13	C. Robin Collas Co.	Caraquet.....	5	50 50
100954	Gazelle	"	10	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.....	4	40 00
100968	Gem	"	11	J. Z. Chiasson	Caraquet.....	4	41 00
96733	Gem	"	12	Wm. Fruing & Co.	"	4	42 00
103766	Genesta	"	12	Philias Leger	"	3	34 50
116980	Georgina	"	15	Gilbert Duguay	Lit. Lameque	5	52 50
103282	Gilknockie	"	11	Hyac. Gionet	Caraquet.....	4	41 00
111848	Gipsy	"	15	Wm. Fruing & Co.	"	4	45 00
103086	Gipsy	"	20	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.....	5	57 50
100964	Gladstone	"	10	J. N. Le Bouthillier	Caraquet.....	4	40 00
107775	Goldseeker	"	13	C. Robin Collas Co.	"	2	28 00
122491	Good Intent	"	10	Xavier B. Noël	Lit. Lameque	4	40 00
112157	Grasshopper	"	16	Philip Rive	Caraquet.....	4	46 00
92418	Grip	"	12	Gustave Gionet	"	3	34 50
100790	Guiding Star	"	11	F. T. B. Young	"	3	33 50
111849	Happy Home	"	16	Philip Rive	"	3	38 50
100956	Harold N.	"	11	P. F. Mallet	Shippigan	5	48 50
100994	Hercules	"	10	P. M. Lanteigne	Caraquet.....	4	40 00
107771	Heron	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.	"	5	50 50
103765	Hirondelle	"	11	Agapit LeClerc	"	5	48 50
61425	Hope	New Carlisle....	13	Joseph Gauvin	Mizonette	4	43 00
100903	Hope	Chatham.....	12	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet.....	3	34 50
103939	Hope	"	11	E. E. Aché	Shippegan Isld.	5	48 50
100906	Hotspur	"	10	Philip Rive	Caraquet.....	3	32 50
117181	Ida	"	16	Joseph Savoy	Lameque.....	5	53 50
103931	Irene	"	12	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Caraquet.....	3	34 50
96724	Isabel	"	11	J. B. Hébert	"	4	41 00
103289	Jersey Lily	"	12	Wm. Fruing & Co.	"	4	42 00
100958	John B.	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co.	Chatham.....	4	41 00
116509	Kasaga	Lunenburg	59	F. T. B. Young	Caraquet.....		59 00
112169	Kathleen	Chatham.....	15	Wm. Fruing & Co.	"	4	45 00
111466	King Edward	"	14	Robin Collas Co.	"	3	36 50
103949	Kingfisher	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.	"	4	43 00
103288	Kite	"	10	P. E. Lanteigne	"	3	32 50
107774	Klondyke	"	14	C. Robin Collas Co.	"	3	36 50
103283	Koh-i-noor	"	13	Philip Rive	"	3	35 50
111461	Ladysmith	"	17	Hyp. Chiasson	Lit. Lameque	5	54 50
103003	Lark	"	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.	Caraquet.....	4	40 00

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.	
							£	cts.
107773	L'Etoile	Chatham.....	15	Prudent Gallien.....	Caraquet.....	5	52	50
122059	Letty Jane.....	"	15	John M. Ward.....	Miscou Centre....	5	52	50
112152	Lillian.....	"	15	C. Robin Collas Co..	Caraquet	3	37	50
100972	Lizzie D.....	"	11	F. T. B. Young.....	"	3	33	50
116977	Mabel.....	"	16	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	46	00
116480	Maggie.....	"	10	John Paulin.....	Caraquet.....	3	32	50
100955	Majestic.....	"	10	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	3	32	50
116978	Margaret.....	"	16	"	"	4	46	00
112163	Margaret Ann....	"	13	John Jones.....	Lit. Lameque....	5	50	50
112158	Maple Leaf.....	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co..	Caraquet.....	4	43	00
72100	Marie.....	"	11	P. A. Doiron.....	"	4	41	00
107779	Marie.....	"	15	Gaspard Savoie....	Shippegan.....	4	45	00
103278	Marie Celia.....	"	13	J. V. Lanteigne....	Caraquet.....	3	35	50
117182	Marie Etoile.....	"	20	J. A. Doiron.....	"	5	57	50
100292	Marie Joseph.....	"	12	Lazare Gauvin.....	L. Lameque.....	4	42	00
116471	Marie Louise.....	"	10	Gustave Chiasson..	Caraquet.....	4	40	00
100295	Marie Louisa.....	"	18	Jos. A. Paulin.....	"	4	48	00
111847	Mary.....	"	14	David Albert.....	"	4	44	00
103084	Mary Emma.....	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co..	"	4	41	00
116478	Mary O.....	"	11	J. O. Cormier.....	"	3	33	50
92413	Mary Jane.....	"	14	Philias Doiron.....	"	5	51	50
100957	Mary R.....	"	12	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	42	00
116475	Mary Rose.....	"	17	Wm. Cormier.....	Caraquet.....	5	54	50
112161	Mary Star.....	"	15	H. LeBouthillier....	"	5	52	50
112150	MaryStaroftheSea	"	15	Luke Friolet.....	"	5	52	50
111844	MaryStaroftheSea	"	14	C. Robin Collas Co..	"	3	36	50
116477	MaryStaroftheSea	"	20	Ford Savoie.....	Shippegan.....	4	50	00
107777	Mary Flower.....	"	11	Gelance Lanteigne..	Island River.....	5	48	50
100779	Mermaid.....	"	11	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	41	00
112164	Merry Christmas..	"	13	Celestin Jean.....	L. Lameque.....	5	50	50
100300	Mikado.....	"	13	C. Robin Collas Co..	Caraquet.....	3	35	50
88669	Morning Star.....	"	12	Gustave Gionet....	Ste. Rose.....	1	19	50
117188	Morning Star.....	"	14	Romain Noel.....	Lameque.....	4	44	00
122055	Olive.....	"	14	Amédée Dugay.....	L. Lameque.....	5	51	50
103004	Oriole.....	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co..	Caraquet.....	4	41	00
103005	Osprey.....	"	10	Thos. Mallet.....	Shippegan.....	4	40	00
100904	P.T.S.....	"	11	E. O. LeBouthillier..	Caraquet.....	4	41	00
100297	Palma.....	"	14	Amédée F. Aché....	Lameque.....	5	51	50
100776	Patrick.....	"	11	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	3	33	50
103778	Pelican.....	"	13	Wm. Fruing & Co..	"	4	43	00
103764	Petrel.....	"	12	"	"	4	42	00
122623	Pride of the Fleet.	"	24	C. Robin Collas Co..	"	4	54	00
116974	Providence.....	"	18	M. L. Lanteigne....	"	5	55	50
96740	Providence.....	"	13	J. N. LeBouthillier..	"	5	50	50
96732	Providence.....	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co..	"	4	41	00
100775	Redgauntlet.....	"	11	Philip Rivo.....	"	3	33	50
103586	Remis.....	"	17	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	47	00
100592	Replevin.....	"	10	C. Robin Collas Co..	Caraquet.....	4	40	00
103078	Reward.....	"	13	James De Grace.....	Shippegan.....	4	43	00
111470	River Branch.....	"	11	Wm. Fruing & Co..	Caraquet.....	3	33	50
103587	Romulus.....	"	19	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	49	00
103946	Robin.....	"	12	C. Robin Collas Co..	Caraquet.....	3	34	50
92404	Rosa.....	"	17	Eugène Gauvin.....	Lameque.....	4	47	00
100908	Rosalie.....	"	10	Philip Rive.....	Caraquet.....	4	40	00
100773	Rupert.....	"	12	Eustazade Albert....	"	3	34	50
116972	St. André.....	"	15	André A. Aché.....	Lameque.....	4	45	00
116473	St. Anne.....	"	14	Onésime Chiasson..	"	5	51	50
111469	St. John.....	"	13	John Aché.....	"	4	43	00
112167	St. Joseph.....	"	10	Raphael Gionet....	Caraquet.....	4	40	00
103008	St. Joseph.....	"	12	Adolphe Aché.....	Lameque.....	4	42	00
107776	St. Peter.....	"	12	"	"	4	42	00

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*
GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
117187	St. Anne.....	Chatham.....	13	Jean P. Noel.....	Lameque.....	6	58 00
117189	Ste. Cecelia.....	".....	13	Gelas Aché.....	L. Lameque.....	6	58 00
122051	Ste. Julie.....	".....	12	M. J. Noel.....	Lameque.....	5	49 50
74401	Sara.....	".....	11	William Doucet.....	Caraquet.....	5	48 50
100907	Sarah.....	".....	10	F. T. B. Young.....	".....	2	25 00
103010	Sarah B.....	".....	10	A. S. Lanteigne.....	".....	4	40 00
117190	Saturn.....	".....	10	Donn. Blanchard.....	Mizonette.....	4	40 00
100959	Sea Bird.....	".....	10	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	3	32 50
100901	Sea Flower.....	".....	12	F. T. B. Young.....	Caraquet.....	3	34 50
100914	Sea Flower.....	".....	11	C. Robin Collas Co.....	".....	5	48 50
96926	Sea Foam.....	".....	15	John B. Sewell.....	".....	5	52 50
100961	Silver Moon.....	".....	14	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	5	51 50
122060	Spark.....	".....	10	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	Caraquet.....	4	40 00
100363	Stanley.....	".....	10	A. D. Gionet.....	".....	4	40 00
103087	Stanley.....	".....	19	Aimé Chiasson.....	Island River.....	5	47 50
103767	Stella Maris.....	".....	19	C. Robin Collas Co.....	Caraquet.....	4	49 00
122056	Sunbeam.....	".....	13	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	".....	4	43 00
111845	Superior.....	".....	14	C. Robin Collas Co.....	".....	3	36 50
103947	Swallow.....	".....	13	".....	".....	4	43 00
103006	Swallow.....	".....	11	Wm. Fruing & Co.....	".....	4	41 00
103762	Swan.....	".....	14	".....	".....	4	44 00
100986	Swift.....	".....	11	F. J. Chiasson.....	Island River.....	6	56 00
100777	Teutonic.....	".....	11	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	5	48 50
96738	Three Brothers.....	".....	12	J. S. Albert.....	Caraquet.....	3	34 50
117184	Three Brothers.....	".....	15	Décitbé Chiasson.....	Shippegan Isld.....	5	52 50
100918	Tickler.....	".....	12	C. Robin Collas Co.....	Caraquet.....	5	49 50
103583	Two Brothers.....	".....	11	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	41 00
112159	United Empire.....	".....	17	R. H. L. Young.....	Caraquet.....	4	47 00
103285	Valkyrie.....	".....	12	Philip Rive.....	".....	4	42 00
103775	Victoria.....	".....	16	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	46 00
117183	Vina.....	".....	14	Jacques Noel.....	Lameque.....	4	44 00
100995	Voltaire.....	".....	10	P. M. Lanteigne.....	Caraquet.....	3	32 50
100966	Von Moltke.....	".....	11	P. J. Frigot.....	".....	4	41 00
103588	Vulture.....	".....	13	W. S. Loggie Co.....	Chatham.....	4	43 00
122054	White Fish.....	".....	13	Eutrope Chiasson.....	Lameque.....	5	50 50
100953	White Wings.....	".....	10	F. T. B. Young.....	Caraquet.....	3	32 50
100973	World's Fair.....	".....	11	".....	".....	3	33 50

KENT COUNTY.

122629	Cluster.....	Chatham.....	10	George Gallant.....	Rexton.....	3	32 50
116688	Harry Dickson.....	Richibucto.....	10	W. E. Forbes.....	Richibucto.....	3	32 50
116689	Joseph Doucet.....	".....	10	Alex. Doucett.....	Rexton.....	2	25 00
116684	Ocelot.....	".....	11	W. E. Forbes.....	Richibucto.....	3	33 50
116683	Plum.....	".....	11	Geo. H. Long.....	".....	1	18 50
122624	Rustic.....	Chatham.....	10	John Fraser.....	Rexton.....	1	17 50
116685	Sea Adder.....	Richibucto.....	10	James Legoff.....	Richibucto.....	3	32 50
116686	Slippery Jack.....	".....	11	".....	".....	2	26 00

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

96725	Bessie T.....	Chatham.....	10	Donald Loggie.....	Burnt Church.....	5	47 50
126251	Elia.....	".....	11	Peter Richard.....	Sargent.....	2	26 00
100905	Evangeline.....	".....	10	Fenton Carroll.....	Chatham.....	3	32 50
122622	Gander.....	".....	10	Harold Williston.....	Bay du Vin.....	2	25 00
100909	John Bull.....	".....	10	Luke Mallay.....	Neguae.....	3	32 50
92420	Mary Louise.....	".....	13	Donald Loggie.....	Burnt Church.....	4	43 00
122495	Victory.....	".....	10	J. P. Sullivan.....	Eseuminac.....	3	32 50
126252	White Cap.....	".....	11	Patrick Jimmo.....	".....	3	33 50

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty, &c.—New Brunswick—*Con.*

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
90660	Alice May.....	Yarmouth.....	18	Patrick Murray.....	Dipper Harbour...	2	33 00
94698	Carrie H.....	St. John.....	20	A. G. Thompson.....	"	3	42 50
100320	Lena.....	Barrington.....	13	Wm. J. Wilson.....	Lorneville.....	2	28 00
103704	Whisper.....	Yarmouth.....	31	Chas. Harkins.....	Dipper Harbour...	4	61 00

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY.

71302	Alice.....	Charlottetown..	10	John Gerrior.....	Georgetown.....	3	32 50
100445	Carrie O.....	Canso.....	12	Edwd. Colbert.....	Beach Point.....	2	27 00
116294	Charlotte S.....	Charlottetown..	14	Samuel Penny.....	Murray Hbr. S.....	3	36 50
75904	Empress.....	"	26	Thos. Gosbee.....	"	4	56 00
122086	Florence.....	"	14	Lot Graham.....	Beach Point.....	2	29 00
122081	Frank.....	"	10	J. M. Cheverie.....	Souris.....	3	32 50
116308	Francis D. Cook..	"	47	Reuben Cohoon.....	Beach Point.....	4	77 00
107759	Hustler.....	"	13	Lauchlin McNeill...	"	5	50 50
126063	John G. Scrimgeour	"	14	Herbert Williams...	"	4	44 00
100696	Marion Emerson..	Pictou.....	30	Wallace White.....	Murray Hbr.....	4	60 00
107985	Muriel.....	Shelburne.....	25	Silas Sencabaugh...	"	5	62 50
96770	O. L. B.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	12	William Gillan.....	Souris.....	3	34 50
112378	Olive S.....	Charlottetown..	26	Alex Jackson.....	Point Pleasant...	3	48 50
112296	Outlook.....	"	21	Hugh Jackson.....	Peach Point.....	5	58 50
112125	Pearl.....	Lunenburg.....	14	J. A. McKenzie.....	"	4	44 00
96727	Ryse.....	Chatham.....	11	Thos. Poole.....	Souris.....	4	41 00
122085	Silver Spray.....	Charlottetown..	16	Wm. Johnston.....	Montague.....	3	38 50
107770	Success.....	"	15	J. J. Hughes.....	Souris.....	3	15 00

PRINCE COUNTY.

117096	Alaska.....	Arichat.....	10	H. A. Adam.....	Freeland.....	3	32 50
94670	Effie J. Agnew....	Charlottetown..	36	John Agnew.....	Alberton.....	7	88 50
100910	Gleaner.....	Chatham.....	13	Anthony Gallant....	Tignish.....	5	50 50
103592	Rosamond.....	Charlottetown..	18	G. A. Champion.....	Danley.....	3	40 50
94992	Sarah P. Ayer....	"	60	John Champion.....	Alberton.....	9	127 50
107760	Western Prince...	"	10	Wallace Richards...	"	1	17 50

QUEENS COUNTY.

107763	Guinea.....	Charlottetown..	10	Boyce Harding.....	French River.....	4	40 00
100580	Maggie E. C.....	Lunenburg.....	20	J. H. McLeod.....	"	4	50 00
117026	Mary E. Daisley..	Sydney.....	15	Avery Daisley.....	Dingwall, C.B....	3	37 50
100474	R. Beatrice.....	Charlottetown..	19	J. Delaney.....	French River.....	5	56 50
122082	Sea View.....	"	13	Charles Burt.....	Sea View.....	2	28 00
92745	Surprise.....	"	18	Frank Pidgeon.....	French River.....	6	63 00

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LIST of Vessels which received Fishing Bounty—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GASPE COUNTY.

Official number.	Name of vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew paid.	Amount of Bounty, paid.
							\$ cts.
88464	Mary E.	Arichat	10	N. Boudreau.	Amherst, M. I. . .	5	47 50
85400	Minnie M.	Magdalen Island	13	Honoré Cormier.	"	5	50 50
85399	Minnie May ..	"	10	W. Boudreau	"	4	40 00
111430	Shamrock	Halifax.	23	Alfred Vigneau.	"	5	60 50
94675	Success.	"	15	R. J. Leslie & Co. . .	"	5	52 50

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

75445	Phoenix *	Gaspé	28	Ulric Gagné.	Caribou Islands. . .	2	42 50
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*For 1908.

APPENDIX No. 3.

NOVA SCOTIA.

District No. 1.—Comprising the four counties of Cape Breton. Inspector J. G. Morrison, Englishtown.

District No. 2.—Comprising the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax and Hants. Inspector, R. Hockin, Pictou.

District No. 3.—Comprising the counties of Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens and Lunenburg. Inspector, A. C. Robertson, Barrington Passage.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the fisheries for District No. 1, which comprises the four counties of Cape Breton Island, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, together with tabulated statistics, showing the catch in detail, the materials engaged therein and the number of persons employed.

I regret to have to report a decrease in the total value, as compared with the year 1908, of \$198,641 12.

In the leading commercial branches, namely, cod, haddock, salmon, herring, lobsters and mackerel, cod and haddock show an increase. The following tabulated statement gives the extent of the increase and decrease in these branches.

	1908.	1909.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cod.....	265,158	332,922	67,764	
Haddock.....	116,490	160,114	43,624	
Salmon.....	25,779	20,765		5,014
Herring.....	182,676	161,932		20,744
Lobster.....	242,285	185,480		56,805
Mackerel.....	501,303	334,789		166,514

The increase in the value of the cod and haddock fisheries, is due to the increase in the catch and to better prices being obtained than in 1908.

These fish were plentiful in shore during the spring and summer months, with a fairly good supply of bait, and little or no trouble from the dog-fish pest, the fishermen were able to make good catches. The fall fishing was not so good owing to the weather conditions. A great many haddock, were taken in fish traps, at Ingonish, in the county of Victoria.

The salmon fishery shows a decrease of \$5,014, compared with the year 1908. These fish appear to be becoming scarcer, from year to year, on this part of the coast and fewer people engage in this branch of the fishing industry.

The herring fishery shows a large decrease in value, which is chiefly due to the small demand for the spring run of these fish, which are used principally for bait for the

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bank cod fishery and for lobster bait. As the fish sold for the bank fishery is purchased by fishing vessels from Gloucester, Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Lunenburg, the supply depends on the demand and when the demand is light, this run of herring is not sought so eagerly. Very few of this run are salted for export. The catch of fat summer herring was better on the eastern side of the island, than it has been for a number of years.

There has been a large decrease in the value of the lobster fishery. The decrease is due to the weather conditions and to differences between the packers and the lobster fishermen in relation to the price of green lobsters. During the lobster fishing season, there were three bad storms which destroyed a large portion of the lobster gear, in fact in some places many of the fishermen lost all their lobster fishing gear.

The trouble over the price, was the cause of closing some of the canneries, and in some of the sections where the canneries did operate, some fishermen did not fish, considering the prices offered by the packers, too low. I think that if the conditions had been favourable, the catch would have been an average one.

Mackerel show the largest decrease of any branch of the fisheries, but this year shows an increase over 1907 of \$97,015.50. In the spring of 1908, these fish were taken in abundance in Richmond county, and along the southern shore of the county of Cape Breton. The catch of these fish seems to depend chiefly on the manner in which they are pursued by the American seiners. The summer and fall mackerel, have become very scarce along the shores of this district. There has not been any mackerel taken with hook and line in this district for the past few years.

Alewives or gaspereaux, show an increase of 1,018 barrels over the year 1908. This branch of the fishery is confined to rivers and lakes, the most of which is taken in the Margaree River and Lake Ainslie, in the county of Inverness.

Smelts show an increase of 47,920 lbs. over the year 1908. This branch of the fishing industry would show a still larger increase, had the weather conditions been more favourable.

The mild winter weather prevented the fishing being carried on as extensively as it could have been had there been more ice formed on some of the streams frequented by these fish.

The oyster fishery of this district, which is quite light, shows a decrease for the past two or three years.

I find that there is a decrease of nine in the number of fishing vessels engaged in the fishing, during the year 1909, and a decrease of 106 men employed on fishing vessels. While there is an increase of 46 in the number of boats engaged in the fishing, there is a decrease of 72 men, engaged in fishing in boats. The fishery regulations have been well observed throughout the district during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN G. MORRISON,
Inspector of Fisheries.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Fisheries of District No. 2, of the province of Nova Scotia, for the year ending March 31, 1910.

The estimated value of all the fish taken in the district is \$1,767,762, which compared with the estimated value of the catch last year \$2,026,440, shows a decrease of about 12½ per cent, and although some changes have been made in the price list at which the several kinds are to be computed, the effect of this change is about balanced, the aggregate of the increases in price being about the same as the decreases.

Of the deep sea fishes there is an increase in the quantity of codfish of about twenty five per cent, but a decrease in halibut of twenty per cent, and of pollock a decrease of about thirty per cent, while the catch of haddock and hake is about the same as last year.

The catch of herring is twenty five per cent more than last year, while that of mackerel is about fifty per cent less.

There is a decrease in the catch of salmon over the district of about twelve per cent.

On the Atlantic coast, in Guysboro' and Halifax, there was an increase of about 13 per cent; on the bay of Fundy, a decrease of 14 per cent; while on the straits of Northumberland, there is a decrease of fifty per cent.

A storm early in the season had the effect of damaging the nets to such an extent in the straits of Northumberland that they were out of the business for the rest of the season.

I do not think the rivers flowing into the straits have had much assistance from the hatcheries during the past five or six years and this may perhaps account for the decline.

The weather conditions when the fish are ascending to their spawning resorts in the rivers flowing in to the strait of Northumberland, were favourable, for the rivers were about the average height at that season of the year.

SHAD.

The catch was about the same as last year which was the lowest on record, being 158 barrels, an average catch being about 1,200 barrels. I have no hope that there will be any better condition until there is a close season established covering the period when the fish are in the rivers for spawning.

The catch of alewives is about twenty five per cent more than last year, but is not one-half of what it was twenty years ago.

MACKEREL.

There is a decrease of fifty per cent compared with last year which was the largest for ten years.

LOBSTERS.

The catch is about 14 per cent less than last year—largely owing to the stormy weather on the Atlantic coast during the fishing season, the decline on the coast being about twenty-eight per cent as compared with the previous year —while on the straits of Northumberland the decline was about five per cent.

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Most of the people engaged in this fishery attribute the condition of the fishery on the straits of Northumberland to the hatchery which has been in operation for twenty years.

Over the district as a whole the close season for lobsters was well observed, the only infractions of the law being on that parts of the district bordering upon New Brunswick, where fishing, is legally carried on for a longer period than in this district.

Some arrests were made and the guilty persons fined, and while a motor boat was engaged in illegal fishing, it was captured by the officer in charge of patrol boat number one. It was confiscated and sold.

SWORD FISH.

Quite a number of these fish were taken on the Atlantic coast this year, which is an unusual thing.

The fish weighed from 250 to 500 lbs. each, and are worth from \$15 to \$30 each, the usual way of taking them is with a harpoon.

Proceedings were taken against violators of the Fisheries Act in twenty-two instances and conviction obtained in fourteen cases.

A number of owners or occupiers of mill dams were duly notified to construct fishways in their dams. Some of which were built, others in progress.

There are several dams in the district which should be provided with fishways to which your attention will be directed in the usual way.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HOCKIN,
Inspector of Fisheries.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

NOVA SCOTIA

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity in the County of **Richmond**, province

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR									
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Trap Nets.	Trawls					
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	<i>Richmond County.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$		\$			
1	Port Richmond and vicinity	4	112	1800	20	60	600	68	1000	20000	4000	...	...	20	100
2	River Inhabitants and Louisdale.....	2	25	1100	6	81	935	97	900	18000	3600	...	...	12	60
3	River Bourgeois and St. Peters.....	10	261	7400	51	45	530	52	450	9000	1800	...	...	10	40
4	West Bay.....					30	360	36	120	2400	480	...	...	10	30
5	Arichat and Petit de Grat.	18	282	93	4000	73	129	1451	177	1000	22000	10000	...	270	2700		
6	C. Auguet to Port Royal including Janvrin Island.	3	49	35	850	9	143	1614	184	1080	21100	10800	...	125	610		
7	Rocky Bay and vicinity...					61	822	92	900	18000	9000	...	...	50	250
8	Descousse to Martinique...	1	66	39	800	15	7	85	9	140	2800	1400	...	23	115		
9	Fourchu and Framboise and vicinity.....					85	5100	279	375	7500	3750	...	...	54	300
10	L'Archeveque and St. Esprit					59	3940	130	350	7000	2890	...	...	39	169
11	L'Ardoise Lower and West and vicinity.....	3	60	2000	19	347	18700	715	4600	92000	46000	1	750	75	740		
12	Rockdale, St. Peters, Grande Grève and vicinity...					93	2290	145	684	19680	6840	...	...	53	530
13	Irish and Hay Coves, Barra Hd. and Red Islands ...					37	365	55	40	800	400	...	...	33	340
	Totals.....	41	856	67	17950	193	1177	36792	2039	11639	240280	10090	60	1	750	774	5984

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DISTRICT No. 1.

and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of **Nova Scotia**, for the year 1909.

OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can-neries.		Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks.		Bag-nets.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Number.
	¢		¢		¢		¢			¢		¢		¢		¢		¢	¢	
....		100	100	....		800	400	....	....		65	650	10	1000	....		....		8650	1
55	530	100	100	....		350	175	....	....		80	800	5	400	....		....		7700	2
50	125	256	256	1	300	1700	850	18	1	2000	87	3440	8	2700	3	500	....		19941	3
....		70	70	....		....	....	....	....	....	32	356	....		....		....		1296	4
8	40	200	400	2	2800	9800	9800	160	1	500	89	890	36	720	2	300	....		33601	5
25	125	152	304	2	900	10900	10900	130	1	400	56	1180	63	780	3	350	3	150	28953	6
10	50	61	172	1	500	3400	3400	75	....	....	30	300	30	380	....		1	100	14974	7
25	125	40	200	....		360	390	9	....	....	26	510	18	280	....		4	320	4225	8
....		851	257	1	1500	2640	1320	23	....	....	60	1820	22	1000	3	1500	....		16547	9
....		174	108	....		850	425	....	....	....	47	560	1	50	1	200	....		8342	10
....		715	584	1	500	900	450	23	....	....	187	10860	6	2060	1	200	....		82844	11
....		147	113	1	1000	725	372	18	....	....	45	610	3	1150	2	500	....		18405	12
....		55	39	....		....	....	....	....	....	27	240	2	650	....		....		2034	13
173	995	2921	2703	9	7500	32425	28482	457	3	2900	831	22216	204	11170	15	3550	8	570	242522	

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RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Richmond, province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1909.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																Number.	
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Herrings, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackereel, fresh, lb.	Mackereel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked Finnan Haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.		Pollock, cwt.
<i>Richmond County.</i>																			
1	Port Richmond and vicinity				1300			48			80							1	
2	River Inhabitants and Louisdale				478			57			120			31				2	
3	River Bourgeois and St. Peters				210			80	12288		3040			195				3	
4	West Bay				200						150							4	
5	Arichat and Petit de Grat	2075			1779	4500	1500	968	17952	25	2932	10	746500	2436	117000		15	5	
6	C. Angnet to Port Royal including Janvrin Island	400																6	
7	Rocky Bay and vicinity				1807	7100	11500	96	14688	396	1999	9	765000	1943		576	45	7	
8	Descousse to Martinique				411	6400	16600	258	13776	12	202	3	3000	118		5		8	
9	Fourchu and Framboise and vicinity				54	3000	2500	22		12	926	3	1600	28		933	60	9	
10	L'Archeveque and St. Esprit	700			94	2000	1100	590	28800		1510	11	2000	140		18	19	10	
11	L'Ardoise Lower and West and vicinity				103		2700	1310			455	8	2380	220		31	31	11	
12	Rockdale, St. Peters, Grande Grève and vicinity		300	1200	2440	13000	165700	12550	22400		6700	28	22600	4720		44	43	12	
13	Irish and Hay Coves, Barra Hd. and Red Island				940	40200	155000	2115	22500		1300	9	23000	755		45	45	13	
Totals		3175	300	1200	10016	116200	354600	18094	132404	445	20094	87	1566080	10586	117000	1783	278	3717	
Values \$		47625	45	240	45072	1162	35460	217118	39721	20	1780	100470	696	39152	37051	7020	4457	50	11151

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Richmond, province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1909—*Continued.*

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspareau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Sword fish, lb.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish as Bait, brls.	Fish as Manure, brls.	Dog fish, cwt.	Clams, brls.	Fresh Codfish, lb.		
	<i>Richmond County.</i>																			
1	Port Richmond and vicinity	5500	690		550	83	40		6600	5800	89	176	1100	124			33			
2	River Inhabitants and Louisdale	3470	1880		1100	33	31		2300	3700	35	227	455	93			34			
3	River Bourgeois and St. Peters																			
4	West Bay	3200			6000				9000		180	50	1290	90						
5	Arichat and Petit de Grat	3450			1000	1	18	1100	11810		432	95	225	550	28	983	140	250000		
6	C. Anguet to Port Royal including Janvin Island																			
7	Rocky Bay and vicinity	6250	90		8100	2	41		32300	1800	457	118	230	320	80	583	430	120000		
8	Descousse to Martinique																			
9	Fourchu and Framboise and vicinity		20		12000		93		4800		1		130	27.2	16	1	100			
10	L'Archeveque and St. Esprit	5500	690		550	83	40		6600	5800	89	176	1100	124			33			
11	L'Ardoise Lower and West and vicinity	3470	1880		1100	33	31		2300	3700	35	227	455	93			34			
12	Rockdale, St. Peters, Grande Grève and vicinity	10000	800	11	1100	410	28		4600	8000	108	300	5700	47			49			
13	Irish and Hay Coves, Barra Hd. and Red Island	1000	2300	10	5800	130	63		9000	3800	29	155	1300	86			24			
	Totals	32870	7130	21	64700	664	399	1100	117310	24600	1480	1170	11369	1622	464	1689	890	370000		
	Values	3287	713	210	3235	2324	3990	220	3519	30	492	4440	2340	3069	63	2433	1780	7400		
																		582,525		
																		38		

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR									
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Cod Nets.		Trap Nets.	Trawls.			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Cape Breton Co.</i>			\$			\$			\$			\$				\$
1	Gabarus and vicinity					35	3050	96	370	7350	2980						
2	Grand Mira					15	150	15	20	210	120						
3	Louisburg	3	59	1800	14	50	2500	96	300	7500	2400					40	200
4	Big Lorraine and vicinity					26	1270	39									
5	L. Lorraine, Mira Riv. including Main-à-Dieu	7	98	3380	36	77	1650	199	521	16015	5860					49	490
6	Scatarie					40	2000	120	200	4000	2000					15	150
7	Port Morien and vicinity					48	580	58			1000					20	150
8	North Sydney	6	108	3000	21	25	500	35	184	3864	1656					230	345
9	Glace Bay, Lingan and Sydney Harbour	2	49	4000	10	90	1370	131	553	11613	4653					1215	1825
10	Little Bras d'Or. Little and Big Ponds & Sydney Mines	1	11	250	4	37	980	71	116	3090	510					84	273
11	East Bay, both sides, G. Narrows and vicinity					104	1297	174	170	3518	1101	20	400	8		105	416
12	Upper North Sydney, Long Island, Leitches Creek, &c.					28	383	56	86	1720	430					16	100
	Totals	19	325	12430	85	575	15730	1090	2520	58880	22710	20	400	8		1774	3949

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of **Cape Breton**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909.

OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Number.
	¢		¢		¢		¢		¢			¢		¢		¢		¢	¢	
..	...	10	30	180	117	4	7000	11400	8300	88	..	...	...	...	17	850	6	6000	28327	1
..	270	2
..	500	250	1	2000	3500	2900	40	6	1100	32	4500	18	3000	1	500	21150	3
..	1270	4
..	...	4	12	238	120	2	3000	...	...	...	3	120	61	464	41	570	...	...	15666	5
..	240	120	...	...	320	160	...	...	40	326	...	...	...	...	...	4755	6
..	50	25	3	1800	8550	8000	54	4	600	25	500	...	...	2	600	13255	7
..	...	3	30	92	46	...	...	400	400	...	1	2000	5	100	2	1600	1	200	9877	8
..
..	438	219	2	4500	5600	5600	94	2	7000	53	820	10	6400	1	80	36467	9
..
..	...	4	30	125	72	...	...	...	...	...	1	1000	28	370	16	270	1	250	4005	10
..
..	175	72	...	...	90	36	...	...	...	21	257	...	...	...	...	3187	11
..	...	25	75	44	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1010	12
..	...	46	177	2082	1063	12	18300	29860	25396	276	17	11820	265	7336	104	12690	12	7630	139239	

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, lrls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, liv.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lbs.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb.
	<i>Cape Breton Co.</i>											
1	Gabarus and vicinity..		1000			1200	55200	..	6170		130	
2	Grand Mira.....	6000										
3	Louisburg		450	1900	15000	680	800	4800	1760	15000	420	12000
4	*Big Lorraine & vicinity.....											
5	L. Lorraine, Mira Riv. incl. Main-à-Dieu..	6820	1143	925	7725	395			3285		1747	
6	Scatarie.....	1400	165	20	2150	18			930		1120	
7	Port Morien and vicinity.....	300	60				53616		100	200	25	
8	North Sydney.....		2000	5000	8000			40	1900	12000	800	
9	Glace Bay, Lingan and Sydney Harbour....		10350	95000	43000	130	22560	260	5270	35500	1490	
10	Little Bras d'Or, Little and Big Ponds and Sydney Mines.....	800	120	10700	1000				1060	4700	250	
11	East Bay, both sides, Grand Narrows and vicinity.....		645	11800				52	1236			
12	Upper North Sydney) Long Islands and Leitches Creek.....		730						3040			
	Totals.....	15320	16663	125345	76875	2423	132176	5152	24751	67400	5982	12000
	Values.....	\$ 2298	74983 50	1253 45	7687 50	29076	39652 80	20608	123755	1685	20937	720

* No fishing carried on.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, &c.,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR									
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trap Nets.	Trawls.			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Victoria County.</i>			\$		\$				\$			\$		\$		\$
1	Little Narrows, Iona and Washabuckt.				70	795	107	129	1518	744						58	233
2	Baddeck districts and vicinity				34	652	27	58	1624	609						10	73
3	Wreck Cove to Smoky Head.				21	420	22	60	2000	700				2	1600	14	100
4	Briton Cove to Barachois & vicinity.				69	1380	103	190	5930	2050				3	2400	59	444
5	North and South Bays & vicinity.	12	208	5100	49	198	3545	386	498	11260	3680			10	5000	213	1491
6	Neil's Harbour and New Haven.				77	3550	105	120	2400	1200				2	2000	42	630
7	Bay St. Lawrence and vicinity				52	720	100	56	1850	1196				1	1000	12	75
8	White Point.	3	39	1200	12	35	700	60	45	1540	700			2	2000	15	90
9	Sparling's B'k and Sugar Loaf.				12	180	24	12	360	120							
10	Dingwall.				9	180	18	18	450	240				1	1000	4	24
11	Cape Dauphin and Table.				11	110	26	16	384	128						11	55
	Totals.	15	247	6300	61	588	12232	978	1202	29316	11367			21	15000	438	3215

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in the County of **Victoria**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Wiers.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Line.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smac's			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Number.
	¢		¢		¢		¢		¢			¢		¢		¢		¢	¢	
.....				133	59	.....				.....			7	88	.....				1919	1
.....		2	18	50	26	.....		14	14	.....					1	10	.....		1402	2
.....				49	34	2	800	1100	1100	17	.....		13	600	.....		1	30	5384	4
.....				148	103	3	1450	5050	5050	49	1	100	41	2100	1	6000	3	600	21677	3
.....		2	8	826	826	.....				.....	4	2900	24	5000	20	3475	.....		31025	5
.....				240	240	3	900	2950	2950	45	1	700	35	1800	3	1700	3	750	16420	6
.....				200	300	1	1000	3600	3000	20	.....		1	500	.....		1	400	8191	7
.....				120	180	1	500	1100	1100	8	.....		3	1000	2	700	1	60	8230	8
.....				48	72	1	1000	3000	3000	12	.....								4372	9
.....				36	54	1	500	900	900	9	1	300	8	1500	8	800	1	500	5998	10
.....				22	11	.....				.....									304	11
.....		4	26	1872	1905	11	6150	17114	17114	160	7	4000	132	12588	35	12685	10	2340	104922	

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, finnan haddies, lb.
	<i>Victoria County.</i>											
1	Little Narrows, Iona and Washabuckt.	1000		405	31200				149			
2	Baddeck districts & vicinity.	1170		32	30200				10	39	1	
3	Wreck Cove to Smoky Head	1500		60			18	12144		120	417	
4	Briton Cove to Barasois and vicinity.	900		255	360000		5	34812		238	226	
5	North and South Bays and vicinity.	4400	1800	650		2100	269			5201	8537	39000
6	Neil's Harbour and New Haven.			22			9	22124		3670	890	
7	Bay St. Lawrence & vicinity	3200		285				15504		670	230	
8	White Point.	1970		460				4416		1130	219	
9	Sparling's B'k & Sugar Loaf.			40				9600		60	15	
10	Dingwall.	1000		43				5664		185	54	
11	Cape Dauphin and Table ...			44	20		1			68		
	- Totals.....	15140	1800	2296	421420	2100	302	104264	159	11381	10589	39000
	Values.....\$	2271	360	10332	4214 20	210 3624	31279 20	636	56905	37061 50	2340	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Victoria, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.		Number.
Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspe- reaux, brls.	Cod, fresh, lb	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	Sword Fish, lb.	\$	cts.	
1	1	100	600	550	1040	21	109500	106	176	3700	.....	97	131	20	.....	.....	7,678 69	1
.....	116	.....	.....	.....	800	6	8800	7	12	600	.....	20	11	.....	.....	.....	1,343 40	2
.....	88	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	117	60	.....	.....	.....	6,901 29	3
.....	40	605	3000	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	140	140	.....	.....	.....	17,948 90	4
.....	50	1100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	2750	50	.....	.....	.....	69,020 00	5
.....	30	3800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1660	350	.....	.....	.....	29,812 40	6
.....	.....	2100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	700	.....	.....	30	1500	11,632 70	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,237 80	8
.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,412 50	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	50	.....	6	.....	3,781 20	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550 20	11
71	860	15100	1150	7	2840	27	118300	113	188	4300	466	6434	792	20	36	1500	.....	.....
177 50	2580	1510	115	70	142	94 50	2366	1130	1128	86	1398	1737 18	1188	10	54	300	163,319 08	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of Inverness, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.						OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canne-ries.		Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice House.		Smoke and Fish House.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks.						
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Number.	
	¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢	¢			
..	.....	..	..	129	153	3	3300	3950	2225	35	8	210	5	70	1	7000	1	350	15743	1
..	.....	..	..	277	485	5	2750	9750	5075	88	5	3350	24	4075	14	13600	...	....	46225	2
..	.....	..	..	300	160	2	250	150	60	17	4	1850	20	1050	13	700	1	300	6980	3
..	.....	..	..	339	156	1	200	600	200	13	1	50	15	850	4	400	...	....	5619	4
..	.....	..	..	69	45	1	150	400	150	7	1	100	3	140	1	100	...	....	2146	5
23	400	20	20	97	157	..	....	1	300	... 10	950	6	300	3	200	...	...	...	3200	6
..	.....	7	58	199	160	1	800	4900	1660	42	2	1500	2	300	3	3000	...	.....	10317	7
..	.....	..	..	47	24	..	.....	800	200	... 2	800	4	100	1	1000	...	.....	...	2460	8
..	.....	10	40	375	375	2	3000	6800	4080	43	2	2400	45	950	5	10000	3	300	29095	9		
..	.....	7	30	175	175	4	2300	7500	4500	43	..	.....	32	650	3	20000	4	250	31207	10
..	.....	65	325	85	85	..	.....	800	480	.... 1	4000	13	60240	2	5000	...	....	...	72204	11
..	.....	..	..	312	81	..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	19	223	19	204	...	.....	...	3019	12
23	400	109	473	2404	1996	19	12750	35651	18940	288	36	15210	188	68948	69	61204	9	1200	228215				

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.
	<i>Inverness County.</i>											
1	Meat Cove, Pollett's Cove and Pleasant Bay.....	6900	672	82	22000	....	87	22752	....	404	1500	11
2	Cape Rouge, Eastern Harbour and Cheticamp.....	12850	.....	785	.....	.....	377	47924	....	3953	900	425
3	Margaree Harbour and Belle Côte.....	14832	.....	350	.....	.....	135	13344	698	955	.....	40
4	Doucette's, Delaney's and Whale Coves.....	26000	.....	220	.....	.....	136	4176	120	374	.....	35
5	Chinney Corner and St. Rose.....	18750	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	1536	64	40	.....	16
6	Broad Cove Chapel, Margaree River and vicinity.....	2800	.....	90	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	100	.....	32
7	Inverness, Broad Cove and Mabou Harbour.....	3000	.....	260	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	535	.....	98
8	Port Banc, Sight Point and Whycocomagh.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	150	.....	13
9	Port Hood, Little Mabou and Seaside.....	.....	.....	1130	3400	1800	65	38688	....	580	76600	230
10	Judique, Creignish and vicinity.....	3500	.....	780	7700	600	28	32496	....	110	3200	48
11	Port Hastings and Hawkesbury.....	11200	.....	600	9900	....	2410	.....	.....	65	350000	7
12	West Bay, River Dennys and Malagawatch.....	.....	.....	210	352000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....
	Totals.....	99832	672	4659	395000	2400	3447	160916	882	8266	432200	955
	Values.....	14974 80	100 80	20965 50	3950	240	41364	48274 80	3528	41330	10805 3342 50	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of **Inverness**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.		Number.			
Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or gas- pereau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Tom Cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and Mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, number.	Clams, brls.	\$	cts.				
		15	1500							18	121	220	180	75	195		12,840	80	1			
97	300	47	1300	600	2000		124			555		3800	910	75	.....	45	51,808	20	2		
28		5	4000	500			15			60	110	450	1100	50	.....		20,011	50	3		
35		4	1150							55	60	145	550	70	.....		11,645	95	4		
7			100							15	5	50	95				4,518	80	5			
36		4	550	3000	5000	1500	90			25	75	100	320		....	20	10,194	00	6		
70										48	265	215	610				7,720	05	7			
13										7	30	38	35		.....		1,280	76	8		
435				100	200		2			41		182	475	145	.....		25,399	04	9		
45				3100	4300		13			7		26	310	47	.....		16,338	82	10		
7				800	26800		45			3150		58	133	8	.....		53,755	16	11		
.....							46	125	9000	.....	.....	260	625		.....		11,862	70	12
773	300	75	8600	8100	32300	1500	335	125	9000	3984	666	5544	5343	470	195	65	.....				
1932	50	75	225	860	810	1615	5250	3350	750	180	11952	1332	1496	88	8014	50	235	292	50	130	227,375	78

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in district No 1 (Island of Cape Breton)
for the Year 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Prices.		Value.		Total Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Cod, dried. Cwt.	64,492	5	00	322,460	00		
" fresh or green. Lb.	493,300	0	02	9,766	00		
" tongues and sounds. Brls.	87	8	00	696	00		
						332,922	00
Haddock, dried. Cwt.	28,112	3	50	98,392	00		
" fresh. Lb.	2,065,680	0	02½	51,642	00		
" smoked (finnan haddies). Lb.	168,000	0	06	10,080	00		
						160,114	00
Hake, dried Cwt.	2,667	2	50	6,667	50		
" sounds. Lb.	578	0	25	144	50		
						6,812	00
Pollock, dried. Cwt.	7,307	3	00			21,921	00
Tom cod or frost fish. Lb.	43,800	0	02			876	00
Halibut. "	119,240	0	10			11,924	00
Flounders. "	117,510	0	03			3,525	30
Salmon, preserved in cans. "	972	0	15	145	80		
" fresh or frozen. "	133,467	0	15	20,020	05		
" smoked. "	3,000	0	20	600	00		
						20,765	85
Trout (all kinds). Lb.	22,080	0	10			2,208	00
Smelts. "	114,920	0	05			5,746	00
Herring, salted. Brls.	33,634	4	50	151,353	00		
" fresh or frozen. Lb.	1,057,965	0	01	10,579	65		
						161,932	65
Shad, salted. Lb.	71	10	00			710	00
Alewives. "	2,487	3	50			8,704	50
Eels, salted. Lb.	1,146	10	00			11,460	00
Dog-fish. Cwt.	1,689	1	00			1,689	00
Mackerel, salted. Brls.	24,266	12	00	291,192	00		
" fresh. Lb.	435,975	0	10	43,597	50		
						334,789	50
Lobsters, preserved in cans. Lb.	529,760	0	30	158,928	00		
" alive or fresh. Cwt.	6,638	4	00	26,552	00		
						185,480	00
Oysters. Brls.	409	6	00			2,454	00
Clams, Quahaugs, etc. "	955	2	00			1,910	00
Squid. "	6,112	3	00			18,336	00
Coarse and mixed fish. "	1,947	2	00			3,894	00
Hair seal skins. No.	235	1	50			352	50
Fish used as bait. Brls.	11,095	1	50			16,642	50
Fish as fertilizer. "	954	0	50			477	00
Fish oil, of all kinds. Galls.	33,104	0	27			8,938	08
Sword-fish. Lb.	2,600	0	20			520	00
Total value for the year 1909.						1,325,103	88

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RECAPITULATION.

OF the Number and Value of Crafts and Fishing Gear, &c., and the Number of Fishermen in district No. 1 (**Island of Cape Breton**) for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	Description.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$	\$
99	Fishing Vessels (1,715.67 tons).....	47,080	
2,976	Fishing Boats.....	77,889	124,969
10,175	Gill-nets (397,411 fathoms).....	153,994	
21	Seines and cod-nets (520 fathoms)	308	
31	Trap-nets and bag-nets.....	16,820	
3,812	Trawls (long lines).....	16,950	
9,279	Hand lines.....	7,667	
250	Smelt nets	1,671	
23	Weirs.....	400	197,810
51	Lobster canneries	44,700	
115,050	Lobster traps.....	89,932	134,632
13	Freezers and ice houses.....	33,930	
1,410	Smoke and fish houses.....	111,088	
412	Piers and wharfs.....	97,749	
46	Tugs and smacks.....	14,720	257,487
			714,898
	Number of fishermen in vessels.....	437	
	" " boats.....	5,256	
	Persons employed in canneries, etc.....	1,181	
	Total.....	6,874	

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

NOVA SCOTIA

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.,
the Fishing Industry in the County of **Cumberland**,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR							
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Trap Nets.		Trawls.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Cumberland County.</i>			\$		\$				\$		\$		\$	
1	Pugwash Gulf Shore and Malagash.....	1	23	700	3	251	10868	81	97	1940	686	1	200	.....	.....
2	Port Philip, Northport and Amherst Shore.....	1	16	200	2	61	4430	102	425	33150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Wallace River.....					14	182	14							
4	River Philip.....					10	150	10	15	180	80				
5	Laplanche.....					5	100	4	15	210	90				
6	Nappan and Maccan.....					2	27	5	6	120	15				
7	Minudie and Apple River					14	200	25	100	3000	800			8	65
8	Advocate.....					22	405	36	70	1750	210			16	128
9	Spencer's Island.....					6	90	10	15	450	60			7	56
10	Port Greville.....	1	10	250	4	10	150	18	24	720	80			12	100
11	Parrsboro and Two Islands..					12	175	16	28	740	95			11	90
	Total.....	3	49	1150	9	407	16777	321	795	42260	2116	1	200	54	439

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

DISTRICT No. 2.

and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.					
Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢	
..	..	13	275	.....	28	29030	51100	30660	361	..	..	..	..	4	850
..	..	24	480	.....	7	1200	8325	4995	32	..	..	3	2700	..	..
..	..	13	246	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	273	..	..
..	..	25	875	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	14	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	80	..	..	55	41	.....	150	90	..	..	..	2	18	..	..
..	..	..	..	80	88	.....	1200	720	..	..	..	3	44	..	..
2	140	..	..	20	25	.....	..	..	..	..	9	135	..	..	..
2	160	..	..	54	60	.....	60	36	..	1	60	3	30	1	260
2	250	..	..	38	42	.....	..	..	..	1	3000	4	60	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	1	..	3	50	..	..
7	630	83	1890	227	256	35	30230	60835	36501	393	2	3060	41	3310	5	1100

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.									
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, cwt.	Haddock, dried, cwt.
	<i>Cumberland County.</i>										
1	Pugwash, Gulf Shore and Malagash				37000		474384				
2	Port Philip, Northport and Amherst Shore		80	2010000	460000		36768	70			
3	Wallace River										
4	River Philip	500									
5	Laplanche	1500									
6	Nappan and Maccan										
7	Minudie and Apple River	1000	25	1000	30			8	12	1000	8
8	Advocate		15	1600	200	150		148	23	350	16
9	Spencer's Island	750	18	500	150	125			20	400	12
10	Port Greville	1200	30	1000	500	200		4	15	600	15
11	Parrsboro and Two Islands	2000	20	900	600	150			20	800	14
	Totals	6950	188	2015000	498750	625	511152	230	90	3150	65
	Values \$	834	846	20150	9975	62 50	153345 60	1610	450	94 50	227 50

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Cumberland, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.		Number.
Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspereau.	Bass, lb.	Eels, brls	Oysters, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Clams, brls.	\$	cts.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33700	.....	.....	.....	455	.....	.....	720	4500	.....	151474 20	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200000	12900	145	1500	.....	.....	.....	3700	900	30	61390 40	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	16000	90	.....	458	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	4321 00	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	10	.....	3	35	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	1865 00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	670 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144 00	6
15	.....	.....	400	25	800	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	1027 00	7
20	165	1200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	20	25	30	2167 50	8
20	40	1300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	6	.....	.....	699 50	9
10	12	1000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	10	.....	.....	702 50	10
.....	20	700	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	20	.....	716 00	11
65	237	4200	4250	35	264600	278	1500	3	948	4300	35	4522	5445	66	225177 10		
162 50	711	420	425	525	18522	1112	150	30	5688	129	70	6788	2722 50	132			

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR.									
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trap Nets.		Trawls.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	Colchester Co.			§		§				§							§
1	Sterling					90	875	160	180	2430	1325						
2	Stewiacke					6	2100	12								6	260
3	Five Islands					2	100	6	2	700	120						
4	Economy																
5	Little Bass Riv. to Highland Village					10	4000	20	10	3500	600						
6	Great Village to Queen's Village					13	4800	26	13	4590	800						
	Totals					121	11875	224	205	11220	2845					6	260

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

in the County of **Colchester**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.
Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canne- ries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....	.....	13	325	.....	.....	1	1300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	225	.....	.....	12	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
4	525	13	325	17	30	1	1300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	475	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.														
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.
	<i>Colchester Co.</i>															
1	Sterling															
2	Stewiacke	15500														
3	Five Islands	800							300		2500	25		15		8
4	Economy	1000							15		220	7				
5	Little Bass Riv. to Highland Village	4652														
6	Great Village to Queen's Village.	13570														
	Totals	35522							315		2720	32		15		8
	Values . . . \$	4262 64							1575		81.60	112		37.50		24

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Colchester, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909.

KINDS OF FISH.																TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.		Number.	
Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or gaspe- reau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Eels, brls.	Cod sardines, fresh, lb.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod or Frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	\$		cts.
4500	2300 1300 2000	7 1 10	20000	70	700 300				100						200 20			2,000 00	1
																		2,545 00	2
																		2,542 50	3
																		582 10	4
		22			200													908 24	5
		25																2,003 40	6
4500	5600	65	20000	70	1200				100					220	25			10,581 24	
450	560	975	1400	280	120				600					66	37.50				

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity in the county of Pictou, province of

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR					
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Trap Nets.	Trawls.
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	Pictou County.			\$			\$				\$		\$
1	West Pictou.....					175	6,400	160	115	3,450	805		
2	Pictou Island.....					75	3,000	100	63	1,260	504		
3	Pictou Harbour...	1	16	900	3	9	360	12	80	1,600	650		
4	Southern Division..					22	335	22	36	792	250		
5	Merigomish Island..					6	120	6	16	1,120	590		
6	North Beach.....					8	140	8	19	804	520		
7	Ponds.....					15	200	17	28	1,321	708		
8	Lismore.....					11	170	11	20	1,000	728		
		1	16	900	3	321	10,725	336	377	11,347	4,755		
												35	135

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH,							
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in can, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt	Haddock, fresh, lb.
	Pictou County.								
1	West Pictou.....		400			297792		10	4500
2	Pictou Island.....		125			127296		50	
3	Pictou Hartour.....		60	6000			20	10	
4	Southern Division...	4300		170700	2100	14880		39	600
5	Merigomish.....	2600		5500	340			5	350
6	North Beach.....	2700		15000	1000			7	300
7	Ponds.....	2500		41200	400	32352		14	700
8	Lismore.....	1800		28100	750			19	1400
	Totals.....	13900	585	266500	4590	472320	20	154	7850
	Values.....\$	1668	2632 50	2665	459	141696	140	770	235 50

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry
Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canne- ries.		Traps.		Persons employed in canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers &Smacks		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Number.
	\$	\$			\$	\$			\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	
10	250	46	46	12	19,300	34,600	20,760	211	116										1
4	120	15	20	4	10,800	17,300	10 380												2
3	110	8	9																3
3	110	8	4	1	500	1,500	780	10											4
14	550	6	3			600	350	1	600										5
8	320	6	4			2,000	900												6
5	225	7	4	1	1200	4,400	2,640	26	1	1,200	2	40	1	20					7
		5	3	1	300	1,800	900				1	15	1	20					8
44	1575	118	93	19	32,100	62,200	36,710	363	2	1,800	7	115	3	70	2	6,300	95,278		

the County of **Pictou**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

KINDS OF FISH.										TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Hake dried, cwt.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspe- rean, brls.	Bass, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Squid, brls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.		
								\$		\$	
75	300	60000			5	120		300	3000	98495 10	1
								100	1300	39751 30	2
70		6000	50	3000	20			150		2040 00	3
5	300	3300	10		7			21	150	7600 00	4
2		15000			5			20		1571 50	5
	150	9000			10			20		1393 00	6
5		6000			11			40	300	11301 10	7
12	150						5	40		834 00	8
169	900	99300	60	3000	58	120	5	691 00	4650	162986 00	
422 50	90	6951	240	300	580	720	20	1036 50	2325		

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity in the County of **Antigonish**, Province

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING				
		Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.		Trap	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Valeur.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.
	<i>Antigonish County.</i>			\$			\$			\$		
1	Harbour au Bouche Linwood and Cape Jack.....	3	45	850	8	73	1332	75	406	7740	1885	3
2	Tracadie, Bayfield, Monk's Head and South Side Antigonish Harbour.....					72	1760	75	123	2422	535	24
3	North Side of Antigonish Harbour, Lakevale and South Side Cape George.....	1	11	200	2	45	687	61	108	2170	517	6
4	North Side Cape George and Georgeville.....					17	222	21	32	640	165	.....
5	Malignant Cove, Doctor Brook, Arisaig Knoydart and Moydart.....					27	747	35	59	1275	332	5
	Totals.....	4	56	1050	10	234	4748	267	728	14247	3464	38

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Nunbe.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in Cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb;	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.
	<i>Antigonish County.</i>											
1	Harbour au Bouché, Linwood and Cape Jack.....	2200	444	10100	5980	136	50490	160	.....	.....	22	.....
2	Tracadie, Bayfield, Monk's Head and South Side Antigonish Harbour.....	16990	69	1800	1200	6	27696	528	400	....	22	.....
3	North Side of Antigonish Harbour, Lakevale and South Side Cape George.....	6000	86	2150	3900	...	51360	227	2885	60	211	500
4	North Side Cape George and Georgeville.....	.....	33	600	300	1	..	29	.....	24	161	400
5	Malignant Cove, Doctor Brook, Arisaig, Knoydart and Moydart.....	7200	70	1500	4100	2	27264	53	5100	28	324	780
	Totals.....	32390	702	16150	15380	145	156810	997	8335	112	710	1680
	Values \$	3886 80	3159	161 50	1538	2175	47043	4785	251 55	392	1850	420

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of Nova Scotia, for the year 1909-10.

GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.						OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								
Nets.		Trawls.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can nerie.		Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.	Freezers & Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Strs. and Smacks.	
Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.		Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$	
450	66	227	35	65	130	61	1	1000	5000	2500	42	3	1715	45	473	2	3588	1	900	1
7775	21	84	100	310	76	39	1	900	4000	2000	20	1	1500	30	253	.....	.....	2	400	2
1300	41	199	4	80	54	27	2	2400	7350	4410	50	1	1000	21	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
..	20	72	..	.....	9	4	1	700	2500	1500	.....	..	.....	7	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
800	23	125	2	70	35	18	1	1400	2900	1740	31	3	2400	10	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
10325	171	707	141	525	304	149	6	6400	21750	12150	143	8	6615	113	1286	2	3588	3	1300	

County of Antigonish, Province of Nova Scotia for the year 1909-10.

KINDS OF FISH.													TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Pollock, cwt.	Trout, lb.	Smelt, lb.	Alwives or Caspereau, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish as Bait, brls.	Fish as Manure, brls.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.								\$ cts.			\$ cts.	
25	60	2876	1	1000	15	...	2300	....	136	240	600	320	520	23,542 32 1
....	200	5000	6	200	32	132	1250	.....	.....	12	56	374	270	15,893 40 2
....	400	2658	14	200	72	...	4250	200	4	67	129	416	500	21,228 81 3
....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	28	92	82	.....	1,153 60 4
....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	34	193	679	108	292	12,386 40 5
25	825	10534	21	1400	119	132	8000	200	177	540	1556	1300	1582	74,204 53
75	82 50	737 38	84	140	1190	792	240	6	708	1080	466 80	1950	791	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

[illegible]

FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.										LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										
Trawls.				Weirs.		Snelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks.		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
Guyborough County.																								
1	20	120				7	40	80	40	1	300	2000	1200	1	1	25	18	300	4	250			1	
2	12	100				8	45	90	45	1	600	2500	1500	1			20	500	6	300			3	
3	35	200				32	160	150	75	1	1200	6000	3600	23	1	30	34	900	4	200	1	8000		
4	10	100				15	75	50	25	1	300	3000	1800	11			10	150	2	175			4	
5	4	40				2	80	26	13	1	800	1000	600	1	3	200	12	200	1	50				
6	8	75						30	15		30	1200	720		3	250	12	300						
7	15	75				18	90	60	30		1100	660	720		3	250	15	300	1	50				
8	4	80						18	9		800	480			6	1250	8	250	2	100				
9	15	350						110	55	1	1000	2700	1620	3	6	1250	20	700	7	450				
10	6	100				1	5	45	23	1	900	1200	720	16			8	250	2	100				
11	2	15						40	5		400	240					6	150						
12	15	350						40	20	1	1200	2800	1680	17	3	1200	15	650	4	500				
13	15	450						135	68						3	1500	15	800	3	300				
14	10	100						90	45	1	1000	3000	1500	17			10	300	2	100				
15	6	50						50	25	1	1200	3000	1800	19			6	300	4	250				
16	15	75				6	100	370	185	1	800	1000	800	11	2	1000	30	1200						
17	19	180						116	116	1	390	3000	6000				14	1870	6	4900	1	150	17	
18	100	1000						236	236					11	1	1400	24	5700	20	10000				
19	86	860						185	185	1	1500	4200	2520	23			18	2900	2	2600				
20	76	760						96	96					23			17	2950	10	9000				
21	131	1310						260	260	2	1000	1300	1080	8			41	4900	28	12100				
22	238	2380						285	285	3	3200	19500	15500	50	2	3000	42	9860	34	17400	2	1800	22	
23	800	800						116	116	2	1000	4000	2000	14			12	2100	8	5600				
24	700	7000						640	640	3	6000	18000	11000	78	6	75000	60	15000	30	59000	5	12000	23	

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

DISTRICTS.		KINDS OF FISH.																		
Number.		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Salmon, salted, or smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, lb.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, (Gunn haddies), lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Number.	
Guysborough County.																				
1	Ecum Secum.....	1000	.....	.....	180	1500	200	8	.....	168	500	3	1000	40	.....	.....	5	.....	50	1
2	Marie Joseph.....	500	.....	.....	325	1500	.....	1	.....	140	560	3	1000	40	.....	.....	5	.....	40	2
3	Liscomb and Spanish Ship Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	20	21792	140	650	5	1200	60	.....	.....	6	.....	45	3
4	Gegogin.....	1000	200	150	500	1000	.....	.....	8064	100	320	3	100	15	.....	.....	2	.....	12	4
5	St. Mary's Bay & River	4000	200	400	160	1000	.....	5	.....	.....	80	.....	150	12	.....	.....	1	.....	5	5
6	Wine Harbour.....	12000	100	800	140	1200	200	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	100	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6
7	Port Hilford Bay & Lake	1000	.....	300	150	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	500	15	.....	.....	1	.....	5	7
8	Hollands Harbour and Indian River.....	3000	.....	250	275	2000	250	36	.....	.....	30	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Port Beckerton.....	200	.....	.....	100	300	.....	40	.....	.....	40	.....	200	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8
10	Fisherman's Harbour.	200	.....	.....	1100	3000	1000	132	.....	52	500	3	6000	60	.....	.....	5	.....	45	9
11	Country Harbour.....	100	.....	.....	400	2000	500	150	20448	100	125	1	500	12	.....	.....	1	.....	16	10
12	Isaac's Harbour.....	1000	.....	.....	150	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	200	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11
13	Drum Head.....	800	.....	.....	400	2000	3000	100	14352	19	350	3	2500	60	.....	.....	3	.....	50	12
14	Seal Harbour.....	150	.....	.....	600	1500	1000	500	.....	.....	900	5	8000	100	.....	.....	6	.....	150	13
15	Coddles Harbour.....	200	.....	.....	475	1000	500	125	11280	32	600	3	600	60	.....	.....	2	.....	100	14
16	New Harbour.....	40	.....	.....	250	600	300	50	20832	63	350	2	300	50	.....	.....	1	.....	60	15
17	Tor Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	6000	1000	500	.....	.....	1300	10	1500	300	.....	.....	5	.....	300	16
18	Larry's River.....	200	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	186	8160	14	350	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	2	.....	94	17
19	Charles Cove.....	.....	.....	.....	1158	.....	.....	430	.....	.....	1018	.....	.....	636	.....	.....	190	75	176	18
20	Cole Harbour.....	470	.....	.....	720	.....	.....	296	14496	111	850	.....	10000	492	.....	.....	8	.....	125	19
21	Port Felix.....	1125	12000	.....	40	.....	.....	355	.....	.....	397	.....	9000	306	.....	.....	6	.....	22	20
22	Whitehead.....	1030	.....	.....	470	.....	.....	862	2592	18	1250	.....	17300	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	21
23	Raspberry and Dover.	1125	.....	.....	1125	.....	48970	836	37920	1028	2230	.....	140200	1512	25000	65	30	.....	186	22
		124	.....	.....	.....	.....	14400	80	18380	105	1300	.....	27850	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	23

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Guysborough, Province of Nova Scotia,
for the Year 1909-10.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, number.	Clams, brls.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.		
	Hallbut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gaspereau, brls.	Sword fish, lb.	Eels, brls.	Codfish, fresh, lb.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or Frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and Mixed fish, brls.									
<i>Guysborough County.</i>																					
1	Ecum Secum.	2500	400	.....	6000	8	.....	40	.....	2000	1000	20	50	450	150	.....	5	10	6,901 75	1	
2	Marie Joseph.	2200	100	.....	2500	1	.....	35	.....	1500	1000	25	45	500	180	.....	10	15	7,151 50	2	
3	Liscomb and Spanish Ship Bay.	3500	300	.....	8000	10	.....	20	2000	2000	1500	40	60	700	250	200	4	25	16,308 10	3	
4	Geggin.	300	200	.....	400	8	.....	5	1000	800	1000	20	30	300	100	80	.....	10	10	7,056 70	4
5	St. Mary's Bay and River.	500	2000	.....	1000	8	.....	10	600	500	600	5	10	60	70	.....	.....	20	20	3,479 00	5
6	Wine Harbour.	100	100	.....	200	1	.....	4	200	300	500	3	15	30	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,258 50	6
7	Port Hilford Bay and Lake Holland's Harbour and Indian River.	800	300	.....	10000	1	.....	2	1000	200	800	5	25	75	50	.....	2	3	3,870 00	7	
8	Port Beckerton.	2200	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	600	300	2	10	30	50	.....	2	3	1,728 00	8	
9	Fisherman's Harbour.	25300	100	.....	100	2	.....	40	1200	800	1000	25	100	600	100	.....	4	10	14,202 50	9	
10	Country Harbour.	2000	.....	.....	800	1	.....	4	500	300	400	10	30	150	50	200	2	.....	.....	12,323 90	10
11	Isaac's Harbour.	6000	400	.....	200	6	.....	6	500	200	300	1	5	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,190 00	11
12	Drum Head.	16000	.....	.....	.....	3	1000	15	3000	500	1000	25	50	300	100	150	.....	3	.....	11,904 10	12
13	Seal Harbour.	10000	300	.....	.....	4	1866	5	6000	600	1500	50	100	850	150	.....	4	.....	.....	18,832 62	13
14	Coddles Harlour.	1000	400	.....	.....	2	255	10	3000	600	1000	25	75	550	100	100	.....	5	.....	13,171 35	14
15	New Harbour.	2500	1000	.....	4000	6	.....	15	2000	300	1000	15	35	300	60	200	.....	.....	.....	11,590 10	15
16	Tor Bay.	200	50	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4000	200	1000	50	150	1200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,672 30	16
17	Larry's River.	3720	1000	.....	200	16	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	450	75	85	.....	.....	.....	8,460 00	17
18	Charles Cove.	2350	800	.....	100	12	1566	30	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1000	250	30	.....	.....	.....	21,084 00	18
19	Cole Harbour.	400	1200	.....	.....	9	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	680	180	175	.....	.....	.....	21,327 67	19
20	Port Felix.	1640	1500	.....	63	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	525	110	10	.....	.....	.....	11,891 50	20
21	Whitehead.	3750	2800	2	40	2175	.....	118	8775	.....	.....	20	.....	1290	250	40	.....	.....	.....	30,366 60	21
22	Rasberry and Dover.	570	14266	25	24986	5	1517	460	320	67,849 22	22
23	480	620	21,202 77	23

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24 Canso and Canso Tittle...	58000	1900	44992	18	1770000	1500	480	21000	940	690	211,096 64 24
25 Fox Island Main.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	40	10	.....	.....	2,490 75 25
26 Half Island Cove.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14900	.....	.....	120	.....	800	96	30	.....	.....	11,624 50 26
27 Philip's Harbour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	78	20	.....	.....	4,931 50 27
28 Queensport.....	12000	400	.....	5000	.....	215	10	21000	.....	.....	300	.....	800	124	280	.....	.....	38,771 25 28
29 Peas Brook.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	80	20	.....	.....	3,548 50 29
30 Half Way Cove.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	15750	.....	.....	35	.....	375	170	50	.....	.....	7,707 25 30
31 Sandy Cove & Cook's Cove.....	.....	725	.....	.....	.....	2014	25	28400	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	92	30	.....	.....	6,496 38 31
32 Guysboro & Manchester...	350	2100	4	.....	.....	.....	35	11200	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	50	25	.....	.....	3,855 40 32
33 Port Shoreham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	70	10	.....	.....	2,204 50 33
34 St. Francis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	125	.....	.....	.....	5,131 00 34
35 Oyster Ponds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	100	.....	.....	.....	3,041 00 35
36 Sand Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	60	70	.....	.....	.....	4,674 00 36
37 Middle Melford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	25	60	.....	.....	.....	10,634 50 37
38 Mulgrave and Aulds Cove.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	20	36	280	.....	.....	20,970 60 38
Totals.....	157780	20835	6	46300	247	68574	668	1935211	12900	13400	1718	790	36507	5656	3235	33	108	672,929 95
Values.....	15778	2083 50	90	3241	988	4800 18	6680	48380 27	387	402 6872	1580	.....	10952 10	8484	1617 50	41 25	216	.....

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Halifax**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.												
Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trap Nets.		Trawls.		
Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	\$				\$				%			%		%		%
1 North Shore.....				124	3100	70	420	8400	2100	40	4800	16000	8	800	62	310
2 East St. Margarets.....	4	180	2110	40	198	4900	2376	47320	11875	25	2500	7500	12	1000	239	1295
3 Indian Harbour.....	5	60	2810	16	130	6300	3000	60000	15000	5	500	1500	2	200	300	1500
4 Peggy's Cove.....				100	4000	73	1300	26000	6720	10	1000	3500			72	359
5 Dover.....	6	97	3000	23	340	5500	200	6000	120000	100	100000	35000			500	2500
6 Prospect.....	1	28	600	6	200	6000	132	3500	20000	72	7200	25000	10	800	260	1300
7 Terrence Bay.....	6	100	4500	35	190	4175	170	1780	21000	38	3800	13300			260	1300
8 Pennant.....	6	97	3600	32	60	1500	37	290	37000	9400	700	2400			35	175
9 Sambro.....	4	50	2500	20	70	1600	60	500	10000	2500	11	1100	3500		60	300
10 Ketch Harbour.....	1	17	700	7	65	1790	50	600	11200	2750	11	1100	3850		45	225
11 Portuguese Cove.....				100	2200	160	1000	20000	4000	13	1300	4550	6	600	48	240
12 Herring Cove.....	4	178	2800	26	80	1150	85	700	6000	22	2200	7700	3	3000	129	645
13 Ferguson's Cove.....				9	250	11	40	700	200	15	500	1750				13
14 Bedford and Grand Lake.....				21	620	30	85	1700	500	2	200	700				14
15 Halifax.....	2	56	1300	11	15	400	18	20	409	100					26	130
16 Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island.....				107	4925	97	413	34900	1670							16
17 Cow Bay and Lawrence town.....				21	460	17	95	5700	380							17
18 Seaforth and Threefathom Harbour.....				32	520	27	160	9600	560							18
19 West Chezetcook.....	4	240	9800	60	140	1820	57	544	52640	2176						19
20 East Chezetcook.....				25	370	24	110	6500	440							20
21 Petpeswick Harbour.....				45	820	40	88	5280	352							21
22 Musquodoboit Harbour.....				63	1400	53	124	496	496							22
23 Jeddore.....	2	45	900	10	86	1900	74	241	7440	1	60	25				23
24 Clam Harbour and Owl's Head.....	3	38	1150	10	73	2035	62	236	944	6	4400	1000				24

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Halifax**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										
		Smelt-nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Snacks.			
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
1	North Shore.....		\$	248	\$	124			400	\$	200	4	1400	50	\$	5000	40	2000	2	1800
2	East St. Margarets.....			360		150		200	690		345	2	2000	90		13500	90	6500	1	200
3	Indian Harbour.....			1000		500			1450		720			85		15000	85	5000		
4	Peggy's Cove.....			210		150			1700		850			25		5000	25	1250		
5	Dover.....			1000		500			9000		4500	1	500	90		9000	90	1600	3	2500
6	Prospect.....			440		220	1	400	4000		2000	2	1000	48		3000	48	8000		
7	Terrance Bay.....			350		175	2	900	4130		2070	1	100	45		8000	45	2250		
8	Fennant.....			75		38			700		350			20		300	20	100		
9	Sambro.....			168		80	1	2000	1000		500	15	1000	30		5000	30	2750	2	5000
10	Ketch Harbour.....			150		70			800		400	1	700	16		4000	16	1800		
11	Portuguese Cove.....			110		55			1500		775			30		6000	30	2200		
12	Herring Cove.....			175		87			1700		850			15		3000	15	1500		
13	Ferguson's Cove.....			20		10			90		45			5		500	5	100		
14	Bedford and Grand Lake.....			30		15			250		125			8		400				
15	Halifax.....			6		3						3	70000	3		36000	3	30000		
16	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island.....			200		105														
17	Cow Bay and Lawrencetown.....			38		19			4000		2000			35		1500	32	850		
18	Seaforth and Threefathom Harbour.....			77		39	1	150	2000		1000			20		500	10	400		
19	West Chezetcook.....			350		175			1800		900			59		1600	8	700		
20	East Chezetcook.....			50		25			2500		1250			12		350	4	200		
21	Petpeswick Harbour.....			86		43	1	950	2400		1250			27		500	13	750		
22	Musquoboit Harbour.....			7		450			3000		1500	14		20		400	9	375	1	75 21
23	Jeddore.....			1		30			5000		2500			32		630	15	350		
24	Clam Harbour and Owl's Head.....			1		10	1	1000	6000		3000	31		54		1100	16	700	2	275 2
				166		83	2	1500						30		900	12	1000	2	650 24

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of **Halifax**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10—*Continued*.

Number.	DISTRICTS.												Pollock, cwt.				
	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.		Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked in nan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.
Halifax County.																	
1 North Shore.....	1000	125	160	40000	6000	90000	40	.....	75	300	9	12000	60	.....	75	20	150
2 East St. Margaret's.....	2000	400	1000	90000	2000	75000	30	.....	140	1700	15	60000	200	2000	1075	130	200
3 Indian Harbour.....	300	60	1500	100000	.....	75000	60	.....	90	3000	25	20000	200	.....	1800	180	120
4 Peggy's Cove.....	4000	60	300	9000	.....	100000	20	.....	65	370	6	4500	100	.....	80	24	69
5 Dover.....	6000	160	2000	22000	.....	200000	120	.....	165	3500	18	11200	500	.....	960	100	200
6 Prospect.....	6300	300	1500	12000	.....	185000	40	.....	95	2900	9	14000	200	.....	600	75	200
7 Terrance Bay.....	2000	.....	1600	3000	.....	130000	25	960	100	3000	12	13000	200	.....	360	50	140
8 Pennant.....	4000	.....	300	2000	.....	50000	7	44736	35	1000	6	12000	40	.....	300	60	65
9 Sambro.....	2700	.....	150	1200	.....	12000	3	.....	60	700	4	20000	25	.....	100	30	100
10 Ketch Harbour.....	5000	.....	450	1600	.....	70000	6	.....	40	700	6	15000	40	.....	200	40	130
11 Portuguese Cove.....	10500	.....	575	7000	.....	95000	20	.....	120	600	12	17000	65	.....	150	40	175
12 Herring Cove.....	7000	.....	500	8500	.....	60000	15	.....	75	1620	6	16000	1530	.....	400	60	75
13 Ferguson's Cove.....	.....	.....	60	400	.....	700	.....	.....	25	10	.....	700	.....	.....	30	.....	13
14 Bedford and Grand Lake.....	3000	.....	120	1200	.....	500	.....	.....	20	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15 Halifax.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	7	10	.....	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	15
16 Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island.....	110	.....	869	9500	300000	5400	18	.....	97	148	.....	151500	24	.....	.....	.....	47
17 Cow Bay and Lawrencetown.....	1100	.....	75	500	.....	550	5	.....	.....	57	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
18 Seaforth and Three Fathom Harbour.....	410	.....	277	.....	.....	350	14	.....	.....	98	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
19 West Chezetcook.....	.....	.....	908	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	3017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
20 East Chezetcook.....	.....	.....	179	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
21 Petpeswick Harbour.....	20	.....	20	800	.....	450	14	20208	337	471	.....	2850	119	.....	.....	.....	97
22 Musquodoboit Harbour.....	2550	627	276	1200	200	20	837	719	4000	176	147
23 Jeddore.....	417	861	160	139	1236	82	4	2	321

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24 Clam Harbour and Owl's Head	612	300	898	31	52032	668	802	31	19	7	42 24
25 West Ship Harbour	77	346	6	204	204	18	1	10 25
26 East Ship Harbour .....	.....	.....	495	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	21 26
27 Pleasant Harbour and Tangier	820	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	435	435	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	47 27
28 Pope's Harbour and Garrard's Island .....	.....	.....	1130	.....	.....	.....	20	8788	400	460	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	72 28
29 Spry Bay, Taylor Head and Mushaboon	80	.....	3633	.....	.....	.....	98	19920	352	920	.....	.....	64	14	20	117 29
30 Sheet Harbour and Sober Island	600	2200	810	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	223	498	.....	.....	34	66	232	27 30
31 Beaver Harbour and Port Dufferin	1000	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	36164	692	175	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	15 31
32 Quoddy and Harrigan Cove	400	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	1	30048	324	280	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	10 32
33 Mose's River and Smith Cove	300	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1 33
34 Mitchell's Bay and Ecum Secum .....	.....	.....	608	.....	.....	.....	7	39652	383	249	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	20 34
Totals	62876	4232	22837	309900	318000	1150310	921	252508	4588	29830	128 37500	.....	3903 5000	6234	1070	2692
Values	754512	634 80	102931 50	3099	6360	115031	13815	75752 40	32116	149150	1280	11265	13660 50	15585	267 50	8076

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																			TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gaspe- reau, brls.	Bas, lb.	Sword fish, lb.	Eels, brls.	Codfish, fresh.	Oysters, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, gals.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	Clams, brls.	\$ cts.		
1	Halifax County.																					
1	North Shore.....	160	3500	.....	30	600	12	.....	.....	4400	1300	40	200	460	100	200	40	30	16,183 25	1
2	East St. Margaret's.....	6400	1000	.....	30	1200	40	.....	.....	6000	3600	100	150	1600	875	200	1	45	32,753 75	2
3	Indian Harbour.....	4000	500	.....	27	700	10	.....	.....	4000	3000	40	140	1600	260	15	3	15	40,638 25	3
4	Peggy's Cove.....	400	200	.....	5	600	6	.....	.....	2000	3000	12	12	200	72	6		5	16,077 00	4
5	Dover.....	2000	400	.....	60	300	30	.....	.....	8000	5000	40	39	2700	460	30		27	58,708 00	5
6	Prospect.....	600	280	.....	40	350	20	.....	.....	3000	3000	50	25	500	230	20		25	46,722 25	6
7	Terrance Bay.....	3000	450	.....	69	650	31	.....	.....	2000	3000	40	35	700	520	40		17	41,776 00	7
8	Pennant.....	2000	300	.....	40	300	7	.....	.....	1500	1000	15	10	450	175	7		4	14,765 00	8
9	Sambro.....	500	300	.....	6	300	3	.....	.....	3000	700	12	4	720	100	456		10	21,817 80	9
10	Ketch Harbour.....	1300	190	.....	40	1200	2	.....	.....	2000	2000	20	7	920	95	6		6	16,121 50	10
11	Portuguese Cove.....	400	200	.....	12	900	7	.....	.....	3000	2000	17	20	500	200	12		11	20,302 00	11
12	Herring Cove.....	18000	90	.....	20	2000	9	.....	.....	2000	2000	13	7	600	250	10		11	28,062 00	12
13	Ferguson's Cove.....	.....	2700	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	600	1000	1		.....	4			2	2,765 00	13
14	Bedford and Grand Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	120	700	12	.....	.....	700	500	2		.....	6			17	189 00	14
15	Halifax.....	2700	694 00	15	
16	Dartmouth, Eastern Passage and Devil's Island.....	27600	250	.....	4	2977	5	230000	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	900	200	7		100	26,900 59	16
17	Cow Bay and Lawrencetown.....	110	900	1800	6	360	4	1000	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	29	6			60	1,516 40	17
18	Seaforth and Three Fathom Harbour.....	190	300	6000	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	40	10			120	2,933 20	18
19	West Chezzetcook.....	3890	350	6000	16	578	5	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	1410	328			1500	25,468 96	19
20	East Chezzetcook.....	400	1000	950	2	.....	13	.....	.....	2500	.....	.....	.....	50	15			1000	4,071 00	20
21	Petpeswick Harbour.....	1100	1300	200	.....	30	30	5780	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	220	60	200		1200	15,630 40	21
22	Musquodoboit Harbour.....	4120	3000	12000	.....	.....	10	3000	7	3000	.....	.....	.....	354	90			675	9,996 75	22
23	Jeddore.....	6480	800	600	4	.....	16	1200	.....	3500	.....	.....	.....	787	144			95	15,189 14	23

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, &c., in the County of **Hants**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the year 1909-10.

Number.	DISTRICT.	FISHING BOATS.			FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.			Number.
		Boats.			Gill Nets.			
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	
			\$				\$	
1	From Hantsport to Windsor.....	8	290	10	12	1325	415	1
2	Windsor to Noel.....	7	410	8	11	2050	430	2
3	Noel to Maitland.....	3	120	4	3	300	120	3
4	Maitland to Shubenacadie.....	25	350	35	50	1500	500	4
5	Shubenacadie to Grand Lake.....	56	450	55	80	800	720	5
		99	1610	112	156	5975	2185	

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of **Hants**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the year 1909-10.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, lb.	Alewives or Gaspereau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Cod, fresh, lb.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Clams, brls.	
1	Hantsport to Windsor.	1075			2500	21	53		300		2	18	1
2	Windsor to Noel.....	1875	6000	500	1000	11	115		5700		3	60	2
3	Noel to Maitland.....	500			400					300			3
4	Maitland to Shubenacadie. ...	2000			500		200						4
5	Shubenacadie to Grand Lake.	1200			700	20	220	600					5
	Totals	6650	6000	500	5100	52	588	600	6000	300	5	78	
	Values..... \$	798	60	50	510	780	2352	60	150	9	10	156	

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Prices.	Value.	Total value.
	1909	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cod, dried..... Cwt.	52,020	5 00	260,100 00	
" fresh or green..... Lb.	2,189,071	0 02½	54,726 77	
" tongues and sounds..... Brls.	169	10 00	1,690 00	316,516 77
Haddock, dried..... Cwt.	10,858	3 50	38,003 00	
" fresh..... Lb.	2,168,805	0 03	65,094 15	
" smoked (finnan haddies)..... "	255,000	0 06	15,300 00	118,397 15
Hake, dried..... Cwt.	8,108	2 50	20,270 00	
" sounds..... Lb.	2,925	0 25	731 25	21,001 25
Pollack, dried..... Cwt.	8,732	3 00	26,196 00	
Tom cod or frost fish..... Lb.	43,200	0 03	1,296 00	
Halibut..... "	275,030	0 10	27,503 00	
Flounders..... "	97,400	0 03	2,922 00	
Salmon, preserved in cans..... "	900	0 15	135 00	
" fresh or frozen..... "	221,368	0 12	26,564 16	
" smoked..... "	6,132	0 15	919 80	27,618 96
Trout (all kinds)..... "	65,310	0 10	6,531 00	33,374 88
Smelts..... Brls.	476,784	0 07	33,374 88	
Herring, salted..... Lb.	39,025	4 50	175,612 50	
" fresh or frozen..... "	2,983,200	0 01	29,832 00	
" smoked..... "	816,750	0 02	16,335 00	221,779 50
Shad, salted..... Brls.	158	15 00	2,370 00	
Alewives..... "	1,809	4 00	7,236 00	
Eels, salted..... "	1,185	10 00	11,850 00	
Sword fish..... Lb.	82,111	0 07	5,747 77	
Bass (Sea Bass)..... "	8,400	0 10	840 00	
Mackerel, salted..... Brls.	8,029	15 00	120,435 00	
" fresh..... Lb.	1,700,200	0 10	170,020 00	290,455 00
Lobsters, preserved in cans..... Lb.	1,691,226	0 30	507,367 80	
" alive or fresh..... Cwt.	7,820	7 00	54,740 00	562,107 80
Oysters..... Brls.	1,307	6 00	7,842 00	
Clams, quahaugs, &c..... "	6,285	2 00	12,570 00	
Squid..... "	2,372	4 00	9,488 00	
Coarse and mixed fish..... "	2,019	2 00	4,038 00	
Hair seal skins..... No.	91	1 25	113 75	
Fish used as bait..... Brls.	16,134	1 50	24,201 00	
Fish as fertilizer..... "	17,961	0 50	8,980 50	
Fish oil, of all kinds..... Galls.	55,953	0 30	16,785 90	
Total value for the year 1909-10.....				1,767,762 23

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in District No. 2,
Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

No.	Description.	Value.	Totals.
		\$	\$
126	vessels (2,366 tons).....	92,670	
5,886	boats.....	195,084	287,754
44,109	gill-nets (1,003,489 fathoms).....	288,516	
404	Seines (34,884 fathoms).....	132,525	
135	trap-nets.....	44,025	
4,654	trawls.....	34,745	
15	weirs.....	1,245	
489	smelt-nets.....	6,592	
11,107	hand-lines.....	14,740	522,388
108	lobster canneries.....	110,030	
330,720	" traps.....	192,928	302,958
71	freezers and ice-houses.....	210,030	
1,880	smoke and fish houses.....	224,335	
955	piers and wharfs.....	227,210	
35	tugs and smacks.....	50,535	712,110
Total.....			1,825,210

	No.
Number of men in vessels	602
" " boats.....	5,163
" persons employed in canneries.....	1,444
Total.....	7,209

NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

DISTRICT No. 3

FISHERIES STATISTICS

COUNTIES OF LUNENBURG, QUEEN'S, SHELBURNE, YARMOUTH,
DIGBY, ANNAPOLIS AND KINGS.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the
Industry in the County of **Lunenburg**,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR								
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trap Nets.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Lunenburg County.</i>			\$		\$				\$			\$		\$	
1	Chester.					135	2600	78	200	12000	2400	11	800	2300	9	1700
2	Martins River, Mahone Bay.	15	1050	53000	200	200	2500	240	200	12000	2500	12	900	2300	5	900
3	Fox Point.					125	2000	140	50	3000	1500	18	1600	3000	11	2000
4	Mill Cove.					200	3000	250	30	1800	900	20	1600	3000	10	1700
5	Lodge.					25	500	30	10	600	350	8	700	1200	4	650
6	Northwest Cove.					35	650	45	12	900	350	7	600	1000	4	600
7	Aspotogon.					30	600	40	4	400	160	6	500	950	4	600
8	Bayswater.					30	550	40	4	400	180	5	450	550	4	400
9	Blandford.	3	45	1800	15	150	2800	150	5	600	200	8	600	650	5	400
10	Little Tancook.					100	2000	120	20	2500	900	10	800	700	6	600
11	Big Tancook.					300	8000	350	20	3000	1000	35	3000	2000	14	1500
12	Deep Cove.					10	200	15	5	600	280	4	350	300	2	175
13	Lunenburg Har. to Kingsburg.	53	3848	230880	696	230	11500	300	1550	32000	14000	10	1000	2000	36	10000
14	La Have River.	39	3557	213420	840	200	10000	250	1450	30000	13000	12	1200	2400	1	300
15	Petite Rivière to Port Medway...	1	61	3660	11	80	4000	100	900	10000	7000	3	300	600	....	.....
	Totals... ..	111	8561	502760	1762	1850	50900	2148	4460	109800	44720	169	14400	22950	115	21525

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the year 1909-10.

MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Trawls.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can- neries		Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs		Tugs, Steamers & Sm'cks					
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Number.	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$	\$			
2	25	2	25	12	10	2	1200	3000	1400	45	3	800	10	400	6	1000	5	450	.....	1	
50	400	3	35	200	150	.....	.....	500	200	.....	.....	.....	20	920	25	4200	.....	.....	.....	2
10	70	.....	.....	150	75	.....	.....	500	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2500	.....	.....	.....	3
10	70	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	500	200	.....	.....	.....	10	400	10	3000	.....	.....	.....	4
4	40	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	200	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	200	.....	.....	.....	5
5	45	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	400	160	.....	.....	.....	10	350	10	500	.....	.....	.....	6
4	30	.....	.....	30	30	1	700	1000	400	25	.....	.....	6	350	6	300	2	200	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	300	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	200	.....	.....	.....	8
4	40	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	1000	400	.....	.....	.....	10	500	10	300	.....	.....	.....	9
20	200	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	900	360	.....	.....	.....	12	600	12	500	.....	.....	.....	10
24	240	.....	.....	150	150	.....	.....	2000	800	.....	.....	.....	25	1250	25	1000	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	300	120	.....	.....	.....	4	200	4	200	.....	.....	.....	12
500	20000	.....	.....	2500	1000	2	400	6500	3250	40	1	350	200	20000	140	40000	5	1250	.....	13
420	16800	.....	.....	3000	1500	1	200	6000	3000	10	1	350	175	18750	75	20000	8	2000	.....	14
10	400	2	50	700	350	.....	.....	2000	1000	.....	.....	.....	40	2000	30	10000	.....	.....	.....	15
1063	38360	7	110	7007	3530	6	2500	25100	11690	120	5	1500	522	45720	368	83900	20	3900	834065			

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KIND OF FISH.												
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.
	<i>Lunenburg County.</i>													
1	Chester.	2000	500	800	2000	1500	400	40	38000	200	50	....	1000	100
2	Mahone Bay, Martins River.	3000	140	250	700	....	2000	....	....	5	20000	25	2000	250
3	Fox Point.	130	....	120	400	....	500	20	....	250	360	....	300	60
4	Mill Cove.	100	....	100	500	....	1500	25	....	20	260	....	500	20
5	Lodge.	50	....	25	350	....	250	40	....	50	30	....	300	30
6	Northwest Cove ..	50	....	15	200	....	2000	150	....	50	15	....	300	14
7	Aspotogon .....	....	....	20	200	....	200	20	27000	2	20	....	200	7
8	Bayswater .....	....	....	100	300	....	150	12	....	2	8	....	250	6
9	Blandford	100	....	600	400	....	100	25	....	2	10	....	250	30
10	Little Tancook.	200	....	1000	300	....	160	50	....	10	15	....	500	80
11	Big Tancook.	350	....	3000	500	....	500	100	....	25	16	....	500	200
12	Deep Cove. ....	....	....	100	100	....	100	25	....	2	8	....	100	12
13	Lunenburg Har. to Kingsburg. ....	....	....	5000	15000	....	5000	500	35000	60	100000	70	10000	10000
14	La Have River.	9000	400	4000	15000	....	65000	1000	15000	50	90000	50	7000	8000
15	Petite Rivière to Port Medway.	8000	200	1000	5000	....	500	150	....	150	5000	10	1200	55
	Totals.	22980	1240	16130	40950	1500	78360	2157	115000	878	215792	155	24400	21114
	Values ... \$	2758	186	72585	410	30	7836	32355	34500	6146	1078960	1550	732	73899

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1909-10.

KIND OF FISH.																Total Value of all Fish.	Number.
Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspe- reau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Clams, brls.		
500	10	200	10	500	400	300	35	3	£0000	600	....	200	.....	300	12	19,943	1
600	10	300	190	15000	240	....	....	5	10000	3000	....	260	200	400	4	114,666	2
.....	50	....	10	400	100	....	....	2	5000	1600	....	230	30	260	..	5,960	3
.....	20	....	18	300	60	....	....	2	25000	1500	....	250	30	220	..	4,311	4
.....	10	....	10	300	....	....	....	1	6000	300	....	60	10	50	..	1,843	5
.....	14	....	10	500	....	....	8	1	10000	1500	....	60	10	75	..	3,746	6
.....	6	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	11000	1800	....	80	8	80	..	9,353	7
.....	5	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	12000	....	....	70	8	70	..	1,369	8
.....	12	....	15	500	65	....	....	....	30000	1000	....	125	10	250	..	4,968	9
.....	18	....	18	800	....	....	....	....	34000	600	....	250	40	400	..	8,062	10
.....	14	....	17	1500	....	....	....	....	40000	....	....	800	90	600	..	20,030	11
.....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	7000	....	....	60	8	15	..	1,322	12
.....	100	....	1000	150000	....	....	....	10	....	....	250	....	60000	400	2	615,524	13
750	100	....	2000	100000	700	1000	....	25	....	....	215	....	50000	400	3	557,501	14
.....	5	....	75	2500	200	500	....	10	....	....	25	....	1000	50	1	35,339	15
1850	380	500	3390	272300	1765	1800	43	50	210000	11900	490	2445	111444	3570	22	1,403,937	
111	950	125	10170	27230	177	126	172	590	6300	357	1960	4890	33433	5355	44	.....

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity in the County of **Queens**, Province of **Nova**

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR										
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trap Nets.	Trawls.				
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
				\$			\$				\$			\$		\$		\$
1	Port Medway.....	..	..	..	..	226	4390	370	500	9620	3860	6	290	175	2	800	14	120
2	Mill Village.....	..	..	..	..	65	550	65	60	925	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Greenfield.....	..	..	..	..	16	240	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Liverpool, Brooklyn and Western Head.....	..	..	..	..	100	2500	120	250	4100	1000	4	440	1200	18	7200	..	..
5	Gull Islands, Summerville and White and Hunts Points.....	..	..	..	..	35	1550	60	100	1800	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Port Mouton and vicinity.....	3	38	2400	14	53	3500	75	200	3600	800	3	240	300	3	1000	..	..
7	Port Joli and Port Herbert.....	..	..	..	..	72	1800	45	150	2400	600	2	250	250	..	..	..	..
8	Beach Meadow to Berlin & Kempt.	..	..	..	..	62	1600	53	245	4400	725	2	250	250	..	..	..	..
	Totals.....	3	38	2400	14	629	16130	819	1505	26845	7633	17	1470	2175	23	9000	14	120

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry
Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTERS PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canne-ries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Sm'cks			
Number.	Values.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
80	320	375	187	..	.....	5000	5000	....	3	250	65	1625	24	750	..	.....	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	150	25	270	50	420	..	.....	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	300	30	300	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	300	150	..	.....	4000	3000	....	3	2500	79	3500	10	3000	3	2000	4
...	...	180	90	..	.....	3000	2200	....	...	...	20	1000	5	2500	..	.....	5
...	...	225	112	4	3700	4000	3000	35	2	300	45	6000	10	4000	4	9000	6	
...	...	150	75	1	100	3500	3000	1	....	.....	26	900	4	1200	..	.....	7
...	...	220	60	1	2000	3700	3000	15	....	.....	37	2000	2	400	2	1700	8
80	320	1450	674	6	5800	23200	19200	51	25	3500	327	15595	105	12270	9	12700	107517	

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked finnan Haddies.
	<i>Queens County.</i>													
1	Port Medway.....	7800	200	250	800	23500	195	.....	950	900	...	1000	150	.....
2	Mill Village.....	6500	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Greenfield.....	3200	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Liverpool, Brooklyn and Western Head.....	700	.....	365	2000	95000	50	.....	150	350	4	5000	300	700
5	Gull Islands, Summer ville and White and Hunts Points	100	...	860	1000	.....	10	.....	50	1400	2	400	95	.....
6	Port Mouton and vicinity.....	.....	.....	1100	.....	33000	14	128928	1800	1000	3	500	253	...
7	Port Joli and Port Herbert .....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	720	320	150	2	200	20	.....
8	Beach Meadow to Berlin & Kempt.	1300	.....	130	.....	.....	23	20000	525	700	5	1000	160	.....
	Totals	19690	600	3505	3800	151500	297	149648	3795	4500	16	8100	978	700
	Values.... \$	2940	120	14020	38	18937.50	4455	44894.40	37950	22500	160	243	2934	42

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Queens, Province of Nova Scotia for the Year 1909-1910.

KINDS OF FISH.																	Total Value of all Fish.		Number.
Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspe- reau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Seal skins, No.	Clams, brls.	Swordfish, lb.			
	700	500			3950	40	14		360			200	150	40	12			\$	cts.
			2500		5	250	10												1
			2400			200	5												2
2	200	900	400					1200		15	20	100	300			600			4
	110	450	200					900		10	15	80	40			250			5
	75	6000	200					2000		7	10	100	800		10	6000			6
	15		400			10	12	1800			7	80	100		20				7
1000	125	1200	4300				10	2000		4	9	100	100			2000			8
1002	1225	9050	10400	5	3950	500	51	7900	300	36	61	660	1490	40	42	8850			
3006	4900	905	1040	50	395	2000	510	237	9	144	122	198	2235	50	84	1062	166,180	90	

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Industry in the County of **Shelburne**

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR										
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trap Nets.	Trawls.				
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
<i>Shelburne County.</i>				\$			\$			\$			\$			\$		
1	Wood's Harbour...	15	191	6700	56	183	19500	180	1000	22000	7000	2	200	1000	...	40	200	
2	Shag Harbour and Bear Point	9	108	3775	36	80	9600	80	700	14000	4200	...	...	...	...	20	100
3	Cape Island.	66	726	25500	255	480	58509	245	1200	24000	7200	1	1500	400	2000
4	Barrington	5	64	3000	22	62	8000	65	300	6000	1800	...	...	...	...	20	120
5	Port La Tour and Baccaro	21	239	8500	83	298	22980	200	1000	20000	6500	3	2500	150	900
6	Cape Negro Island and Blanche....	4	45	1575	21	87	3800	83	830	17000	6000	...	...	...	...	50	300
7	Port Saxon, N. W. & N. E. Harbour.	3	38	1300	13	28	420	10	150	4500	750	...	...	...	...	17	85
8	Black Pt., Round Bay and Red Head	2	24	1100	9	41	1000	34	500	15000	2500	...	...	...	...	40	200
9	Roseway, McNutts Is. and Carleton.	1	10	400	2	52	1900	59	250	7500	1250	...	...	...	...	60	300
10	Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown	2	23	800	9	45	850	45	150	4000	750	...	...	...	...	30	150
11	Shelburne & Sandy Pt.	8	240	10400	49	110	1600	57	500	15000	2500	3	1850	...	...	35	375
12	Jordan.	4	60	1650	12	75	1500	66	300	9000	1500	1	300	...	...	40	200
13	Lockeport	12	411	23000	73	303	4700	228	500	15000	2500	5	2500	...	...	200	1000
		152	2184	87700	640	1844	134350	1352	7380	173500	44450	11	200	5650	4	4000	1102	5930

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the year 1990-10.

OR MATERIAS.		LOBSTER PLANT.							OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.
Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steam's Smacks.		Value.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	\$		\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$	\$
12	60	500	500	6	6000	13000	13000	90	...	...	40	4000	20	5000	13	10000	1
..	...	250	250	3	4000	7000	7000	60	...	...	30	2500	20	3000	9	4000	2
..	...	1500	1500	4	6000	23000	28000	80	3	1500	150	20000	100	20000	6	5000	3
..	...	250	250	..	...	5000	5000	...	1	1000	15	2000	10	1500	..	...	4
..	...	1132	1132	..	...	13000	13000	...	1	1000	100	4000	25	10000	..	...	5
9	50	208	208	1	300	11000	11000	8	..	...	20	2000	20	2000	..	...	6
2	30	150	150	..	...	2500	2500	...	1	100	16	400	11	1200	..	...	7
..	...	275	275	..	...	3500	3500	...	2	200	45	1000	10	2200	..	...	8
..	...	250	250	..	...	3500	3500	...	...	...	40	900	17	500	..	...	9
1	15	160	160	..	...	2500	2500	...	...	...	40	900	23	1400	..	...	10
..	...	700	700	..	...	1500	1500	...	5	1250	36	3500	19	6500	..	...	11
1	50	325	325	1	100	2500	2500	3	...	...	47	940	35	360	..	...	12
..	...	1000	1000	2	5500	7000	7000	76	2	1500	60	6000	35	5000	3	8500	13
25	205	6700	6700	17	21900	100000	100000	317	15	6550	639	48140	345	58650	31	27500	551725

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked finnan Haddies, lb.
	<i>Shelburne County.</i>													
1	Wood's Harbour.	.....	2981	.....	.....	25050	.....	106464	4590	2720	.....	.....	700	.....
2	Shag Harbour & Bear Point.	.....	1220	.....	1000	2000	.....	86400	1560	2544	.....	.....	647	.....
3	Cape Island.	.....	3566	.....	.....	177625	.....	175200	12500	29005	.....	.....	9668	10000
4	Barrington.	500	150	1000	1000	.....	.....	.....	210	336	.....	.....	62	.....
5	Port La Tour & Baccaro.	.....	1800	20000	.....	3000	100	.....	780	24024	.....	.....	8680	.....
6	Cape Negro Id., and Blanche.	4000	3000	100000	.....	1000	25	7200	350	17190	.....	.....	4416	.....
7	Port Saxon, N. W. & N. E. Harb'r.	3600	1601	81900	1000	200	5	.....	75	400	2	700	75	.....
8	Black Point, Round Bay and Red Head.	225	1000	1500	2000	1000	100	.....	500	200	1	500	200	.....
9	Roseway, McNutt's Id. and Carleton.	325	1455	4000	500	500	25	.....	370	445	2	500	275	.....
10	Gunning Cove, Churchover and Birchtown.	100	1100	1000	1200	250	2	.....	285	430	2	1000	105	.....
11	Shelburne and Sandy Point.	1000	1700	9000	1500	180000	18	.....	267	2800	5	3000	75	.....
12	Jordan.	1100	1715	2000	1000	700	45	384	145	515	4	2000	225	200
13	Lockeport.	200	3300	5000	500	60000	125	160704	3590	7200	10	5000	800	500
	Totals.	11050	24588	225400	9700	451325	445	536352	25222	87809	26	12700	25928	10700
	Values.\$	165750	98352	2254	194	56415	6675	160905	252220	439045	260	381	77784	642

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County of **Shelburne**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Hake, dried, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspe- reau.	Eels, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod or Frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.		
.....	134	6000	500	500	5	5	70	...	150	...	50	50	6000	...	\$ cts.	1
.....	58	6260	100	...	10	5	50	...	150	...	50	40	1500	...	.....	2
.....	850	192500	...	...	10	...	260	...	...	25	150	500	10500	450	27650	3
.....	25	500	1000	500	250	5	50	100	1000	...	...	10	1000	...	.....	4
.....	1525	25000	.....	.....	10	...	180	...	500	10	480	200	2500	450	2400	5
.....	1170	5500	3500	3000	40	10	50	...	1000	10	1440	400	2500	1380	.....	6
.....	30	700	1000	3600	60	3	3	500	300	...	...	60	50	...	.....	7
.....	15	200	200	100	60	6	25	1000	400	...	12	150	125	...	.....	8
.....	100	650	100	200	35	14	43	1200	500	...	12	250	150	...	.....	9
.....	45	230	300	200	21	9	6	500	500	...	...	150	100	...	.....	10
1	100	550	4000	200	40	10	100	1500	1000	100	12	2000	200	...	.....	11
..	10	200	800	700	10	3	5	1000	700	...	2	200	100	...	.....	12
135	1100	17300	1000	500	5	7	150	1200	1000	...	32	2000	1200	...	23000	13
136	5162	255590	12500	9500	556	77	992	7000	7200	145	2240	6010	25925	2280	53050	.....
340	20648	25559	1250	950	2224	770	1984	210	216	580	4480	1803	25925	1140	6366	1,191,229 50

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats
the Fishing Industry in the County of **Yarmouth**,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR.									
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Trap Nets.		Trawls.		Weirs.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Yarmouth County.				\$			\$			\$		\$		\$		\$	
1	Port Maitland.	3	40	1400	14	40	600	80	150	3000	1500	1	4000	25	375	.....	.....
2	Sandford.	2	24	966	12	45	675	90	300	6000	3000	1	4000	25	375	.....	.....
3	Yarmouth.	18	670	22247	146	80	1200	160	500	10000	5000	1	4000	200	3000	.....	.....
4	Arcadia.	5	65	1841	26	18	270	36	40	800	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Pinckney's Point.	2	25	750	10	30	450	60	150	3000	1500	.....	.....	3	45	.....	.....
6	Comeau Hill.	2	125	4560	41	25	375	50	90	1800	900	.....	.....	4	60	.....	.....
7	Tusket Wedge.	23	275	11550	137	165	2475	265	500	10000	5000	.....	.....	30	450	.....	.....
8	Salmon River.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	750	100	100	2000	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Tusket.	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	1750	250	2000	40000	20000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	600
10	Eel Brook.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	750	100	150	3000	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Argyle.	3	115	3450	8	60	900	120	300	6000	3000	.....	.....	12	180	.....	.....
12	Pubnicoes.	20	430	29670	215	160	2400	320	500	10000	5000	.....	.....	20	300	1	150
Totals.		84	1769	76434	609	973	12595	1631	4780	95600	47800	3	12000	319	4785	5	750

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobster, preserved in Cans, lb.	Lobster, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, smoked, finnan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.
	<i>Yarmouth County.</i>											
1	Port Maitland....	4000	105781	800	38000	50352		1990	14	249750	13900	75
2	Sandford..	4000	304125	800	75000			940	13	90000	11000	70
3	Yarmouth.....	3000	490625	1200	10000	161664	21134	10500	32	363300	5000	980
4	Arcadia.....		161562			47088		738		25500		
5	Pinckney's Point..		376875			27936		420		17100		
6	Comeau Hill.....		184844					815		37346		
7	Tusket Wedge.....	1000	987688			253776		2016	6	130760		80
8	Salmon River.....	5000										
9	Tusket.....	18000	2000	1500								
10	Eel Brook.....											
11	Argyle.....		5000		9000			500	10	7500		
12	Pubnicoes.....	3000	426375			117840		16963	42	193000		
	Totals	38000	3044875	4300	132000	658656	21134	34882	117	1114256	29900	1205
	Values\$	7600	60898	86	19800	197596	211340	104646	702	44570	2093	3615

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and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.												WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can-neries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs Steamers & Sm'cks.		Gasoline Boats.		Value.	Number.	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			
¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	
..	..	900	450	1	1000	1400	1400	27	2	500	25	2500	4	4000	..	..	15	6000	23725	1
1	20	600	300	..	..	3675	3675	..	1	200	5	750	3	100	..	..	15	6000	20941	2
3	60	800	400	4	3300	17800	17800	98	12	7200	60	12000	6	32000	9	29000	85	34000	171167	3	
..	..	175	88	1	300	600	600	15	1	250	..	..	6	3000	..	..	5	2000	8809	4
..	..	125	63	1	700	1230	1230	18	..	..	5	500	1	1000	..	..	..	..	6238	5
..	..	100	50	..	..	1125	1125	..	..	..	20	2000	1	2000	..	..	..	..	11070	6
2	40	800	400	5	10800	9020	9020	103	6	1500	50	6500	3	5000	3	7000	30	12000	71695	7	
5	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1790	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	560	560	..	3	600	25	2500	3	3000	1	6000	10	4000	38550	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	450	..	..	3	600	..	..	..	..	3860	10
..	..	100	50	..	..	4790	4790	..	2	500	15	1500	4	4000	..	..	10	4000	22370	11
..	..	700	350	3	4100	6800	6800	45	6	6000	50	5000	9	6000	..	..	25	10000	75770	12
11	220	4300	2151	15	20200	47000	47000	306	35	17200	255	33250	43	61600	13	42000	195	78000	455985	10	

County of **Yarmouth**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

KINDS OF FISH															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.		Number.
Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspereau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Clams, brls.	\$	cts.	
1363	8890			1300					15	1000	2000	250	500	70	47,682	00	1
12	380			1300						1200	1500	300	600	70	28,846	00	2
1558	159943	500		26000			3000		15	400	3000	250	200	75	348,319	00	3
75	2870	1500		12000	10	30		1000		10	20			60	23,045	00	4
	1320			650		15			3	25	75	15		30	18,357	00	5
95	740			1000		15			8	25	75	15		50	8,351	00	6
709	2500			1300		5		6000	50	400	1500	175		80	111,431	00	7
		10000		1600	500	50		2000				100		25	5,360	00	8
		20000	60	24000	2800	100		15000		20		500		75	21,550	00	9
		14000		2500	400	100							120	70	5,250	00	10
50		13000		1700	90	25		2000				120	125	125	7,060	00	11
1503	8340	1500		24000	20	15		9000	70	75	3500	250		150	112,585	00	12
5365	184983	60500	60	97350	3820	355	3000	35000	161	3155	11670	1855	1540	880	...	...
10730	22197	12100	600	9735	11460	2840	60	1750	805	4733	2567	2783	770	1760	737,837	00	

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and value of Vessels, Boats, &c.,

Number.	DISTRICT.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.										
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trawls.		Weirs.			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
			\$			\$				\$			\$		\$		\$	
1	Digby and Vicinity..	6	272	28000	75	135	4580	40	50	1000	250	2	450	750	575	11500	4	1500
2	Bay View and Cullo-					35	1800	50	50	1000	250	3	150	300	55	1100	1	600
3	den																	
3	Gulliver's Cove to					45	1415	50	45	900	225	4	135	150	62	1225	2	1000
4	Waterford.....					42	5500	65	67	1340	330	1	50	50	84	2160		
4	Centreville.....																	
5	Sandy and Mink					43	4100	35	35	700	175	6	1270	1700	43	860	2	1100
6	Coves																	
6	Little River and					51	5350	65	61	1220	305	3	200	345	95	1900		
7	Whale Cove	2	16	1700	11													
7	Tiddville and East					31	2750	42	36	720	180				51	920		
8	Ferry																	
8	Tiverton and Central																	
	Grove.....	3	76	5000	24	172	13300	145	140	2800	700	3	250	525	186	3720		
9	Freeport.....	8	302	9000	94	117	10300	115	110	2200	550	3	250	200	220	4400		
10	Westport.....	8	158	4400	56	145	12500	280	275	5500	1375	11	600	2400	200	4000		
11	Smith's Cove and					24	1075	30	14	280	70	8	320	320	16	320	10	1900
12	Brighton.....																	
12	Plympton to Wey-					40	2900	55	46	920	230				50	1000		
13	mouth	1	17	600														
13	Belliveau's Cove and					99	6195	134	70	2100	420				60	480	5	1000
14	vicinity.....	1	15	400	6													
14	Comeauville and vi-					53	5200	86	25	750	150							
15	cinity					62	1960	106	19	570	112							
15	Meteghan.....	5	100	900	25													
16	Cape St. Mary to					49	4220	89	41	1230	246							
	County Line.....	9	145	2150	50													
		43	1101	52150	341	1143	83145	1387	4	1084	5568	45	3675	6740	1697	33585	24	7100

* Employed in haddock canning factory.

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in the County of **Digby**, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the year 1909-10.

		LOBSTER PLANT.							OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								LOB- STER CARS, CRA- TIES, ETC.	TOTAL.	
Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canne- ries.		Traps.		Number of Hands Employed.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers, Smacks.		Value.	TOTAL.	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Value.	Number.
	\$		\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
2	60	200	200	1	1000	1500	1500	....	5	5000	28	36000	9	15000	1	2000	....		1
..	....	78	78	..	....	1200	1200	....	4	350	6	200	2	6200	1	125	....		2
..	....	76	76	..	....	1585	1585	....	5	275	7	185	....	....	1	500	....		3
2	40	62	62	1	10000	2500	2500	50	3	150	17	5000	2	3000	1	4000	....		4
..	....	50	50	3	3350	1400	1400	....	4	1850	19	1025	4	1900	1	300	....		5
..	....	100	100	1	1500	1800	1800	10	4	675	29	1790	8	1450	2	1000	....		6
..	....	70	70	..	....	1000	1000	....	1	50	8	250	1	150	....	....	....		7
..	....	325	325	2	1800	3080	3080	...	4	350	32	3075	16	20000	2	1200	....		8
..	....	165	165	1	300	3000	3000	...	1	350	20	4500	21	3900	2	725	....		9
..	....	450	450	..	..	2800	2800	....	5	500	24	3100	35	11600	....	..	....		10
4	130	40	40	..	....	125	125	....	3	90	8	660	4	750	....	....	....		11
2	500	127	127	..	....	630	630	....	4	120	5	150	4	2550	....	....	7500		12
1	200	126	63	1	800	1400	1400	*20	1	100	63	1360	....	....	1	200	....		13
..	....	106	53	1	300	3700	3700	19	....	..	40	800	..	....	1	250	....		14
..	....	140	70	2	700	4700	4700	38	....	....	37	1020	....	....	1	1000	....		15
..	....	140	70	1	300	3400	3400	19	....	....	33	950	1	200	1	250	....		16
11	930	2255	1999	14	20050	33820	33820	96	44	9860	376	60065	107	66700	15	11550	7500	400,762	

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Digby, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.																
DISTRICTS.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh, in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Number.
<i>Digby County.</i>																
1 Digby and vicinity	100	400	200000	200000	250	.....	700	4440	30	286282	112	1239885	11897	6500	1752	1
2 Bay View and Culloden	300	.....	25000	.....	.....	.....	480	925	30	92500	10	.....	2625	1350	1743	2
3 Gulliver's Cove to Waterford .....	.....	.....	406000	.....	4000	.....	585	4608	43	160000	.....	.....	4036	2150	486	3
4 Centreville .....	.....	350	25000	235296	.....	19440	325	3954	40	50394	60	317940	12400	650	500	4
5 Sandy and Mink Coves .....	.....	200	370000	.....	.....	.....	470	1125	21	97100	15	.....	4500	1600	650	5
6 Little River and Whale Cove .....	.....	140	50000	.....	.....	.....	1165	1062	52	311000	2415	150000	6735	4900	420	6
7 Tiddville and East Ferry .....	.....	.....	135500	.....	.....	.....	315	888	13	179000	.....	.....	1150	825	965	7
8 Tiverton and Central Grove .....	.....	400	352500	.....	.....	.....	1040	6806	43	159550	625	.....	9902	8300	8473	8
9 Freeport .....	.....	250	58500	.....	.....	.....	480	27447	150	314600	2359	.....	2300	4000	16482	9
10 Westport	50	25	46900	.....	150	.....	625	10229	35	25000	600	150000	500	400	18580	10
11 Smith's Cove and Brighton .....	.....	60	201000	.....	.....	.....	12	305	6	8000	.....	.....	50	10	290	11
12 Plympton to Weymouth .....	.....	.....	50000	.....	.....	.....	235	290	31	66500	50	.....	10	5	407	12
13 Belliveau's Cove and vicinity .....	.....	4006	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	100	.....	235000	32	.....	.....	.....	40	13
14 Comeauville and vicinity .....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	41972	541	200	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	200	14
15 Meteghan .....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	38236	697	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	15
16 Cape St. Mary to County Line	450	160	.....	.....	.....	14132	879	540	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	300	16
Totals	900	6135	1940400	435296	4400	113780	8810	63279	494	1985126	6428	1857825	56127	30690	51778	
Values	180	24540	58212	21764.80	352	34134	105720	253116	4940	49628.15	16070	111469.50	140317	6138	129445	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Digby, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.		
	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Eels, lb.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.			Cusk, lb.	
<i>Digby County.</i>															\$	cts.
1 Digby and vicinity.....	10685	200	1000	.....	500	200	300	6	4500	400	750	1500	70000			1
2 Bay View and Culloden.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	25	400	625	490	700	.....			2
3 Gulliver's Cove to Waterford..	400	42	100	300	60	900	.....	65	1350	910	725	1350	.....			3
4 Centreville.....	2500	20	.....	.....	.....	300	400	150	500	2500	1000	2000	300			4
5 Sandy and Mink Coves.....	7400	75	400	.....	30	650	275	11	250	780	470	575	.....			5
6 Little River and Whale Cove..	1800	20	150	.....	30	700	.....	45	1400	3950	850	3500	.....			6
7 Tiddville and East Ferry.....	200	10	.....	.....	.....	500	500	70	1250	1335	850	2100	.....			7
8 Tiverton and Central Grove..	11250	170	.....	.....	.....	700	500	120	8200	2850	2200	5500	800			8
9 Freeport.....	20000	50	.....	.....	130	630	1600	450	8000	5000	800	5000	200			9
10 Westport.....	50000	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	2500	510	7300	4200	800	5000	200			10
11 Smith's Cove and Brighton..	.....	70	1600	.....	280	400	250	4	825	25	110	2050	.....			11
12 Plympton to Weymouth.....	260	.....	8700	600	720	350	1575	4	275	61	405	1100	.....			12
13 Bellevue's Cove and vicinity..	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....			13
14 Comeauville and vicinity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....			14
15 Meteghan.....	400	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	85	80	.....	.....	.....			15
16 Cape St. Mary to County Line.	1200	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			16
Totals.....	106795	657	12550	300	2160	6230	7900	1460	34560	22716	9450	30375	71500			.....
Values..... \$	10679	65.70	1255	9	2760	186.90	237	5840	17280	6814	14175	7593	1430			1,024,351 05

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Industry in the County of **Annapolis**, Province

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING			
		Vessels.				BOATS.			GILL NETS.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.
	<i>Annapolis County.</i>			\$			\$			\$	
1	Margaretville.....	1	30	800	5	15	394	20	67	2010	700
2	Port George.....					20	400	25	56	1700	575
3	Port Lorne.....					37	740	70	126	3780	1224
4	Hampton.....					16	350	15	40	1200	400
5	Phinney's Cove.....					31	500	52	104	3120	104
6	Parker's Cove.....					47	1300	78	92	2760	920
7	Hillsburn.....					35	1100	40	65	1950	650
8	Litchfield.....					35	1050	46	69	2070	690
9	Port Wade.....	9	270	8300	125	8	400	16			
10	Victoria Beach.....	2	63	900	22	65	5000	90	20	600	200
11	Clementsport.....					2	80	2	4	120	40
12	Annapolis River and Basin.....					100	5000	100	100	1000	5000
13	Lequille River, Round Hill River, Inland Waters.....					45	225	45			
	Totals.....	12	363	10000	152	456	16539	599	743	8850	10503

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.								
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.
										Haddock, smoked Finnan Haddies, lb.
	<i>Annapolis County.</i>									
1	Margaretville.....	6000	375	5000			40	425	3000	400
2	Port George.....	20000	375	8000	2500	2500	200	325	8000	350
3	Port Lorne.....	1000	925	4000	1000	1000	1100	450	5500	400
4	Hampton.....	2000	350	7000	4000	500	130	250	13000	400
5	Phinney's Cove.....	1000	550	5000	2500		1250	450	2500	550
6	Parker's Cove.....	1200	1200	7000	7000	500	2000	700	70000	2700
7	Hillsboro.....		750	1500	5000		180	650	5000	1500
8	Litchfield.....		700	6000	4000		120	350	5000	1300
9	Port Wade.....			45000	2500		1150	1650	230000	1000
10	Victoria Beach.....			30000	200		1000	1200	750000	1550
11	Clementsport.....			2500				40	6000	60
12	Annapolis River and Basin.....	16500		25000				2000		
13	Lequille River, Round Hill River, Inland Waters.....	2200								
	Totals.....	49900	5225	146000	28700	4500	7170	8490	1098000	10210
	Values.....	7485	23512	1460	574	540	71700	38205	32940	30630

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.						WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Trawls.		Weirs.		Hand Lines.		Crates.		Traps.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Value.	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Number.
¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
15	75	3	750	68	35	...	...	250	250	4	500	11	600	...	...	...	1
50	500	4	1000	80	80	...	...	1000	1000	12	750	18	416	...	...	...	2
25	125	1	250	190	190	...	...	1100	1100	5	250	24	1220	...	...	...	3
24	120	5	1250	63	53	...	...	500	500	4	400	11	700	...	...	...	4
134	620	2	450	104	104	...	...	2500	2500	2	200	23	700	...	...	...	5
184	920	1	250	184	138	1450	1450	5000	5000	3	450	35	1750	1	1000	...	6
140	750	...	...	175	125	...	...	1500	1500	2	200	16	800	1	3000	...	7
92	500	...	...	46	46	...	...	1200	1200	...	...	23	1150	...	...	...	8
500	250	3	600	125	125	...	...	300	300	1	200	18	900	4	3000	...	9
270	1360	...	...	180	180	...	...	2500	2500	...	...	88	4400	8	3000	...	10
4	20	4	400	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	300	1	2000	...	11
10	50	7	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
1448	5290	30	5650	1219	1080	1450	1450	15850	15850	33	2950	273	12936	15	12000	*94248	00

the County of Annapolis, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

KINDS OF FISH.																TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.		Number.
Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Alewives or Gaspereau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Eels, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod or Frost Fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Fish Oil, gall.	Fish as Bait, brls.	Fish as Manure, brls.	Clams, brls.	¢	cts.	
375	260	500	1000	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1500	6000	10	130	225	375	.....	.....	.....	1
350	270	450	1800	.....	.....	10	.....	4	6000	8000	20	125	460	425	.....	6	.....	2
400	275	350	1200	.....	.....	6	.....	3	1700	10000	25	140	500	700	.....	.....	.....	3
325	230	475	350	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1800	7000	10	130	200	400	.....	.....	.....	4
1800	1165	380	1200	.....	.....	8	.....	5	1800	8000	15	350	1000	1800	.....	.....	.....	5
2200	1450	500	6000	.....	.....	6	.....	10	2500	3000	25	425	1300	2600	.....	.....	.....	6
1700	1200	550	5500	.....	.....	4	.....	6	1800	6000	8	400	350	1250	.....	.....	.....	7
1450	1025	425	1150	.....	.....	5	.....	5	1600	6000	9	300	975	1050	.....	.....	.....	8
9000	5000	400	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4000	3000	.....	1450	1300	7500	750	.....	.....	9
10000	9800	7000	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1300	1600	65	2200	8510	9500	1500	.....	.....	10
200	125	60	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	9	700	1100	7	25	40	300	1500	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	800	8	800	800	21	3	3	50	1500	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	7000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
27700	20800	11090	32200	7000	120	61	800	77	25500	60500	215	5678	14863	25940	5256	.....	.....	..
83100	4160	33270	3220	700	1440	259	80	770	76500	1815	860	1703	22294	12970	10512	338293	.....	..

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the quantity in the County of **Kings**, Province

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING						
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill-nets.			Seines.			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total fisher- men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.
	<i>Kings County.</i>			\$			\$			\$				
1	Mordou and Vicinity					20	400	32	13	400	175	5	500	300
2	Victoria Harbour and Ogilvie Wharf.....					12	200	12	10	445	150	5	500	300
3	Harbourville	1	20	350	3	5	400	6	11	500	300	6	600	350
4	Canada Creek.....	1	25	400	3	12	600	20	14	250	100	4	400	250
5	Chipman's Brook and Hunting Point.....	1	14	200	2	10	200	14	14	410	150	3	350	225
6	Hall's Harbour	2	38	450	6	27	700	45	37	800	325	2	325	300
7	Race Point and Sheffield Vault.					5	65	8						
8	Baxter's Harbour					20	500	35	45	1200	350	3	300	200
9	Whalen Beach and Well's Cove.					6	60	12	10	100	125	2	325	300
10	Scott's Bay	1	48	700	4	12	1310	24	30	450	230	4	3000	1200
11	Blomidon and Kingsport.					8	170	16	5	100	125	2	350	200
12	Starr's Point to Wolfville.					4	40	4				1	2000	800
13	Upper Gaspereau and all Inland Waters.					4	40							
	Totals.	6	145	2100	18	150	4685	228	189	4655	2030	37	8650	4425

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.							
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, Tongues and Sounds, brls.
	<i>Kings County.</i>								
1	Mordou and Vicinity.....	20000	25	10000	800	200	20	175	.....
2	Victoria Harbour and Ogilvie Wharf....	10000	20	20000	.....	225	50	50	.....
3	Harbourville	10000	50	25000	500	200	60	20	.....
4	Canada Creek	20000	75	43700	4000	225	70	164	.....
5	Chipman's Brook and Hunting Point...	18000	85	21400	.....	1500	100	75	.....
6	Hall's Harbour.....	12000	110	35400	2500	1500	110	275	4
7	Race Point and Sheffield Vault.....	8000	25	15000	.....	1200	5	200	.....
8	Baxter's Harbour.....	8000	75	8000	.....	400	3	225	.....
9	Whalen Beach and Well's Cove	18000	35	14000	2000	1000	15	25	.....
10	Scott's Bay.....	8000	400	50000	160000	4000	60	50	.....
11	Blomidon and Kingsport.....	400	30	2000	25000	.....	.....	12	.....
12	Starr's Point to Wolfville.....	300	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
13	Upper Gaspereau and all Inland Waters	4500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		137200	930	245200	194800	10450	493	1286	4
		20580	4185	2452	3896	1254	4930	5787	40

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tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of **Nova Scotia**, for the year 1909-10.

GEAR OR MATERIALS.								LOBSTER PLANT.	OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.						WHOLE FISHING GEAR.
Trawls.		Weirs.		Square Nets.		Hand Lines.		Traps.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Value.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.	Number.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	
...	...	5	1250	...	...	100	100	100	100	4	100	10	200	...	1
...	...	5	1250	...	...	25	25	100	100	2	50	4	125	...	2
...	...	6	1800	...	...	25	25	200	200	3	75	4	100	...	3
...	...	6	1000	...	...	50	50	300	300	1	25	5	125	...	4
10	150	3	750	...	...	32	32	300	300	2	50	7	175	...	5
35	425	2	500	...	...	150	150	150	150	4	160	6	300	...	6
...	...	2	500	...	...	20	20	150	150	2	50	3	175	...	7
24	325	3	750	...	...	100	100	25	25	4	100	6	300	...	8
4	75	3	750	...	...	16	16	200	200	2	50	2	40	...	9
6	91	6	1500	...	...	100	100	200	200	1	25	20	500	...	10
...	...	2	500	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	3	125	...	11
...	...	1	200	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	1	50	...	12
...	...	...	...	8	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
85	1151	42	10750	8	80	653	653	1725	1725	25	685	71	2215	...	30499

the County of Kings, Province of **Nova Scotia** for the year 1909-10.

KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked Finnan Haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspe- reau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.		
		15	262	650	...	2	...	20	100	...	...	40	350	500	...
		12	20	250	...	1	...	25	200	...	...	...	250	300	...
		8	30	...	...	...	...	40	250	...	...	...	500	500	...
		81	116	...	...	3	...	30	400	...	...	50	400	700	...
		71	51	75	...	2	...	25	300	...	...	20	450	750	...
35	600	150	75	1250	...	4	...	40	700	...	...	150	600	4500	...
8	...	...	20	200	...	...	...	24	400	...	...	...	200	400	...
50	...	20	50	300	...	...	...	20	375	...	...	10	350	2000	...
10	...	10	30	520	...	3	...	40	400	...	...	...	175	1200	...
15	700	5	60	300	...	21	...	15	300	...	...	25	800	4500	...
...	...	...	12	1000	...	12	...	20	500	1200	800	...	100	1200	...
...	...	6	...	...	8000	10	1500	25	200	...	...	...	...	250	...
118	1300	378	726	4525	8000	58	1500	574	4125	1200	800	295	4175	16800	...	
354	78	1134	2178	4525	8000	696	75	2439	50	4125	1200	24	88	50	76,417 00	

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 3, Nova Scotia, for the
Year 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities.	Value.	Total Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh.....	lb.	278,630	43,200 50	
" smoked.....	"	1,840	306 00	43,506 50
Herring, salted.....	brls.	56,513	237,194 00	
" fresh.....	lb.	5,646,625	125,724 00	
" smoked.....	"	674,296	26,544 80	389,462 80
Mackerel, fresh.....	"	832,535	105,134 50	
" salted.....	brls.	2,899	43,485 00	148,619 50
Lobsters, preserved in cans.....	lb.	1,573,436	472,029 40	
" fresh in shell.....	cwt.	67,502	690,006 00	1,162,035 40
Cod, dried.....	"	416,038	1,942,259 00	
" tongues and sounds.....	brls.	812	7,652 00	1,949,911 00
Haddock, fresh.....	lb.	4,299,182	130,192 15	
" smoked (finnans).....	"	1,957,775	117,765 50	
" dried.....	cwt.	64,776	201,671 00	449,628 65
Hake, dried.....	"	86,928	232,462 00	
" sounds.....	lb.	51,990	10,433 00	242,885 00
Cusk.....	"	71,500		1,430 00
Pollack.....	cwt.	78,736		211,341 00
Halibut.....	lb.	865,443		90,242 50
Trout.....	"	100,822		16,132 70
Shad.....	brls.	243		2,786 00
Alewives.....	"	5,554		18,554 50
Smelts.....	lb.	126,650		12,536 00
Bass.....	"	4,925		4,205 50
Eels.....	brls.	620		5,489 00
Clams.....	"	10,552		19,544 00
Squid.....	"	2,507		10,189 00
Flounders.....	lb.	260,430		7,782 90
Swordfish.....	"	61,900		7,428 00
Tom Cod.....	"	122,800		4,384 00
Mixed and coarse fish.....	brls.	42,461		31,505 00
Fish used as bait.....	"	61,328		81,117 00
" used as fertilizer.....	"	76,935		30,873 00
Fish oil.....	galls.	158,473		46,606 50
Seal skins.....	No.	40		50 00
Total for 1909.....				4,988,245 45
" 1908.....				4,459,653 43
Increase.....				528,592 02

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RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in District No. 3,
Nova Scotia, for the year 1909-10.

No.	Description.	Value.	Totals.
		\$	\$
391	Fishing vessels (14,161 tons).....	733,544	
7,240	" boats.....	396,344	1,129,888
19,061	Gill nets (420,334 fathoms).....	162,704	
279	Seines (28,395 fathoms).....	41,940	
145	Trap nets.....	46,525	
5,728	Trawls.....	89,221	
101	Weirs.....	24,250	
142	Smelt nets.....	1,865	
23,584	Hand lines.....	16,787	383,292
58	Lobster canneries.....	70,450	
246,695	" traps.....	229,285	
	" cars, crates.....	8,950	308,685
182	Freezers and icehouses.....	42,245	
2,463	Smoke and fish houses.....	217,921	
983	Fishing piers and wharfs.....	295,120	
88	" tugs and smacks.....	97,650	652,936
	Total.....		2,474,801

STATEMENT of persons employed.

Number of men in vessels.....	3,536
" " boats.....	8,164
Persons employed in canneries, &c.....	890
Total.....	12,590

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION

Of the Fisheries of the whole Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities.	Value.		Total Value.
			\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh	lb.	633,465	89,784	71	91,891 31
" preserved in cans	"	1,872	280	80	
" smoked and salted	"	10,972	1,825	80	
Herring, salted	brls.	129,172	564,159	50	773,174 95
" fresh	lb.	9,687,790	166,135	65	
" smoked and kippered	"	755,971	42,879	80	
Mackerel, fresh	"	2,968,710	318,752	00	773,864 00
" salted	brls.	35,194	455,112	00	
Lobsters, preserved in cans	lb.	3,794,422	1,138,325	20	1,909,623 20
" fresh in shell	cwt.	81,960	771,298	00	
Cod, dried	"	532,550	2,524,819	00	2,599,349 77
" fresh	lb.	2,682,371	64,492	77	
" tongues and sounds	brls.	1,068	10,038	00	
Haddock, fresh	lb.	8,533,667	246,928	30	728,139 80
" smoked (finnans)	"	2,386,775	143,145	50	
" dried	cwt.	103,746	338,066	00	
Hake, dried	"	98,418	260,829	50	272,128 25
" sounds	lb.	55,493	11,298	75	
Pollack	cwt.	94,775			259,458 50
Halibut	lb.	1,259,713			129,669 50
Trout	"	188,212			24,871 70
Shad	brls.	472			5,866 00
Alewives	"	9,850			34,495 00
Smelts	lb.	718,354			51,656 88
Bass	"	13,325			5,045 50
Eels	brls.	2,951			28,799 00
Clams	"	17,792			34,024 00
Oysters	"	1,716			10,296 00
Squid	"	10,991			38,013 00
Swordfish	lb.	146,611			13,695 77
Flounders	"	475,340			14,230 20
Tom Cod	"	209,800			6,556 00
Mixed Fish	brls.	47,269			41,126 00
Fish used as bait	"	88,557			121,960 50
" used as fertilizer	"	95,850			40,330 00
Fish oil	galls.	247,530			72,330 48
Seal skins	No.	366			516 25
Total for 1909					8,081,111 56
" 1908					8,009,838 93
Increase					71,272 63

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RECAPITULATION

OF Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and of the capital invested in the Fisheries of the whole Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	Description.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$	\$
616	Fishing vessels (18,242 tons)	873,294	
16,102	" boats.....	669,317	1,542,611
73,345	Gill nets (1,821,234 fathoms).....	605,214	
704	Seines (163,799 fathoms).....	174,773	
311	Trap nets	107,370	
14,194	Trawls.....	140,916	
139	Weirs.....	25,895	
881	Smelt nets.....	10,128	
43,970	Hand lines	39,194	1,103,490
217	Lobster canneries.....	225,180	
692,465	" traps.....	512,145	
	" cars, crates, &c.....	8,950	746,275
266	Freezers and ice houses.....	286,205	
5,753	Smoke and fish houses.....	553,344	
2,350	Piers and wharfs.....	620,079	
169	Tugs and smacks.....	162,905	
	Total		1,622,533
			5,014,909

STATEMENT of persons employed.

Number of men in vessels.....	4,575
" " boats.....	18,583
Persons employed in canneries, &c	3,515
Total	26,673

APPENDIX No. 4.**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

District No. 1, comprising the counties of Charlotte and St. John. *Inspector John F. Calder, Campobello.*

District No. 2, comprising the counties of Albert, Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche. *Inspector, R. A. Chapman, Moncton.*

District No. 3, comprising the counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska. *Inspector, H. E. Harrison, Fredericton.*

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1.

CAMPOBELLO, N.B., 1910

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my fourth annual report on the fisheries of District No. 1, New Brunswick, consisting of the counties of St. John and Charlotte, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, together with the statistics of the different subdivisions.

I have to report a decrease in the value of the catch as compared with the previous year of \$51,347.15. The value of the catch for 1908-9 was \$1,374,792.40. The value of the catch for this year is \$1,323,445.25. I am pleased to report, however, that the decrease was not of such a character as to cause any alarm in regard to the future of the fisheries of this district. Owing to the poor condition of the market for dry hake, that branch was not prosecuted to any extent. And the decrease in the value of the hake fishery more than offsets the total decrease of the yield for the year. In 1908 the value of the dry hake was \$98,500. This year it is \$39,935; a difference of \$58,565, which is \$7,178.85 in excess of the total decrease of the fisheries of the district. I may say that at this writing and for the past few months the price of dry hake in the foreign markets has decidedly improved and there is every indication of the coming season being a very profitable one for this important fishery.

HERRING.

The season of 1909 was a very profitable one for the herring fishery, especially the smoked herring industry at Grand Manan. There were 3,617,000 pounds of smoked herring marketed against 1,493,000 in 1908. And of smoked herring that were prepared and sold as boneless there were 258,000 pounds this year against 103,000 pounds for the previous year. On account of the great increase in the product of this branch, prices were a little lower than in 1908, but the total value of the smoked herring industry for the season was \$134,320 against \$62,555 for 1908; an increase of more than 100 per cent. In salt herring sold in barrels there is also a substantial increase. This year we have an output of 3,603 barrels with 2,560 for 1908.

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SARDINES.

The catch of sardine herring for 1909 was 37,761 barrels less than in 1908, the yield for 1908 being 286,254 barrels and 248,493 for 1909. This was a peculiar year for this fishery. The spring run was exceptionally large and the summer 'school' apparently was the equal of any other season and until the middle of September the catch, excepting in a few localities was all that could be desired. But after that it was complete failure, excepting a fair catch at Grand Manan. The sudden and almost complete disappearance of these fish is by many attributed to an extremely rainy period we had during the latter part of September. It poured for an entire week and the rivers and streams which empty into the bays were swollen very greatly and no doubt the great influx of fresh water was, in a large measure, the cause of the breaking up of the 'school.' The Canadian weir owners and the two unions with which most of them are affiliated deserve great praise for the successful efforts they have made towards getting a fair price for their product. The schedule of prices arranged for the coming season, viz., \$12 per hogshead until August 1st and \$6 for the remainder of the season is greatly in advance of any prices ever paid in the past. I may say that many weir owners are contracting their catch to the different American canners at the above mentioned prices and one or two complaints have come to me of boats representing the Canadian canners being denied fish at contracted weirs, although they were offering the same price as the Americans were paying. This grievance has not as yet assumed serious proportions and I am credibly informed that most of the contracting American owners have notified their boatmen to give a 'turn' to Canadian buyers. However, if the situation ever becomes acute, or if the Americans attempt to buy up all the fish and not give Canadian canners equal footing with them, I will recommend that it be made a stipulation in the licenses for herring weirs that Canadian canners, provided they offer the market price, have a preference on the fish.

There was also a large falling off in the amount of sardines canned in Charlotte county as compared with 1908. 4,899,000 cans were packed in 1908 and 3,569,300 during 1909. This shortage in the pack is to be accounted for by the supply of herring giving out so early in the season. At the present writing the Canadian market for this article is very buoyant and if there is a good run of herring, we will have a record pack for the year. All of the canners are striving to put up a first-class article and as a result they are finding greatly improved market conditions.

SALMON.

There was a large decrease in the catch of salmon for the year, 310,940 pounds being procured during 1908 and only 221,180 for 1909.

LOBSTERS.

The lobster fishery has been very successful during the past year. There was a slight increase in the canned product and an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the quantity sold alive. There were 7,180 cwts. of live lobsters exported during 1908-9 and 10,147 cwts. in 1909-10. This increase is in a great measure due to the extremely mild winter which we have enjoyed, the weather being so fine that fishermen could operate their traps nearly as regularly as they can during the spring months. However, even if the weather is to receive the credit for an increase of \$29,670 in the value of the yield of the live lobster industry, we have it demonstrated very plainly that the lobsters are in no immediate danger of extermination.

I hear from time to time complaints of Canadian fishermen selling their spawn lobsters to United States officials to be used in their hatcheries and as a means of removing that temptation from certain misguided fishermen and at the same time doing a lasting benefit to the industry, I would urgently recommend that a lobster hatchery be erected in the district.

COD.

There is very little change to note in this fishery. There was a substantial increase in the amount dried and a large decrease in the quantity sold fresh. This shows that the run of summer cod, which are dried, was good, but that the winter catch, which are sold fresh, was very poor.

HAKE.

As already pointed out, there was a heavy decrease in the quantity of hake caught as compared with recent years. During 1908, 39,400 cwts. of hake were caught and only 15,974 in 1909. This decrease, however, is all due to the unsatisfactory state of the market, the prices for the greater part of the fishing season being so low that the fishermen abandoned this branch altogether.

HADDOCK.

In 1908, 1,547,700 pounds of haddock were sold fresh and 2,292,500 pounds during the past year. Most of these go to the Canadian market and the assistance granted by your department to the shippers has materially benefited the industry.

POLLOCK.

There was a decrease in the pollock fishery of 4,135 cwts. as compared with 1908; 30,565 cwts. were caught that year and 26,430 during 1909.

CLAMS.

23,268 barrels of clams were exported this year against 10,765 for 1908, an increase of over 50 per cent. But as 47,943 barrels were exported during 1907, I would class this as an average year for the clam industry.

ALEWIVES.

Again I have to report a decrease in the catch of alewives. The yield for 1908 was 10,150 barrels while that of this year was only 8,510 barrels.

VIOLATIONS.

1909 was a comparatively quiet year in so far as violations of the regulations for the protection of the fisheries were concerned. It is very gratifying to be able to report that no complaints of dynamiting pollock in Charlotte county were lodged during the season and I firmly believe that no dynamiting was done in that county. When we compare that record with the conditions which existed a few years ago, we have every reason to feel proud.

Mr. S. V. Skillin, Fishery Guardian at St. Martins, St. John county, reported to me complaints of dynamiting in the vicinity of Quaco Ledge. He boarded and frightened away one of the alleged operators. I had arranged to go with him and endeavour to capture the offenders, if they came back, but evidently they thought discretion the better part of valour and stayed away. As Quaco Ledge is nine miles from shore, it is a very difficult matter for a Fishery Guardian to effectually protect the fishing grounds around it and this off shore work will, in a large measure, have to be looked after by the cruiser *Curlew*.

In conclusion I may say that our fishermen have abundant faith in the future of their calling. Motor boats have almost completely displaced the old sail and row boats to the extent that we now possess as fine a fleet of fishing boats as any place in the world. Gasoline engines are also being used by the weir men in driving stakes, thus doing away with a lot of hard labour and greatly facilitating the building operations. The American canners are compelled to pay good prices for our sardine herring,

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the Canadian market for canned sardines is rapidly growing and the great influx of settlers into the Northwest is bound to provide new markets for all our fishery products. With the expectation of a good catch the prospects are exceedingly bright.

I desire to express my thanks to you and the officials of your department for your courteous treatment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. CALDER,
Inspector of Fisheries.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

DISTRICT No. 2.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES.

MONCTON, May 19th 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the fisheries for district No. 2 in the province of New Brunswick, consisting of the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Kent, Westmorland and Albert together with the parish of Stanley in the county of York, and the parish of Aberdeen in the county of Carleton, for the fiscal year 1909-1910, and returns giving the products and value, by districts and counties, also an estimate of the capital employed in the prosecution of these fisheries.

These returns show an aggregate value of \$3,315,916 which is a few thousand dollars less than last year, but prices of several kinds of fish are made up considerably below those of previous years, and owing to low prices prevailing during 1908 some of the fisheries were not prosecuted quite as vigorously as during the two or three years previously when prices were very high.

The catch of the several kinds of fish do not vary much from last years except in

LOBSTERS.

The pack of these being upwards of six hundred thousand pounds (600,000 lbs.) less, which falling off appeared to be general all along our coasts.

SMELTS.

The total take was nearly two million (2,000,000 lbs.) pounds in excess of that of 1908-1909, and prices were never before so high, being about double what they have been some other years, and consequently many more licenses were issued than ever before.

CLAMS.

More were raked both of soft shell and quahaugs, prices being high and fishing good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. CHAPMAN,
Inspector of Fisheries.

DISTRICT No. 3.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES.

FREDERICTON, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my eighth annual report on the condition of fisheries in district No. 3. (inland,) province of New Brunswick, for the year 1909-10, together with statistics showing the quantity and value of the different kinds of fish, also the materials used and value of same in each district and county.

I find that the value of fish taken is practically the same as in 1908-9 while the value of what is classed as materials is considerably in excess of that returned for 1908-1909, but the increase is of a non-producing kind, costly club houses, but used exclusively by fishermen and their guests.

	Value of fish.	Value of material.
1908-9	\$37,394.50	\$43,158.00
1909-10	36,954.00	59,018.00

A decrease in value of fish of \$440 50 and an added value of material of \$15,860- Before the close of the year your department directed me to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the prices for which the different kinds of fish sold in the several local markets.

This I did, and got, as nearly as possible an average price and find that the prices did not vary much from those used in making up my statistics for the year 1908-9.

While the conditions for salmon fishing were considered, and seem to have been very good in the lower section of the St. John river, particularly in Kings county, they were not so favourable in York county, as the previous year, on account of the heavy rains and many rises of water which has very much more effect in the upper part of the river.

Several who took out licenses, particularly in Carleton and Victoria counties, did not get a salmon throughout the season.

The water kept so high fish had no difficulty in reaching their spawning beds, which should help keep the future supply of salmon good.

Quite a quantity of fry was deposited in the Tobique waters last season and will, no doubt, result in much benefit.

SHAD.

There is nothing very encouraging respecting the condition of the shad fishery. While there was an increase of some thousands of pounds over the previous year's catch, the supply is altogether short of the demands of our local markets and fish not nearly as palatable have to be brought in to supply the demand.

Perhaps the increase last season is an indication of better things to come for shad fishermen and fish eaters.

ALEWIVES.

Alewives were not so plentiful as in 1908-9, at least not so many were taken. I believe because of the stormy weather and oily condition of the water the work was quite disagreeable and not prosecuted to such an extent as is the case some years. Those who prepare for the work and attend to it are fairly well remunerated for the short time they have to fish.

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TROUT.

The catch of trout was about the same as last year.

One of the peculiarities about the benefit of having our lakes and streams well stocked with these game little fellows, is that most of the financial return does not go to the fishermen, but is distributed quite generally amongst all classes of citizens. Thousands of dollars are left in the province by foreigners who spend from a day or two to several weeks, about our beautiful lakes and streams.

Many more would come if they could be assured of good trout fishing.

PICKEREL.

The reported increase of pickerel is quite noticeable, about one-third.

The demand for this fish in the American market is good. They are shipped to Boston. We do not often find them offered for sale on our local markets.

BASS.

The bass fishery was a failure last season. Although of small account for a good many years, there were a few fish to be had in the Belleisle, but they seemed to have departed elsewhere last season.

STURGEON.

The catch of sturgeon was much better last season than in 1908-9.

I am satisfied that this fishery is gradually improving as it was reported to me several times last season, by persons accustomed to being about the St. John river, that they had heard sturgeon 'jumping' as their habit of leaping into the air and falling broadside on to the water again, is called.

This noise, or splash can be distinctly heard, in a calm night, (as it is always in the evening, or after dark, that they leap from the water,) for a half mile. Years ago I have heard thousands of them make the leap, fish eight feet long and weighing over two hundred pounds.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS FROM FISHERY OFFICERS.

I have not any overseer in Kings county.

The special guardians report the results, generally, quite as good as for some years and in some cases more encouraging.

Overseer Bulyea for the southwestern section of Queens county reports the catch of shad considerably better and that of pickerel and alewives some better than in 1908-9.

Overseer Hetherington for the northeastern section reports that the fisheries have not been prosecuted so diligently on account of railway construction work, but, that fish of the different kinds seem as plentiful as usual. He urges a straight license fee of \$1 on all salmon nets, also a license fee of \$1 for all shad nets.

In Sunbury county the shad fishing seems to have been somewhat better and alewives not so plentiful.

Overseer McKay, York county, reports the general result of the season's fishing as somewhat below that of 1908-9. He considers the very rainy season responsible for this result. Salmon were very plentiful in the St. John river but were enabled to escape the nets on account of the very high water.

They seemed much scarcer than usual in the Southwest Miramichi, in York county, until the nets were removed from the tidal district, after which time large numbers got to the spawning beds.

He would like to have some provision made for the hatching of speckled trout spawn, now that the Provincial Government Hatchery on the Miramichi is closed.

He considers this fish much better than the sea trout for our lakes and streams. In Carleton county the season was about an average one.

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In Victoria county the general result was about as usual.

I may state that Mr. T. F. Allen, the Superintendent of the Tobique Salmon Club, told me that on account of the very high water throughout the season, few fish were taken, until a few days before the season closed some splendid catches were made, and that he had never seen, in his experience of about twenty years on the Tobique, so many spawn fish, in fact, they had been seen up streams where he had never known them to ascend before.

This would indicate that this branch of the fishery is not being overdone, and that the protection is having considerable effect.

I expect to have a fishway put in the Big Magaguadavic Lake dam this season. This will be for the benefit of sportsmen who go after trout, as salmon do not get up the Magaguadavic river.

Having been instructed by you to examine the conditions of the Salmon river in Victoria county and report my impressions regarding the suitability of this stream as a breeding place for salmon, I, in company with overseer Leclair, did so, and made my report to your department. I expect to spend some days there this season and learn, if possible, whether salmon do go to the first dam, about three miles as reported.

There were a few infractions of the fishing regulations last season. Every case reported was attended to and with the exception of two, fines were imposed and collected, and I find that one prosecution usually convinces the violators that it is better to respect the law.

Several special angling permits were sold last season. Foreigners coming into New Brunswick do not strongly object to paying \$5 for the privilege of few days good trout fishing, but when they go home empty handed and \$5 less in the pocket, they register a kick.

There are many who come and stay the thirty days, or more, which exempts them from paying the fee, but they spend a lot of money for supplies, &c., and hiring guides.

Practically the whole of my district could be made very attractive to American fishermen by a systematic and persistent stocking of streams and lakes with speckled trout. It is well watered in every direction.

Thanking your officials for kindly treatment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. HARRISON,

Inspector of Fisheries

Number.	LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.				
	Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.			Tugs, Steamers and Snacks.		Scows and Pile Drivers.	
	Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.			Number.		Value.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
DISTRICTS.																	
Charlotte County.																	
1										6	1800	7	2000	16	8500	8	800
2	1	4000	2400	1300	2400	275	7	3400	22	4500	22	8800	10	6600	80	4100	
3									32	1525	16	1220	15	3300	34	1150	
4									2	700	1	500	17	4250	150	4720	
5	2	5000	13800	13800	13800	20	2	500	419	13390	74	57000			48	4800	
6									92	2950	47	3200			23	345	
7	1	2500	1550	1160	1160	11			43	1750	46	3000	1	1200	100	6900	
8						30											
St. George and vicinity																	
Totals	4	11500	21144	20240	392		10	4600	616	27015	213	75720	59	23850	443	22815	
St. John County.																	
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
Totals																	
Grand totals	4	11500	25095	23975	392		20	9200	695	55815	317	115520	59	23850	443	22815	

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Counties of Charlotte and St. John, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1909-10.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																			Number.
	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Herring, large, canned, cans.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Herring, prepared, boneless, lb.	Herring, kippered, canned, cans.	LoBSTERS, preserved in cans, lb.	LoBSTERS, fresh in Shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, fresh, lb.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked fin- nan haddies, lb.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	
<i>Charlotte County.</i>																				
1 Lepreau to Red Head.....	.....	.....	58350	350	100000	32000	.....	402600	23136	1500	375	61500	747000	400	.....	.....	7500	540	3000	1
2 Red Head to Letang.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1340	345	30300	101000	98	.....	.....	500	2490	.....	2
3 Letang to St. George.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9700	37000	.....	2370	.....	475	335	5000	412000	90	.....	.....	424	80	.....	3
4 St. George to St. Stephen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3530000	118000	.....	.....	2360	2925	5000	23000	90	.....	.....	3200	7540	5100	4
5 Grand Manan.....	.....	.....	.....	3225	.....	18000	140000	.....	9504	282	864	.....	833500	.....	.....	.....	2680	12545	5000	5
6 Campobello.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	800	.....	60000	.....	.....	.....	65	3000	.....	6
7 West Isles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8 St. George and Vicinity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Totals.....	.....	.....	58350	3575	409700	3617000	258000	404970	32640	7132	5644	96800	2176500	588	105500	12504	14245	26195	13100	.....
<i>St. John County.</i>																				
1 St. John Harbour.....	60000	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	50	90000	46000	.....	.....	2100	.....	.....	1
2 Lepreau to Chance Harbour.....	28080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	755	.....	.....	70000	.....	.....	2270	1520	.....	.....	2
3 Chance Harbour to Mispec.....	132400	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1450	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	35	.....	3
4 Mispec to Tynemouth Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	4
5 Tynemouth Creek to Albert Co.....	700	.....	.....	8	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Totals.....	221180	3000	.....	28	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3015	60	90000	116000	.....	.....	3470	3620	235	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	221180	3000	58350	3603	415700	3617000	258000	404970	32640	10147	5704	186800	2292500	588	105500	15974	17965	26430	13100

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Counties of Charlotte and St. John, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1909-10.—Continued.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Dulse, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alsewives or gaspereau, brls.	Scallops, canned, cans.	Eels, bl.	Sardines, canned, cans.	Sardines, brls.	Clams, shelled, galls.	Cockles, brls.	Finnan haddies, cans.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Clams, canned, cans.			Clams, brls.
<i>Charlotte County—Con.</i>																				
1	Lepreau to Red Head.....	102800	50	1000	44900	3169300	11048	2115	.....	97700	50	1100	6600	456	.....	90000	4800	52,913	50	1
2	Red Head to L'Etang.....	.....	.....	3100	.....	.....	36580	4920	.....	.....	.....	.....	6600	2510	2075	347500	4600	345,013	30	2
3	L'Etang to St. George.....	.....	.....	3200	.....	.....	56200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	970	400	.....	.....	1766	78,848	00	3
4	St. George to St. Stephen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35600	.....	140	.....	.....	3940	300	2600	750	55200	10822	146,923	50	4
5	Grand Manan.....	102800	.....	.....	.....	.....	38600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6150	5850	.....	.....	280	269,533	00	5
6	Campobello.....	.....	.....	18885	.....	.....	74110	.....	.....	.....	485	.....	10620	1110	.....	.....	.....	119,190	20	6
7	West Isles.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	400000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1320	800	.....	19200	1000	153,711	25	7
8	St. George and Vicinity.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	00	8
Totals.....		102800	50	19300	44900	3569300	237343	2115	140	97700	555	5040	25840	13726	2825	511900	23268	1,168,932	75	
<i>St. John County—Con.</i>																				
1	St. John Harbour.....	.....	700	8400	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Lepreau to Chance Harbour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Chance Harbour to Mispec.....	.....	270	.....	510	.....	5150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100	100	.....	.....	.....	20,303	00	3
4	Mispec to Tynemouth Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,735	00	4
5	Tynemouth Creek to Albert Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,510	00	5
Totals.....		.....	970	8400	8510	325	11150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1820	600	.....	.....	.....	3,223	50	3
Grand Total.....		102800	1020	27700	8510	44900	325	3569300	248493	2115	140	97700	555	5040	27660	14326	2825	511900	23268	1,323,445

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District **No. 1**, of the Province of **New Brunswick**, for the season 1909-1910.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Prices.		Total Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Cod, dried.....	cwt. 5,704	4	50	25,688	00
" fresh or green.....	lbs. 186,800		03	5,604	00
Haddock, dried.....	cwt. 588	2	50	1,470	00
" fresh.....	lbs. 2,292,500		02½	57,312	50
" smoked (finnan haddies).....	" 105,500		06	6,330	00
Hake, dried.....	cwt. 15,974	2	50	39,935	00
" sounds.....	lbs. 17,865		25	4,466	25
Pollack, dried.....	cwt. 26,430	2	50	66,075	00
Halibut.....	lbs. 13,100		10	1,310	00
Salmon fresh or frozen.....	" 221,180		15	33,177	00
" smoked.....	" 3,000		20	600	00
Haddies, canned.....	cans. 97,700		10	9,770	00
Smelts.....	lbs. 27,700		08	2,216	00
Dulse.....	" 102,800		06	6,168	00
Herring, salted.....	brls. 3,603	4	50	16,213	50
" fresh or frozen.....	lbs. 415,700		01	4,157	00
" smoked.....	" 3,617,000		03	108,510	00
" kippered, canned.....	cans. 404,970		10	40,497	00
Sardines, preserved in cans.....	" 3,569,300		05	178,465	00
" fresh or salted.....	brls. 248,493	1	50	372,739	50
Shad, salted.....	" 1,020	10	00	10,200	00
Alewives.....	" 8,510	5	00	42,550	00
Scallops, canned.....	cans. 44,900		10	4,490	00
Eels, fresh.....	brls. 325	10	00	3,250	00
Clams, shelled.....	galls. 2,115		50	1,057	50
Herring, smoked, boneless.....	lbs. 258,000		10	25,800	00
" large, canned.....	cans. 58,350		10	5,835	00
Cockles.....	brls. 140	5	00	700	00
Lobsters, preserved in cans.....	lbs. 32,640		30	9,792	00
" alive or fresh.....	cwt. 10,147	10	00	101,470	00
Clams, canned.....	cans. 511,900		10	51,190	00
Clams, quahaugs, &c.....	brls. 23,268	2	00	46,536	00
Squid.....	" 555	4	00	2,220	00
Coarse and mixed fish.....	" 5,040	1	00	5,040	00
Fish used as bait.....	" 14,326	1	50	21,489	00
Fish as fertilizer.....	" 2,825	1	00	2,825	00
Fish oil, of all kinds.....	galls. 27,660		30	8,298	00
Total value for the year				1,323,445 25	

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RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Weirs, Fishhouses, &c., used in the Fisheries of District No. 1, New Brunswick, comprising the Counties of St. John and Charlotte, for the Fiscal Year 1909-10.

Number	Material.	Value.	Number	Material.	Value.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
113	Fishing vessels (1901 tons) . . .	69,975 00	4	Lobster canneries.....	11,500 00
1953	Fishing boats.....	109,908 00	25095	Lobster traps.....	23,975 00
1976	Gill nets (279,245 fathoms) . . .	40,560 00	20	Freezers and icehouses	9,200 00
421	Seines (15,370 fathoms).	30,670 00	695	Smoke and fishhouses.. . . .	55,815 00
13	Fish factories.....	85,500 00	317	Piers and wharfs.....	115,520 00
953	Trawls.....	8,576 00	59	Tugs, steamers and smacks....	23,850 00
463	Weirs.....	267,340 00	443	Pile drivers and scows.. . . .	22,815 00
46	Smelts nets.....	585 00			
2765	Hand lines.....	2,030 00		Total value of material..	877,819 00

Number of persons employed in 1909-10 :—

Men in vessels.....	382
Men in boats	2,250
Persons in canneries and fishhouses	392
Total.....	3,024

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantities and Value of all Fishing Materials,
in District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, for the year 1909-10.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.											
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.				Shanties.		Bass Nets.		Trawls.		Wiers.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Restigouche County.</i>			\$			\$				\$		\$		\$		\$		
1	Above Dalhousie.....	1	26	500	4	45	700	50	40	12000	8500	80	1600						
2	Below Dalhousie.....					214	3600	388	170	21000	20000	30	600						
	Totals.....	1	26	500	4	259	4300	438	210	33000	28500	110	2200						
	<i>Gloucester County.</i>																		
3	Beresford and part of Bathurst.....	1	10	400	3	460	11000	910	560	41500	20800								
4	Caraguet, New Bandon and part of Bathurst.	146	1880	62000	590	660	18000	1400	2300	81000	50000	40	800			270	1600		
5	Saumarez, Inkerman and Shippiganmainland	22	260	8500	92	350	9800	600	4000	115000	16500	82	1600	10	50	40	200		
6	Shippigan and Miscou islands.....	73	960	36000	320	397	15000	810	1500	51000	17000	50	1000			170	85		
	Totals.....	242	3110	106900	1005	1867	53800	3720	8360	288500	104300	172	3400	10	50	480	2650		
	<i>Northumberland County.</i>																		
7	Neguaac and vicinity.....	3	33	2230	12	260	7000	350	550	42000	40000	125	2500			5	100		
8	Bay du Vin and vicinity.....	6	65	2800	18	210	10000	550	800	75000	65000	310	6200			6	200		
9	Chatham and vicinity.....	1	10	300	3	165	4000	200	460	30000	25000	406	8000	30	180				
10	Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers.					150	2700	180	375	24000	13000			230	1400				
	Totals.....	10	108	5300	33	785	23700	1280	2185	171000	144000	835	16700	260	1580	11	300		
	<i>Kent County.</i>																		
11	Richibucto, St. Louis, &c.....	8	83	3500	27	264	17100	524	5100	83000	25000	160	3200	20	150	11	300		
12	Buctouche, St. Mary's, &c.....					570	20800	950	2400	52000	15000	51	1100						

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13 Parish of Dundas	801	4200	1201	60	6	2400	10500	10000	1201	1	300	6	800	5000	1	2500	34,160 00 13
Totals	661	30300	1120	560	44	15600	53800	51000	650	24	18300	20	2080	13	1	2500	228,190 00
<i>Westmorland County.</i>																	
14 Shediac, Moncton, &c.	166	8500	100	40	29	6000	32000	30000	750	1	1000	20	4000	4	3000	7	86,340 00 14
15 Botsford	70	2300	100	40	30	12000	65000	60000	1310	34	5000	60	4000	4	3000	7	118,740 00 15
16 Sackville and Westmorland	50	1700	100	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	600	100	5000	10	2000	2	19,230 00 16
17 Dorchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	200	...	...	...	4,600 00 17
Totals	286	12500	300	110	59	18000	97000	90000	2060	65	6600	190	13200	14	5000	9	228,910 00
18 Albert County	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	3	150	...	...	...	3,800 00 18
Grand totals	2602	160500	6590	4520	185	104700	287800	272600	5210	199	89400	475	50130	39	18000	75	1,409,630 00

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick,
for the year 1909-10.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.															Trout, lb.	Number.
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.		
1	Restigouche County.	122700	.....	.....	.....	126000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000
2		152500	3000	.....	1300	.....	.....	.....	.....	28280	1215	185	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	4030
	Totals.....	275200	3000	.....	1300	126000	.....	.....	.....	28280	1265	185	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	8030
3	Gloucester County.	92800	400	600	13000	120000	2000	2000	.....	10400	200	3000	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	10000
4		270000	.....	.....	33000	320000	.....	15000	.....	92640	510	39000	200	1000	2200	3000	72000	8000
5		78000	2000	.....	12000	50000	.....	30000	.....	103400	300	8600	40	2000	100	.....	10000	5000
6		3000	1000	.....	17000	100000	.....	24000	20	512400	120	21000	100	500	1600	2000	14000	500
	Totals.....	443800	3400	600	75000	590000	2000	71000	20	718840	1130	71600	340	3500	4100	5000	96000	23500
7	Northumberland County.	65000	.....	.....	7000	60000	2000	2500	.....	160100	125	1550	.....	1000	100	.....	2000	6000
8		145000	.....	.....	3500	50000	2000	125000	100	60000	160	500	.....	.....	500	600	1000	1200
9		81000	.....	.....	150	4000	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	250	20	.....	.....	4000
10		98000	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22000
	Totals.....	390000	5000	.....	10650	114000	4000	129000	100	220100	285	2200	.....	1250	620	600	3000	33200
11	Kent County.	110400	300	5800	560000	167000	126	196200	162	1180	460	1640	2000	1400	7500

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[illegible]

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick,
for the Year 1909-10—Continued.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.														TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.	
		Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or Gaspe- reau, brls.	Bas, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Flounders, lb.	Tom Cod or Frost fish, lb.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, gall.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.			Seal skins, number.
1	<i>Restigouche County.</i>	.....	241700	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	40000	10000	.....	45	.....	20	.....	.....	44275 1
2		.....	160000	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	21200	13500	.....	.....	30	150	700	.....	63053 2
Totals		.....	401700	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	61200	23500	.....	45	30	170	700	.....	107328
3	<i>Gloucester County.</i>	.....	5000	.....	1000	20	.....	2600	15000	5000	5	180	300	2000	25000	8	112500 3
4		.....	380000	.....	10000	210	600	4500	42000	160000	410	750	16000	11000	38000	24	494129 4
5		475000	500	8000	180	30	10000	5000	15000	60	900	2000	2000	4000	15000	24	248020 5
6		.....	320000	.....	6000	110	40	1800	20000	30000	100	400	9000	14000	25000	52	398655 6
Totals		.....	100 1180000	500 25000	520	670	18900	82000	210000	575 2230	27300	31000	103000	108	1253304	.....	1253304
7	<i>Northumberland County.</i>	.....	800000	200	10000	100	5000	2200	25000	100000	.....	.....	60	2000	5000	.....	228713 7
8		.....	145 1000000	500 5000	160	8500	200 100000	2000000	40000	40000	.....	2000	40	3000	30000	.....	257422 8
9		.....	650 1300000	380 20000	50	1200	.....	200000	1200000	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	400	.....	138780 9
10		.....	700 20000	1500 110000	570	.....	.....	.....	82000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49490 10
Totals		1695 3120000	2590 145000	880	14700	2400 325000	1422000	2000	100	5300	35400	724405	724405
11	<i>Kent County.</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Richibucto, St. Louis, &c.	77	992000	750	23000	510	290	135	34000	48500	110	190	800	3400	4800	8	260055 11	

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12	Buctouche, St. Mary's, &c.....	510000	560	2000	200	1650	5600	10000	20000	800	4800	15000	190885
13	Parish of Dundas.....	130000	300	2000	150	1120	7000	12000	10000	400	1800	12000	103030
	Totals.....	1632000	1610	27000	860	3060	12735	56000	78500	110	10000	31900	553970
<i>Westmorland County.</i>													
14	Shediac, Moncton, &c.....	380000	200	3500	160	410	2800	10000	30000	800	14000	65000	258670
15	Botsford.....	420000	200	1800	75	350	1400	.....	12000	.....	28000	36000	338980
16	Sackville and Westmorland.....	100000	0180	2000	75	150	1000	12000	10000	.....	4000	8000	57424
17	Dorchester.....	1020	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	10000	100	.....	.....	14490
	Totals.....	900000	580	7300	372	910	5200	22000	62000	900	46000	109000	669564
18	Albert County.....	5000	.....	500	70	.....	50	.....	35000	.....	.....	.....	8515
	Grand totals.....	7238700	5280	204800	2779	19340	39285	546200	1831000	685	92470	279900	3315916

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2, New Brunswick,
for the Year 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, fresh.....	lb.	1,243,900	0 15	186,585	00
" preserved in cans.....	"	6,700	0 15	1,005	00
" smoked.....	"	5,600	0 15	840	00
Herring, salted.....	brls.	138,900	4 00	555,600	00
" fresh.....	lb.	2,130,000	0 01	21,300	00
" smoked.....	"	2,111,000	0 02	42,220	00
Mackerel, fresh.....	"	382,200	0 12	45,864	00
" salted.....	brls.	246	15 00	3,690	00
Lobsters, preserved.....	cans.	2,047,020	0 30	614,106	00
" in shell.....	"	8,942	5 00	44,710	00
Cod, dried.....	cwt.	75,750	4 00	303,000	00
" tongues and sounds.....	brls.	340	10 00	3,400	00
Haddock, dried.....	cwt.	5,210	3 00	15,630	00
Hake.....	"	6,685	2 00	13,370	00
" sounds.....	lb.	7,750	0 50	3,875	00
Halibut.....	"	100,400	0 10	10,040	00
Trout.....	"	120,300	0 10	12,030	00
Shad.....	brls.	3,227	10 00	32,270	00
Smelts.....	lb.	7,238,700	0 10	723,870	00
Alewives.....	brls.	5,280	3 00	15,840	00
Bass.....	lb.	204,800	0 10	20,480	00
Eels.....	brls.	2,779	10 00	27,790	00
Oysters.....	"	19,340	6 00	116,040	00
Clams.....	"	39,285	4 00	157,140	00
Flounders.....	lb.	546,200	0 01	5,462	00
Frost fish (tom cod).....	"	1,831,000	0 02	36,620	00
Squid.....	brls.	685	4 00	2,740	00
Coarse fish.....	"	6,565	2 00	13,130	00
Fish oil.....	galls.	28,230	0 30	8,469	00
" as bait.....	brls.	92,470	1 50	138,705	00
" as fertilizer.....	"	279,900	0 50	139,950	00
Seal skins.....	No.	116	1 25	145	00
Total.....				3,315,916	00

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RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, &c., engaged in the Fisheries
in District No. 2, **New Brunswick**, in the Year 1909-10.

Materials.	Values.		Total.
	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
261 fishing vessels (3,327 tons).....	116,200		
5,520 fishing boats.....	172,900		
757,900 fathoms gill nets.....	360,000		
502 trawls.....	3,250		
290 bass nets.....	1,780		
2,602 smelt nets.....	160,500		
6,590 hand lines.....	4,520		
8 weirs.....	350		
			819,500
185 lobster canneries.....	104,700		
287,800 lobster traps.....	272,600		
			377,300
199 freezers and ice houses.....	89,400		
475 fish and smoke houses.....	50,130		
39 piers and wharfs.....	18,000		
75 tugs and smacks.....	25,900		
1,471 smelt shanties.....	29,400		
			212,830
Total.....			1,409,630

STATEMENT of the number of persons employed—

In vessels.....	1,069
In boats.....	9,907
In canneries, &c.....	5,210
Total.....	16,186

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

NEW BRUNSWICK—DISTRICT NO. 3.

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other fixtures employed in the Fishing Industry in the Inland Waters, Province of
New Brunswick, for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	DISTRICT.	FISHING MATERIAL.												Smoke, Ice and Club Houses.	TOTAL VALUE.	Number.
		†Tugs or †Vessels.			Boats.		Gill Nets.			Hand Lines.		Eel Traps.				
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.			
<i>Kings County.</i>																
1	St. John River district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	760	45	220	6780	3570	100	50	10	100	4,680 00
2	Kennebecasis River district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	500	50	218	6540	3270	250	.....	25	625	4,895 00
3	Belleisle River district.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	20	50	1500	750	100	200	.....	.....	1,050 00
	Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	1360	115	488	14820	7590	450	50	35	725	10,625 00
<i>Queens County.</i>																
4	Northeastern section.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1000	150	300	7500	3000	100	.....	50	1000	5,300 00
5	Southwestern section.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	1250	125	250	7500	2500	100	200	32	640	4,590 00
	Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	2250	275	550	15000	5500	200	500	82	1640	9,890 00
6	<i>Sunbury County.</i>	+2	40	400	4	95	760	100	550	10500	4400	50	100	10	200	5,870 00
<i>York County.</i>																
7	Northeastern section.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	600	45	.....	.....	.....	275	550	1	500	1,650 00
8	St. John River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	840	105	150	3750	2250	200	400	.....	.....	3,490 00
9	Southwestern section.....	+2	5	1000	4	41	1450	44	.....	.....	.....	350	700	27	15750	18,900 00
	Totals.....	+2	5	1000	4	191	2890	194	150	3750	2250	825	1650	28	16250	24,040 00

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in District No. 3, Counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria, Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1909-10.

KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.																			
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Salmon.	Shad.		Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel.	Alewives.		Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Caviare.	Smelts.	Mixed and coarse fish.	TOTAL VALUE.	Number.	
			Fresh.	Salted.					Fresh and Smoked.	Salted.									Lb.	Brl.	Lb.	Brl.
<i>Kings County.</i>																			
1	St. John River district.....	10700	10000	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	5000	50	11400	.....	.....	445	300	25	4,732 00	1
2	Kennebecasis River district.....	500	3900	.....	.....	5000	.....	6800	.....	1500	25	.....	40	2000	.....	500	25	2,077 00	2
3	Belleisle River district.....	250	1000	.....	.....	3000	100	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	459 00	3
	Totals.....	11450	14900	.....	.....	10000	100	6800	.....	7500	75	11400	40	2000	445	1000	50	7,268 00	
<i>Queens County.</i>																			
4	Northeastern section.....	5000	11685	40	.....	2000	.....	15500	.....	2050	100	560	.....	.....	150	100	15	4,221 95	4
5	Southwest section including St. John River, Maquapit and part Grand Lake.	610	37975	30	.....	1000	.....	21000	.....	7500	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	20	6,131 05	5
	Totals.....	5610	49660	70	.....	3000	.....	36500	.....	9550	435	560	.....	.....	150	500	35	10,353 00	6
6	<i>Sunbury County.</i>	2000	4000	40	.....	2000	.....	16000	.....	4000	1000	350	30	.....	.....	500	60	6,170 00	6
<i>York County.</i>																			
7	Northeastern section.....	2500	.....	.....	.....	15000	.....	.....	.....	4000	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2,240 00	7
8	St. John River.....	15500	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	25	3,035 00	8
9	Southwestern section.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	25000	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	25	3,430 00	9
	Totals.....	21000	2000	.....	.....	40000	.....	4000	.....	5000	50	.....	.....	500	.....	500	80	8,705 00	

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 3 of the Province of **New Brunswick**, for the season 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Prices.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, fresh..... Lb.	46,710	0	18	8,407	80
Trout (all kinds)..... "	81,000	0	10	8,100	00
Whitefish..... "	2,000	0	15	300	00
Smelts..... "	2,500	0	07	175	00
Shad, fresh..... "	71,060	0	07	4,974	20
" salted..... Brls.	110	12	00	1,320	00
Alewives, salted..... "	1,560	3	00	4,680	00
" fresh or smoked..... Lb.	26,050	0	02	521	00
Eels, salted..... Brls.	80	10	00	800	00
Perch..... Lb.	2,500	0	04	100	00
Pickarel..... "	63,300	0	08	5,064	00
Sea Bass..... "	100	0	10	10	00
Sturgeon..... "	12,310	0	10	1,231	00
" caviare..... "	595	1	00	595	00
Coarse and mixed fish..... Brls.	338	2	00	676	00
				36,954 00	

RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, &c., used in the Fisheries in District No. 3, **New Brunswick**, during the year 1909-10.

Material.	Number.	Value.	
		\$	cts.
Vessels (tonnage 45).....	4	1,400	00
Boats.....	941	10,070	00
Gill nets (fathoms 45,100).....	1,790	20,260	00
Hand lines.....	2,333	5,113	00
Eel traps.....	60	60	00
Smoke, ice, and Club Fishing Houses.....	177	22,115	00
Total.....		59,018	00

Number of men employed, 1,217.

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RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the whole Province of **New Brunswick**
for the year 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Value.		Total Value.
		\$	cts.	
Salmon, fresh..... Lb.	1,511,790	228,169	80	230,614 80
" smoked..... "	8,600	1,440	00	
" preserved in cans..... "	6,700	1,005	00	
Herring, salted..... Brls.	✓ 142,503	571,813	50	820,132 50
" fresh..... Lb.	✓ 2,545,700	25,457	00	
" smoked, kippered and boneless..... "	6,449,320	222,862	00	
Mackerel, fresh..... "	382,200	45,864	00	49,554 00
" salted..... Brls.	246	3,690	00	
Lobsters, preserved in cans..... Lb.	2,079,660	623,898	00	770,078 00
" fresh in shell..... Cwt.	19,089	146,180	00	
Cod, dried..... "	81,454	328,688	00	337,692 00
" fresh..... Lb.	186,800	5,604	00	
" tongues and sounds..... Brls.	340	3,400	00	
Haddock, fresh..... Lb.	2,292,500	57,312	00	90,512 00
" dried..... Cwt.	5,798	17,100	00	
" smoked and canned..... Lb.	203,200	16,100	00	
Hake, dried..... Cwt.	22,659	53,305	00	61,646 25
" sounds..... Lb.	25,615	8,341	25	
Pollock, dried..... Cwt.	26,430	66,075	00	11,350 00
Halibut..... Lb.	113,500	11,350	00	
Trout..... "	201,300	20,130	00	43,764 20
Shad, fresh and salted..... Brls.	4,712	43,764	20	
Smelts..... Lb.	7,268,900	726,261	00	63,591 00
Alewives, fresh and salted..... Brls.	15,480	63,591	00	
Bass..... Lb.	204,900	20,490	00	31,840 00
Eels..... Brls.	3,184	31,840	00	
Whitefish..... Lb.	2,000	300	00	5,064 00
Pickarel..... "	63,300	5,064	00	
Sturgeon..... "	12,310	1,231	00	1,826 00
" caviare..... "	595	595	00	
Sardines..... Brls.	248,493	372,739	00	551,204 00
" canned..... Lb.	3,569,300	178,465	00	
Flounders..... "	546,200	5,462	00	36,620 00
Tom-cod, (frost fish)..... "	1,831,000	36,620	00	
Perch..... "	2,500	100	00	18,846 00
Squid..... Brls.	1,240	4,960	00	
Mixed fish..... "	11,943	18,846	00	116,040 00
Oysters..... "	19,340	116,040	00	
Clams, quahaugs..... "	62,553	203,676	00	260,413 50
" canned..... Lb.	556,800	55,680	00	
" shelled..... Galls.	2,115	1,057	50	6,168 00
Dulse..... Lb.	102,800	6,168	00	
Cockles..... Brls.	140	700	00	16,767 00
Fish oil..... Galls.	55,890	16,767	00	
" as bait..... Brls.	106,796	160,194	00	142,775 00
" as fertilizer..... "	282,725	142,775	00	
Seal skins..... "	116	145	00	4,676,315 25
Total Value for 1909.....		4,676,315	25	
" " " 1908.....		4,754,298	00	77,982 00
Decrease.....		77,982	00	

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number of Fishing Crafts, Nets, &c., in the whole Province of **New Brunswick**, for the year 1909-10.

Material.	Number.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fishing vessels, (5,273 tons).....	378	187,575	
Fishing boats.....	8,414	292,878	480,453
Gill nets, (fathoms).....	1,082,245	420,820	
Seines, (fathoms).....	15,370	30,670	
Smelt nets.....	2,648	161,085	
Bass nets.....	290	1,780	
Weirs.....	471	267,690	
Trawls.....	1,455	11,826	
Eel Traps.....	60	60	
Hand lines.....	11,688	11,663	905,594
Lobster canneries.....	189	116,200	
Lobster traps.....	312,895	296,575	412,775
Ice houses and freezers.....	219	98,600	
Fish and smoke houses.....	1,347	128,060	
Fishing piers and wharfs.....	356	133,520	
Fishing tugs, and smacks.....	134	49,750	
Smelt shanties.....	1,471	29,400	
Fish and clam factories.....	13	85,500	
Pile drivers and scows.....	443	22,815	547,645
Total.....			2,346,467

NUMBER of men engaged in the Fisheries of New Brunswick during 1909 :—

Men in vessels.....	1,459
Men in boats.....	13,366
Persons employed in canneries, &c.....	5,602
Total.....	20,427

Decrease in total value of fish.....	\$77,982
Decrease of workers.....	992
Decrease in value of crafts and material.....	19,096

APPENDIX No. 5.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., March 31st, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report of the Fisheries of the Province of Prince Edward Island for the year 1909-10, together with statistics, showing the catch in detail in each county and locality, also synopsis of reports of overseers for the past year, with reference to the principal features of the season's operations.

LOBSTERS.

I have to report a decrease of 842,546 lbs. from catch of year 1908-09. Lobsters the past season were very small in size and it required a great many to fill a one pound can, thereby entailing a good deal of labour and expense to have anything like fair results. The regulation *re* berried fish was well observed and a large majority of the fishermen are desirous of protecting the mother fish.

OYSTERS.

I am pleased to have to report an increase in this industry over 1908-09 of 2,047 barrels. Good prices were realized by fishermen.

In my report last year I made mention of the difficulty of preventing quahaug fishermen from encroaching on oysters beds. This same difficulty was experienced the past season. This is more particularly applicable to the oyster beds in Grand river, where I find the greatest difficulty in restraining quahaug fishermen during the quahaug season from overlapping and getting on the oyster beds.

I would recommend that the following rivers be closed, viz., Pownal, Orwell, North river, also Bedeque bay. If measures are not at once taken, I fear the oyster industry will very soon be destroyed in rivers above mentioned.

COD.

This fishery shows a decrease of 3,891 cwts. This fishing is not prosecuted with the same vigour that characterizes other fisheries.

HAKE.

In this fishery I have to report a decrease of 613 cwts from season 1908-09.

HERRING.

In salted herring there was an increase of 3,473 barrels; used for bait, 15,124 barrels; showing a large increase over season 1908-09 in Queens and Prince counties, although in Kings county a shortage for baiting purposes was experienced.

QUAHAUGS.

There was a small increase in the quantity of quahaugs fished over 1908-09. It is not that they are becoming more plentiful, but the contrary, but the increased number of people that engage in this fishing, and I think that in a very short time quahaug fishing industry will be a thing of the past.

SMELOTS.

Smelt fishing shows an increase of about ten per cent over season of 1908-09. This fishing was quite satisfactory to fishermen. Good prices were realized for shipments which were made to Boston and New York. Fishermen are taking more care to have the fish properly handled and packed in order to reach the market in good condition. This done, good prices are assured.

SYNOPSIS OF OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

Overseer McCormack, Kings county, reports as follows:

Herring taken on the south side April 28th.

First lobsters packed on south side May 3rd; north side May 10th. Lobsters in this county show a decrease of 215,664 lbs. They were not so plentiful as last year and ran smaller in size.

We had two severe storms on the north side, one on May 24th and the other on July 8th. On former date one week's fishing was lost and a lot of fishing gear destroyed. There is no doubt but these two storms caused a loss of about 1,500 cases from Savage harbour to East point.

Herring were not quite so plentiful in this section as in season of 1903-09. Nearly all the spring catch was used for lobster bait.

Cod struck on about 28th May, and hake the 1st of July. Poor fishing in both these branches all through the summer, partly owing to scarcity of bait, and showing a large decrease in both cod and hake. At St. Peter's cod fishing was better than usual, as mackerel were caught in nets, and used for bait.

Very few complaints of dog-fish came to my notice during the season.

Violations.—One packer was convicted and fined thirty dollars for packing spawn lobsters. One case of illegal packing came to my notice, and when discovered the party left for parts unknown.

I find it a difficult matter to keep millers from letting sawdust into the streams.

I am glad to state that now all the lobster packers in this county keep the regulations as to close season and are willing to assist the fishery officer in putting down completely illegal fishing.

Overseer Davison of East Prince county reports as follows:

There is a small increase in mackerel, but Malpeque is the only place in my district where they are fished. This fishing is done from schooners with nets a long way off from land. There is no hand line fishing.

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The lobster catch was poor this esason. One reason was the rough weather on the north side drove the lobsters off the shore. On the south side the area of fishing grounds is small and overfished.

The decrease in cod is, I think, owing to fewer fishermen engaged in that industry.

The catch of smelts was better than in 1908-09. There was more fishing with gill nets and fish were more plentiful owing, I think, to the ice not making too thick on bays and rivers.

There was an increase in oysters in Richmond bay, which seem to be improving.

There were very few oysters in Bedeque bay as they have been almost completely fished out, and the quahaug fishing has been an injury. I would strongly recommend that Bedeque bay be closed to quahaug and oyster fishing for at least two years.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. MATHESON,

Inspector of Fisheries.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Kings, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.						WHOLE FISHING GEAR.											
	Vessels.		Boats.		Gill Nets.		Trawls.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can-neries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.		Freezers, Smoke and Ice Houses.		Piers and House Warfs.		Tugs, SS, and Smacks.		Value.	Number.						
	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.								
DISTRICTS.																																
Kings County.																																
1	Souris and Red Point...	4	48	1500	5	65	2000	4500	300	4500	50	500	25	100	140	140	4	2500	8000	6000	62	1	2000	10	100	2	400	3	1000	17,240	1	
2	Bay Fortune...	...	...	...	35	500	40	60	1000	600	5	50	8	150	60	60	2	2500	5000	4000	30	...	...	4	50	3	200	...	...	8,110	2	
3	Annandale ...	...	...	...	70	1500	60	300	4500	2500	10	100	2	60	100	100	5	6500	17000	11000	94	...	...	6	70	4	1000	2	500	23,330	3	
4	Georgetown...	2	26	1000	8	82	1500	160	400	6500	3500	25	250	20	150	200	200	5	4500	13000	9000	80	...	...	10	400	2	400	5	1000	21,900	4
5	Murray Harbour, North...	...	...	...	123	2000	150	500	8000	4000	10	130	15	50	100	100	11	6500	32000	19000	123	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	600	32,400	5	
6	Murray Harbour, South...	12	253	7000	50	65	1500	80	500	8000	4000	100	1000	25	100	300	300	4	3500	13000	7000	56	...	...	15	200	1	1000	1	1000	26,600	6
7	Morell and St. Peters...	...	...	...	60	1000	90	200	2000	1500	50	500	65	1000	200	200	8	8000	18000	15000	158	...	...	...	10	150	1	500	1	500	28,350	7
8	Naufrage...	...	...	...	60	1000	95	150	1200	1000	...	...	...	...	100	100	5	5000	10500	7000	88	...	...	...	10	150	...	...	...	...	14,250	8
9	North Lake...	...	...	...	30	600	80	100	1000	700	5	50	15	50	100	100	5	5000	9700	7000	95	...	...	...	12	180	...	...	...	...	13,680	9
10	East Lake...	...	...	...	30	400	40	100	1000	700	30	300	60	240	100	100	2	2500	3500	3000	29	...	...	...	10	150	...	...	...	...	7,390	10
Totals.....		18	327	...	73	620	...	37700	...	285	...	235	...	1400	...	51	...	129700	...	815	1	...	2000	...	1500	...	3500	...	4600	...	193,250	
Values...\$...	9500	20500	...	2850	...	1900	...	1400	...	40500	...	88000	2000	...	1500	...	3500	...	4600	...	193,250		

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Kings, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1909.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH	Number.				
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, Tongues and Soups, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or gaspereau, brls.	Eels, brls.	Canned clams, cases.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.			Fish oil, gall.	Fish as bait, brls.		
<i>Kings County.</i>																								
1	Souris and Red Point.....	...	50	...	15	57312	780	5	2000	100	1600	3200	500	5000	...	10	50	...	50	600	1000	29,593	60	
2	Bay Fortune.....	200	25	...	5	39024	140	...	1000	...	80	160	1500	12000	...	5	10	...	10	100	500	14,624	70	
3	Amandale.....	...	100	...	12	115200	230	...	1000	...	60	120	1000	2000	...	...	20	...	20	100	1000	38,335	00
4	Georgetown.....	...	150	40000	10	92160	400	...	1500	50	250	500	500	8000	...	...	50	100	100	200	3000	38,283	00
5	Murray Harbour, North.....	...	50	...	5	167760	200	...	1000	...	50	100	500	30000	...	...	25	100	100	200	2500	58,383	00
6	Murray Harbour, South.....	...	200	...	10	53520	750	10	2500	50	2000	4000	500	3000	...	...	15	20	100	1000	2000	31,796	00
7	Morell and St. Peters.....	3500	100	...	90	132443	1400	10	3000	50	100	200	1500	60000	60	65	20	...	50	500	1000	61,519	40	
8	Naufraige.....	...	25	...	5	106560	260	...	2000	...	20	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	34,765	50
9	North Lake.....	...	50	...	12	94128	400	...	1000	...	25	...	1000	4000	40	5	10	100	700	32,185	90
10	East Lake.....	...	50	...	5	26640	180	...	1000	25	100	200	500	1500	...	5	...	...	10	200	500	10,577	90
	Totals.....	3700	800	40000	169	904752	4740	25	16000	275	4285	8480	8500	126000	100	140	210	300	360	2800	13000	...	...
	Values.....\$	555	3600	800	2335	271425	21330	250	480	825	10712	50	4230	850	7560	400	1400	840	1200	720	840	19500	350,063	10

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Queens**, Province of **Prince Edward Island**, for the Year 1909-10.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.												
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.			Seines.		Trap-nets.		Trawls.		Smelt nets.		Hand lines.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
<i>Queens County.</i>																			
1	Tracadie				160	5000	275	500	10000	4550				50	350	40	1800	200	100
2	New London	6	95	1800	24	50	2000	120	2400	1500				15	100	300	1500	200	100
3	Point Prim				80	1700	120	20	400	200						22	400	30	15
4	Rustico				100	3000	280	225	6000	1300	3	2400				16	480	400	200
5	Wheatley River				5	250	15	36	400	300						5	200	50	25
6	Pownall				30	475	80									3	120		6
7	Charlottetown				45	800	90	10	1000	150						12	400	100	50
8	Crapaud				31	800	60									6	240	100	50
9	Lot 65				93	1600	150	110	2000	550						20	600	100	50
10	Bays and Rivers				40	400	80											100	50
	Totals	6	95		634		1270	1015	22200		3	2400		65		424		1280	
	Values		1800			16025				8550		300				450		5740	
													48						640

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RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Queens**, Province of **Prince Edward Island**, for the Year 1909.

Number.	DISTRICTS		LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHERS FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.						WHOLE FISHING GEAR.				
			Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Motor tugs, Steamers and Smacks.			
			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.				
Queens County.																	
1	Tracadie.....	6	9500	16700	11800	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	600	7	1700	35,400	1
2	New London.....	7	4000	13000	9200	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	400	5	750	21,350	2
3	Point Prim.....	20	5600	14280	9775	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	300	4	1200	19,238	3
4	Rustico.....	5	9650	14200	9450	107	1	1000	15	1500	20	2000	2	160	29,040	4	4
5	Wheatley River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775	5	5
6	Pownall.....	1	1500	2200	1000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	3	2000	5,120	6
7	Charlottetown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	7
8	Crapaud.....	8	6600	10000	6650	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	160	2	700	15,350	8
9	Lot 65.....	3	3000	7700	4500	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	150	3	1000	11,450	9
10	Bays and Rivers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	10
Totals.....		50	.....	78080	.....	517	1	.....	15	.....	69	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Value.....		.....	39850	.....	52375	.....	.....	1000	.....	1500	.....	.....	3635	.....	7510	.....	139,423

Return showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Queens, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH.													
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Herring, salted, lb.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobster, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.
Queens County.															
1	Tracadie.....	300	120	1250	100	.....	10000	225	113424	50	2350	20	5600	25	30
2	New London.....			170		.....	10000	340	53136		750	10			100
3	Point Prim.....			100	1000	5000	400	.....	79536		80		500	5	90
4	Rustico.....			3000	15000	.....	20000	125	97008		4000	10	20000	500	4
5	Wheatly River.....										850	8			5
6	Pownall.....								1257	200					6
7	Charlottetown.....								42288						7
8	Crapaud.....			1000	4000	.....			50880	50	1000				8
9	Lot 65.....														9
10	Bays and Rivers.....														10
	Totals.....	300	120	5520	20100	5000	40400	690	448848	300	9030	48	26100	530	220
	Values.....\$	45	18	24840	201	100	4848	10350	134654.40	2100	40635	480	783	1590	550

Reports showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Queens, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1909-10.

Districts.	Hake, sounds, lb.	TROUT, lb.	SMELTS, lb.	ALEWITES or GASPEREAU, lbs.	FISH, BELTS.	OYSTERS, DOZS.	SQUID, BELTS.	FISH OIL, GALLS.	FISH AS BAIT, BELTS.	FISH AS MANURE, BELTS.	CLAIMS, BELTS.	(Fish) in bags.	Total Value of All Fish.	Number.
Queens County.														
1 Trawling	100	1800	150000	400	200	2300	35	1000	4325	30	100	600	93,581 70	1
2 New London		1000	60000			40		800	340 0	80	5		36,150 80	2
3 Point Prim	800	800	30000		1	510			3670			50	36,788 80	3
4 Rustico	200	1500	62000		20		50	1000	3700	50	50		77,697 40	4
5 Wheately River		1200	26000					45	50				5,673 50	5
6 Townall		50	2000			10			550				4,942 80	6
7 Charlottetown		1200	25000		20	35					10		3,505 00	7
8 Capraud		225	9000						2600	300	10		17,554 90	8
9 Lot 65		1000	47000			1250			2025	450	5	650	41,131 50	9
10 Bays and Rivers		6000	50000		150	75				430	20	300	6,155 00	10
Totals	1100	15075	471000	400	391	4220	85	2845	20420	1360	200	1600		
Values	550	1507 50	28296	1600	3910	29540	340	853 50	30630	1360	800	3200	323,781 40	

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixture used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Prince** (East), Province of **Prince Edward Island**, for the Year 1909-10.

DISTRICTS.			FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.,						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.						OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.		WHOLE FISHING GEAR.
Number.	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Smelt Nets.			Hand Lines.	Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Number.	Value.			
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.		Value.	Number.	Value.							
Prince County.																							
1	Wellington	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	145	.....	8	120	25	5	175	.....	2	5300	13185	2000	23	.....	.....	7,645
2	Grand River	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	175	.....	194	615	126	2	60	.....	3	2350	1300	974	.....	.....	1,335	
3	Malpeque	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	3235	65	41	3730	604	.....	.....	12	6	7040	4700	44	.....	.....	11,395	
4	Richmond Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1250	100	140	1900	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4000	7500	80	.....	.....	9,420
5	Fifteen Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	6985	200	364	5621	1224	12	248	.....	19	7650	28100	20175	148	.....	.....	36,282
6	Travellers Rest	29	1550	48	94	1180	290	10	10	2	1000	1600	1300	14	4,150
7	Summerside	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	715	6	12	180	112	23	600	.....	1	450	800	600	8	.....	.....	2,502
8	Carleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1280	28	43	1040	266	4	120	.....	5	1918	4900	3025	22	.....	.....	6,609
9	Tryon	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1790	55	135	1950	500	7	190	.....	9	4600	12200	7925	58	.....	.....	15,005
Totals.		3	378	5.2	1001	16336	53	45	76625	397	1
Values		17125	3567	1393	27268	44149	25	94,343

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Returns showing the Trade and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Prince, (East) Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	Name of Fish.	Quantities, lbs.										Total Value of All Fish.	Number.
		Herring, salted, whole.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Whiting, salted, whole.	Whiting, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in oil, whole.	Salmon, fresh, whole.	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Shrimp, whole.	Crabs, whole.	Crabs, lb.		
1	Wellington	35	1000	80	13300	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	20,050 00	1
2	Grand River	118			21511	600	600	600	600	600	600	5,113 50	2
3	Malpeque				74136	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	21,022 20	3
4	Richmond Bay				151330	8836	8836	8836	8836	8836	8836	31,218 80	4
5	Fifteen Point	200	2000		4992	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	65,674 00	5
6	Travellers Rest	30	2000		4376	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	6,258 10	6
7	Summerside	6	2000		22308	42000	42000	42000	42000	42000	42000	3,296 80	7
8	Charleton				78384	19000	19000	19000	19000	19000	19000	13,305 40	8
9	Troyon											34,830 20	9
	Totals	421	3000	80	403520	50	354	10450	3069	6228	20033	310	
	Values	1894 50	80	1200	121056	350	1593	6297	21483	12456	30049	310	196,799 00

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity in the County of **Prince** (West), Province of **Prince**

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.							FISHING GEAR OR							
		VESSELS.				BOATS.			GILL NETS.			SEINES.		TRAP NETS		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total fisher- men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number	Value.
	<i>Prince County.</i>			\$		\$				\$			\$		\$	
1	Tignish.....	1	18	400	5	62	4500	130	60	1300	1200				1	1000
2	Nail Pond.....					69	1850	117	121	2074	1359	2	350	520		
3	Skinner's Pond.....					29	900	20	53	1060	530					
4	Miminegash.....					33	2000	60	161	3230	1150	2	500	1000		
5	Alberton.....	3	119	2900	20	29	2070	53				2	500	1000		
6	Narrows Lot 11.....					30	1200	65	100	2000	1000					
7	Ellerslie, Lot 12.....					48	3000	65								
8	Bideford.....					21	1370	25	141	2156	690					
9	Roxbury, Lot 6.....					10	900	22	400	5000	1400					
10	Brae.....	1	14	500		10	300	12	5	100	40				11	330
11	West Point.....					16	700	32	50	1500	300					
	Totals.....	5	151		25	357		601	1091	18420		6	1350		12	
	Values.. .. \$			3800			18790				7669			2520		1330

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County

Number.	NAME.	KINDS						
		Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.
								Haddock, dried, cwt.
	<i>Prince County.</i>							
1	Tignish ..	1200	1130	15	180000		550	150
2	Nail Pond.....	800	1140	53	67200	1000	2000	160
3	Skinner's Pond.....	400	1110	25	24480		3000	50
4	Miminegash.....	330	1100	101	47370		576	28
5	Alberton.....	480	150	185	65680	500	300	10
6	Narrows, Lot 11.....	630	134		39600		108	800
7	Ellerslie, Lot 12.....	400	130		3840		68	500
8	Bideford.....	100	122		38208		102	
9	Roxbury, Lot 6.....	225	140	20			800	
10	Brae ..	275	138		14400		50	
11	West Point.....	200	125		18000			
	Totals.....	5040	5419	399	498778	1500	7554	1300 - 398
	Values \$	22680	54 19	5985	149633 40	10500	33993	39 1194

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tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry
Edward Island, for the year 1909-10.

MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.						WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	Number.
TRAWLS.		SMELTS NETS.		HAND LINES.		CANNE-RIES.		TRAPS.		Persons employed in Canneries.	FREEZERS IN ICE HOUSES.		PIERS AND WHARFS.		TUGS, STEAMERS & SMACKS.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	\$		
42	620			44	22	5	8000	13000	6500	210	1	500	1	5000	4	1000	28,100	
5	100			12	6	4	5000	16300	16500	89	1	1100	3	600			27,571	
29	487			82	41	2	1300	5800	4500	62							7,336	
4	70	80	240	20	10	5	4600	13800	3000	75	1	900			1	400	13,578	
		20	60	40	20	8	4000	6700	6700	100	1	800			4	1100	18,890	
						3	1800	8000	7000	40			1	700			11,780	
						3	1800	900	900	44							5,700	
4	75	33	82			3	1700	4300	3500	32							7,417	
		200	500	30	15												2,815	
		100	200			2	1000	2500	2500	12			2	3000			7,870	
				10	5	6	3000	4800	4550	36					4	2200	10,755	
84		433		238		41		76100		700	4		7		13			
	1352		1082		119		32200		55,650			3300		9300		4700	141,812	

of Prince, (West) Province of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1909-10.

OF FISH.

Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Bass, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Quahaugs, bags.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish as Bait, brls.	Fish as Manure, brls.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
														\$ cts.	
600	1500	220		1500						200	550	6000		74,488 30	1
2500	5000	480									695	1000		51,552 90	2
100	200	330								90		800		24,790 10	3
600	1200	100	400	5000		4			5	47	545	700	40	23,755 50	4
489	1000	100	200	103000			100			24	200	2630		42,206 00	5
320	60	60	305	10000		10	1200				100	800		26,422 84	6
50	100	80	380	6000		5	1380	1150				330		16,360 30	7
10	25		150	4500			800	400				925		20,482 62	8
50	45		200	5000			1600				80	200		16,905 40	9
			250	20000	4000		1150	3000				500		22,128 88	10
			500							55	30	900		7,820 25	11
4719	9130	1370	2385	155000	4000	19	6230	4550	5	326	2290	14785	40		
11797 50	4565	137	238 50	9300	320	190	43610	9100	20	652	687	22177 50	40	326,913 09	

DISTRICTS.			FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.													
			Vessels.		Boats.		Gill-nets.		Seines.		Trap-nets.		Trawls.		Smelt-nets.		Hand-lines.			
Number.			Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
<i>Counties.</i>																				
1	Kings.....	18	327	9500	73	620	11000	895	2610	37700	20500				285	2850	235	1900	1400	
2	Prince.....	6	169	4300	28	735	35915	1113	2092	34756	11236	6	1350	2520	12	1330	84	1352	2475	
3	Queens.....	6	95	1800	24	634	16025	1270	1015	22200	8550	3	2400	300	12	48	65	450	5740	
Totals.....			30	591	15000	125	1989	62940	3278	5717	94056	40286	9	3750	2820	24	1378	434	4652	1145

DISTRICTS.			LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.				
			Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.		Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers and Smacks.		Value.		
Number.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
<i>Counties.</i>																			
1	Kings.....	51	46500	129700	88000	815	1	2000	92	1500	13	3500	14	4600					
2	Prince.....	86	59468	152725	100099	1097	4	3300	1	25	7	9300	13	4700					
3	Queens.....	50	39850	78080	52375	517	1	1000	15	1500	69	3635	26	7510					
Totals.....			187	145818	350505	240474	2429	6	6300	108	3025	89	16435	53	16810				

DISTRICTS.	LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.										WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
	Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice-houses.		Smoke and Fish-houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers and Smacks.					
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.				
<i>Counties.</i>																	
1 Kings.....	51	46500	129700	88000	815	1	2000	92	1500	13	3500	14	4600		193,250	1	1
2 Prince.....	86	59468	152725	100099	1097	4	3360	1	25	7	9300	13	4700		236,155	2	2
3 Queens.....	50	39850	78080	52375	517	1	1000	15	1500	69	3635	26	7510		139,423	3	3
Totals	187	145818	350505	240474	2429	6	6300	108	3025	89	16435	53	16810		568,828		

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RECAPITULATION by Counties showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1909-10.

KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.																				
DISTRICTS.										Number.										
Counties.										Number.										
1 Kings	2 Prince	3 Queens	Totals	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackereel, fresh, lb.	Mackereel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, cwt.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Halibut, lb.	Number.
3700	.....	.....	.....	3700	.....	800	.....	40000	.....	169	904752	.....	4740	25	16000	275	4285	8480	.....	1
300	.....	.....	.....	300	120	5461	13419	5000	40400	479	902298	1550	7908	.....	1300	308	4719	9130	1370	2
4000	.....	.....	.....	4000	120	5520	20100	45000	40400	690	448848	300	9030	48	26100	530	220	1100	.....	3
Totals				4000	120	11781	33519	45000	40400	1338	2255898	1850	21678	73	43400	1203	9224	18710	1370	.....
KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.																				
DISTRICTS.										Number.										
Counties.										Number.										
1 Kings	2 Prince	3 Queens	Totals	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Alwives or Gas- pereau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Clams, brls.	Clams, canned, cases.	Squid, brls.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Quahaugs, bags.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.	
8500	.....	.....	.....	8500	126000	100	.....	140	.....	210	300	.....	360	2800	13000	.....	.....	350,063 10	1	
2385	.....	.....	.....	2385	299950	400	4000	19	9299	.....	.....	5	326	2290	34818	380	10778	523,712 09	2	
15075	.....	.....	.....	15075	471600	400	.....	391	4220	200	.....	85	.....	2845	20420	1360	1600	823,781 40	3	
Totals				25960	897550	500	4000	550	13519	410	300	90	686	7935	68238	1740	12378	1,197,556 59	.....

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in of the Province of Prince Edward
Island for the season 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Prices.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cod, dried.....cwt.	21,678	4 50	97,551 00	
" tongues and sounds.....cwt.	73	10 00	730 00	98,281 00
Haddock, dried.....cwt.	1,203	3 00	3,609 00	
" fresh.....lbs.	43,400	0 03	1,302 00	4,911 00
Hake, dried.....cwt.	9,224	2 50	23,060 00	
" sounds.....lbs.	18,710	0 50	9,355 00	32,415 00
Halibut.....lbs.	1,370	0 10	.....	137 00
Salmon, preserved in cans.....lbs.	120	0 15	18 00	
" fresh or frozen.....lbs.	4,000	0 15	600 00	618 00
Trout, all kinds.....lbs.	25,960	0 10	.....	2,596 00
Smelts.....lbs.	897,550	0 06	.....	51,453 00
Herring, salted.....brls.	11,781	4 50	53,014 50	
" fresh or frozen.....lbs.	33,519	0 01	335 19	
" smoked.....lbs.	45,000	0 02	900 00	54,249 69
Alewives.....brls.	500	4 00	.....	2,000 00
Fels, salted.....brls.	550	10 00	.....	5,500 00
Bass, Sea Bass.....lbs.	4,000	0 08	.....	320 00
Mackerel, salted.....brls.	1,338	15 00	20,070 00	
" fresh.....lbs.	40,400	0 12	4,848 00	24,918 00
Lobster, preserved in cans.....lbs.	2,255,898	0 30	676,769 40	
" alive or fresh.....cwt.	1,850	7 00	12,950 00	689,719 40
Oysters.....brls.	13,519	7 00	.....	94,633 00
Clams.....brls.	410	4 00	.....	1,640 00
Squid.....brls.	90	4 00	.....	360 00
Coarse and mixed fish.....brls.	686	2 00	.....	1,372 00
Fish used as bait.....brls.	68,238	1 50	.....	102,357 00
Fish as fertilizer.....brls.	1,740	1 00	.....	1,740 00
Fish oil, of all kinds.....galls.	7,935	0 30	.....	2,380 50
Clams, canned.....in case.	300	4 00	.....	1,200 00
Quahaugs.....in bags.	12,278	2 00	.....	24,756 00
Total value for the year 1909.....				1,197,556 59
" " 1908.....				1,378,624 15
Decrease.....				181,067 56

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RECAPITULATION

SHOWING the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Lobster Canneries, Traps, &c., used in the Fisheries of the Province of **Prince Edward Island** for the year 1909-10.

Articles.	Value.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
30 Fishing Vessels (591 tons).....	15,600	
1,989 Fishing Boats.....	62,940	
5,717 Gill Nets (94,656 fathoms).....	40,286	
9 Seines (3,750 fathoms).....	2,820	
24 Trap Nets.....	1,378	
434 Trawls.....	4,652	
1,145 Smelt Nets.....	10,115	
2,946 Hand lines.....	2,175	
		139,966 00
187 Lobster Canneries.....	145,818	
350,505 Lobster Traps.....	240,474	
		386,292 00
6 Freezers and icehouses.....	6,300	
108 Smoke and fish houses.....	3,025	
89 Piers and wharfs.....	16,435	
53 Steamers and smacks.....	16,810	
		42,570 00
Total.....		568,828 00

NUMBER of persons employed in the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island during 1909 :—

Men in fishing vessels.....	125
Men in fishing boats.....	3,278
Persons in lobster canneries.....	2,429
Total.....	5,832
Decrease in number.....	67
Increase in value of gear used.....	\$ 21,114 00
Decrease in value of fish landed.....	\$ 181,067 56

APPENDIX No. 6.**QUEBEC.**

GULF DIVISION: COMPRISING LOWER ST. LAWRENCE AND GULF.
INSPECTOR W. M. WAKEHAM, M.D., GASPÉ BASIN.

INLAND DIVISION: COMPRISING EASTERN TOWNSHIPS. INSPECTOR
C. A. BERNARD, ST. CÉSAIRE; AND THE COUNTIES BORDERING
ON THE ST. LAWRENCE FROM HUNTINGTON TO THREE RIVERS,
INSPECTOR JOS. RIENDEAU, LONGUEUIL.

GASPÉ, April, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to inclose herewith the statistical returns of the yield and value of the fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence division, province of Quebec, for the year just closed—together with a statement showing the number of men engaged in the fishery afloat and ashore—also a return of the number of vessels and boats as well as the gear employed, and an estimate of the amount of capital invested in the industry generally.

The yield of the fishery shows a slight decrease as compared with the previous season; this is due almost entirely to the fact that prices ranged low at the opening of the fishery, and many of those who usually devoted themselves to the fishery sought employment elsewhere, at other industries—where the emolument promised to be greater. You will also notice that I have found it advisable to cut down the figure at which for some years back we have valued our catch of fresh salmon—that is from fifteen down to ten cents per lb. This drop alone on over eight hundred thousand lbs. of fish accounts for a considerable portion of the decrease in value shown.

COD.

Cod struck early and in fair abundance, but the number of boats engaged in the fishery was smaller than usual. Prices offered were low, and the prospects of an improvement not encouraging, so that many of those who usually follow this branch of the fishery sought work ashore. The practice of engaging men for the lumber camps at a much earlier date than used to be customary to many, has practically put an end to the fall fishery. Men now leave the coast in September to begin work in the camps; formerly they never left the coast before the end of October. Those who should know agree with me in stating that there is no appreciable decrease in the abundance of cod on the usual bottoms, but not so many men are fishing, and those who do fish are not as hardy and persistent, nor as expert as the generation that is passing.

SALMON.

The returns from the salmon fishery show a decrease of upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand lbs. This occurred in Gaspé and Saguenay counties, mostly in the latter, and was largely due to bad weather conditions on the coast from Godbout to Natashquan in the month of June. In Bonaventure county the yield from the net fishery was better than in 1908. There is very little doubt that the greatly increased lumbering operations on the south shore rivers is telling on the salmon fishery. The log driving in the early spring over the rifts, and gravelly shallows where the fish spawn, must destroy a great many eggs, while the accumulation of logs in the booms at the mouths of the rivers, and the jams which form in many places, must interfere with the ascent of the fish.

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SMELT.

This fishery shows an increased yield of over 40,000 lbs. The prices netted to the fishermen, who mostly export their fish directly to agents in New York, were good, but much loss occurred, especially to the men of Gaspé by the irregular and uncertain manner in which the subsidized steamer made her trips to Campbellton, from which point on the Intercolonial the boxes of smelt—packed in snow—are expressed to market. Tons of smelt had to be thrown away, after being caught and held for days awaiting the steamer, while quantities which were shipped were so long delayed on the way, that they were condemned on reaching market, and instead of bringing the fishermen a handsome return in several cases actually entailed a charge against them.

HERRING.

The yield of salted herring shipped mostly to our domestic markets shows a falling off. This decrease occurred altogether in Gaspé county where the fishery between Cape de Rosier and Cape Chatte was a failure—the herring not having struck in shore as usual.

The schools of spring herring show no falling off. No one, not having seen them, could imagine the enormous volume of these spring schools of herring. In many large bays, the waters are actually solid with them. We churn the fish up as we pass. The presence of the schools is clearly indicated by the colour of the water which is as white as milk with the milt of the male fish. In spite of the large quantity taken for bait, for export, or for fertilizer, no sign of any diminution exists, and after all the quantity removed, great as it is, is merely a drop in the bucket compared with what is left.

MACKEREL.

The yield of mackerel at the Magdalen Islands shows a decrease, the figures being—for 1908, 8,313 lbs. and for 1909, 6,649 lbs. The mackerel kept off shore and only those having large able boats could venture out to where they were taken.

I think there is very little doubt that the mackerel are coming back to their old grounds in the gulf and river. Schools were seen off the upper north shore between Seven Islands and Godbout while fishermen at Anticosti told me that they both saw and caught mackerel of large size off the west point of the island in September.

I have always claimed that our St. Lawrence mackerel fishery was ruined by the practice, followed by U.S. seiners of taking spring mackerel, off the coast of Nova Scotia, in May and June. These early schools of large mackerel were those that came up the river St. Lawrence as far as Manicouagan. This spring-purse-seine-fishing by U.S. seiners, has not been so vigorously followed up in recent years, while the weather conditions have been such as protected the mackerel, consequently enough are escaping to restock their old grounds—where before the introduction of spring-purse-seining they were always abundant.

LOBSTERS.

The lobster pack shows a decided increase. The weather was fine during the whole time of the fishery, and there was very little loss of gear. The increase in the pack was general in Bonaventure, Saguenay and Gaspé.

The measurements which were made under your orders showed a fair condition, and I think you will bear me out, when I say that these conditions show up very favourably with those obtaining elsewhere.

There is no manner of doubt that the good catch at the Magdalen Islands is due to the protection offered the breeding lobsters in the lagoons. This protection is not as perfect as it might be, but it has been greatly improved recently, and were we supported as we should be, by those claiming authority on the spot, and who from their positions we have a right to expect at least the giving of good advice to the fishermen, the conditions might be still further improved. Instead of this what do we find? the fishermen being actually advised to break the law, and assured that if enough of them do so, we

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cannot enforce it. There is nothing in the whole world more certain, than that the breeding lobsters seek the warm and sheltered waters of these lagoons to hatch out in. No artificial ponds or hatcheries can improve on the natural conditions which exist at the Magdalen Islands, in their lagoons, and we should receive the assistance of every honest man in the work of protecting the lobsters once they have escaped all the outside dangers, and reached the security which they should be afforded in the lagoons.

I beg to append synopses of the reports of some of the local officers.

Mr. Geo. Forest, F. O., Bonaventure Sub-division, reports rather a slack fishing season. Herring though plenty in the spring were scarce during summer and failed altogether in the fall. The salmon catch was below an average, but cod fishing was fair. There was one loss lobster cannery in operation. He has been as careful as possible in collecting the statistics.

Mr. F. X. Chapodos, F. O., Anse à Gascon, reports spring herring struck abundantly about the 1st of May. The cod fishing began on the 25th May, but was below an average owing to scarcity of bait in June and July. Salmon showed a slight falling off, but there was an augmentation in the lobster pack. The regulations were well observed.

A. T. Carter, F. O., Gaspé Subdivision reports as follows: Salmon show quite a decrease as compared with 1908. They struck about the same time as last season, the rivers being low and the water clear. I imagine the great bulk of the salmon went straight up to the spawning beds, thus avoiding the nets. This is proven by the large quantity of fish in the rivers. The fly-fishermen had very good sport. They report the rivers well stocked, and were well satisfied with their sport. The prices paid for salmon by the local dealers were about the same as the previous year.

Spring herring were not as plentiful as the previous season; with the exception of lobster bait, none were salted; they were of a fair size. They were very scarce throughout the season for bait, except on the shore from Ship Head to Fame Point. From Ship Head to Barachois, fishermen used principally clams, lance or squid for bait. Very few were salted in the fall for consumption.

Squid were fairly plentiful, but lance and caplin scarce.

Codfishing commenced about the same time as previous year. The catch shows a decrease as compared with 1908, but considering the smaller number of boats, the average is as good, or even better. The falling off of the boats is due to the same cause as last season, viz., the men working on railroad and at the mills. Fish on the St. Lawrence part of the coast was fairly good all through the season, but not so good on the lower end. The weather was fine throughout the season till the fall, when considerable rain fell. Most of the fish were of a good quality. Prices were low; this was due to the foreign markets.

Mackerel have again shown no appearance on the coast; a few were taken on the banks while drifting for bait; they were of a fine quality.

Lobsters show quite an increase as compared with last season; they were of a fair size.

Smelt also show quite an increase over 1908, and the fishermen report abundance when they closed their fishing. They were principally shipped to the American markets. The prices were good and steady. The fishermen feel sore that the boat running in connection with the railway stopped so early, as she could have run a month later, which would have given them an opportunity to continue fishing.

F. O. Letourneau, of Mont Louis, reports a decrease in the average of his returns due to the low price offered for cod fish, and the failure of the fat herring of the late summer and fall. The cod struck about the 1st June and was fairly plenty all season, though small in size—but owing to lack of herring bait in August and September, the catch was small. For the first time of recent years the dog-fish were absent. Turbot also were not as abundant as usual. The crops were good and though the fishermen are not as well off as usual there is no actual distress—and those families which left the

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coast in the spring thinking to better their conditions, are not any better off than those who remained.

Mr. Nap. Comeau, F. O., Godbout, reports: The spring was very backward and cold, and salmon were late in running, the first fish being taken in the nets on the 31st May; from that date until the 16th June, the catch was trifling. The movements of the fish were very erratic, some stations doing very well, while others in the immediate vicinity would do nothing. This was especially the case west off Point des Monts. Owing to the cold and long spell of high water the anglers did well, their catch being about the average, there being lots of fish in the rivers. Trout were abundant but owing to the high water but few were taken. There was a considerable increase in the catch of halibut between Point des Monts and Cowees and the size of the fish was above the average, but fishermen had to give up taking them, as the local markets in Quebec and Montreal to which they are shipped fresh soon got glutted.

Cod were late in striking and during the early season were small in size; they were abundant, and were found as high up the river as Manicouagan. High winds prevailed, and many fishermen gave up and found work on shore at the lumber and pulp mills. Herring were abundant in the spring, but the fall fishery was poor.

Seals, especially the harbour seal, continue to be abundant. About Manicouagana the fishermen are now taking them in nets. These men think that they should be allowed the bounty for this fishery, as for other kinds of sea fishing. The regulations were observed and no fines were imposed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. WAKEHAM,

Officer in charge of the Gulf Division.

INLAND DIVISION.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES IN THE DISTRICT FROM HUNTINGDON TO THREE RIVERS, BY JOSEPH RIENDEAU, INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES.

LONGUEUIL, March 7, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year 1909.

On different occasions I made a thorough inspection of all the fishing grounds under my supervision and have ascertained the following facts.

On south shore of Lake St. Francis from Dundee to Valleyfield the fishing is, as a general rule done in a satisfactory manner. Exception must be however particularly taken against some guides who take sportsmen to places where fishing is prohibited. There are also many night lines where small fish and very small sturgeon are caught. There are local provincial overseers in that district but they fail to perform their duties.

On this lake as well as on St. Louis and Two Mountains Lakes there is certainly an improvement where there are no nets of any kind in use.

In the counties of Chambly and Verchères the laws are far from being observed, though I am not lenient when cases are reported to me and the charges established against the poachers. In this case as in every other of the kind, the abuses may be accounted for by the negligence and carelessness of the overseers.

As far as the county of Richelieu is concerned, the law is better observed than in former years.

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Lake St. Peter is the place where the law has the least effect. Fishermen do as if there were none. In this instance again, the carelessness of the overseer is clearly seen. He lets everybody do as they like. I have been there times and times but to no effect. Sometimes I meet some to whom I make remonstrances but generally I see nobody; they all disappear when they know of my presence in the district and I am obliged to perform my duties alone, without a provincial overseer in view.

I may say the same thing of Nicolet county. I have been there several times and on each occasion I seized and confiscated game fish forbidden by law.

In the county of Champlain and Portneuf, fishing is being carried out legally or illegally the whole year round.

In Three Rivers it affords me a great pleasure to state that the provincial overseer performs his duty faithfully and watches his district carefully, so that the fish is well protected.

In Bellechasse county, I may draw your attention to the fact that it represents a new addition to my district since last year. From what I have remarked the law is completely ignored. To make and prepare my statistics I have not been able to get all the details from this place of all the fishing implements used by the fishermen. I can only send a total from the information I have gathered in speaking with them, but as I said before, this is the first year I visited this county and next year I shall be able to supply you with more details. While on the subject I may say that in Bellechasse, as well as in Portneuf, the fishermen told me that they have never received any instructions from overseers and that I was the first person to tell them what they ought to do.

In St. Maurice, Maskinonge, Berthier, L'Assomption, Laval, Terrebonne, there is no perceptible change to report. Illegal fishing prevails, due to the negligence or carelessness of the local provincial overseers.

In the little Chateauguay river which empties into Lake St. Louis fishing is done legally and satisfactorily. This is due to the overseer attending to his duties faithfully and reporting often to me.

In the counties of Jacques Cartier and Vaudreuil the law is better observed than in former years. The remarks I made in my last annual report apply to this year and to these two counties specially. The sooner nets shall be prohibited the better they will assure the production of the fish.

I respectfully submit that licenses for nets should not be granted as they have been to fish in small rivers where good game fish go in the spawning season such as Lachenaie and L'Assomption rivers and in the bays visited by fish to deposit their spawn. The same may be said of several places in the southern part of my district.

Though I have visited many places where there are saw mills, and imposed fines, there are still others in small rivers throwing sawdust and preventing the fish from ascending the streams on that account.

I continue to complain against the minnow nets; these ought to be forbidden entirely and their use more severely punished.

Fishways are also urgently needed in several places. I shall only name here the dam at Yamaska on the Yamaska river, St. Ours on the Richelieu river, River Delisle in Soulanges county, Ste. Martine in the county of Chateauguay and in Huntington.

As a whole, in my humble opinion, the source of evils is the fish netting. If it cannot be stopped completely in small tributaries of the St. Lawrence or in any navigable river in the province of Quebec, it should be allowed only from the first of October to the thirty-first of December of the same year, with meshes not less than three inches extension for hoop nets, seines and gill nets, no trap nets to be allowed.

At the present time, if you add to the illegal fishing in close seasons, the nets of all kinds with small meshes constituting a regular blockade which prevents the game fish and others from ascending the streams to spawn or which catches them too young, the depletion of that source of wealth is easily accounted for.

I respectfully submit that if the law was more stringent, and if more severe instructions were given to the provincial overseers to be more scrupulous in the performance of their duties, threatening them with instant dismissal in case of negligence or carelessness, we would see before long a satisfactory change in this state of affairs.

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In closing this report I beg to state that as far as I could remark in my last inspection, with the exception of Bellechasse, Portneuf, Champlain and Nicolet counties, in the remainder of my territory the law seems to be better observed. More information is asked for as to the time, the mode and the places for fishing. The several fines imposed during the year have also had the result of frightening a good many law breakers whom no consideration could affect in the past and who abide now by the law for fear of the punishment.

Though this report is not much more satisfactory than my last and resembles it in many respects, there is certainly an improvement in the state of affairs. And now that I am better posted in the various circumstances affecting the different parts of my territory, it is to be hoped that next year's report shall be more satisfactory than the present one. We must not forget that it is always a hard work to implant reforms where the evil has spread to deep roots.

The whole respectfully submitted,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. RIENDEAU,

Inspector of Fisheries.

INLAND DIVISION.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, BY
C. A. BERNARD, INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES.

St. CÉSaire, April, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year 1909-10. From information I have obtained I am inclined to believe that fishing generally last season was as good as in past years.

In Missisquoi bay, in the upper Richelieu and York rivers, pickerel, bass, pike and maskinongé are abundant. Fishing is now better in the different lakes of the Eastern Townships which had become somewhat depleted in past years owing to the illegal fishing carried on therein, and to the too large number of nets used.

In Lake Memphramagog are found good sized salmon and gray trout and this is due to the Government having planted fry therein for several years past. The Government should extend its protection to the numerous and magnificent lakes found in that district. Night line licences should be properly controlled so as to avoid abuses. Fish are now scarcer in the tributaries of the different lakes and this is due to the sawdust which is dumped into the waters from numerous mills situate on their shores. American sportsmen often infringe upon the law by fishing in Canadian boundary waters of Missisquoi Bay and Lake Memphramagog. These fishermen are often piloted by Canadian guides and our local officers should keep an eye on them. Eel fishing in the Richelieu near St. John is pretty abundant but less remunerative owing to the difficulties arising from the construction of Chambly Dam.

As a rule, fishing regulations are best complied with in localities where licenses have been granted. This is due to the active and effective work of the provincial fisheries officers.

In order to give every protection to the fisheries of the province of Quebec and to prevent the destruction of small fish it might be well to only authorize the use of nets, seines, &c., from October 1 to December 31, the mesh of these seines should not have more than 3 inches in extension.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

C. BERNARD.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Industry, in the County of Bonaventure,

RESTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION

Number.	FISHING DISTRICTS. NAME.	FISHING BOATS.			FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.											
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trawls.		Weirs.			
					Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
1	Restigouche, Head of Tide to Miguasha	22	\$ 500	80	20	5000	4300									

BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION

1	Miguasha and Nouvelle.....	25	500	50	80	1600	800	3	100	100	.....	.....	4	30
2	Carleton	50	1000	100	200	4000	2000	5	150	150	.....	.....	5	40
3	Maria	60	1200	120	300	6000	3000	4	100	110	.....	.....	15	125
4	New Richmond and Black Cape.	40	800	80	100	2000	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Capelin	150	3000	300	375	7500	3750	8	240	240	2	20	.....	.....
6	Bonaventure.....	200	4000	400	500	10000	5000	20	600	600	4	40	7	70
7	New Carlisle	20	400	40	50	1000	500	5	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Paspebiac	75	1500	150	200	4000	2000	20	600	600	50	500	.....	.....
	Totals.....	620	12400	1240	1805	36100	18050	65	1940	1950	56	560	31	265

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION

1	Hopetown.....	55	2000	92	110	2200	2200	13	390	487	30	850	.....	.....
2	Nouvelle.....	80	2800	125	140	2800	2800	16	480	600	35	875	.....	.....
3	Shigawake	50	1250	70	100	2000	2000	8	240	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Port Daniel.....	175	5250	260	370	7400	5920	25	750	937	90	1080	.....	.....
5	Anse à Gascon.....	185	7400	280	400	8000	6400	20	600	750	150	1800
	Totals.....	545	18700	827	1120	22400	19320	82	2460	3074	305	4605

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Gulf of St. Lawrence District.

Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

(Head of Tide to Miguasha).

				LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								VALUE OF WHOLE FISHING GEAR.		Number.	
Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can- neries.		Traps.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers and Smacks.					
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Persons Employed in Canneries.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	\$	cts.	6,000 00 1
30	1200																		

(Miguasha to Paspebiac Point).

..	50	25	..	40	30	..	4	120	5	80	..	..	..	..	..	1,685 00	1
..	36	18	1	100	50	50	2	5	960	10	150	..	..	..	..	4,468 00	2
..	50	25	..	150	120	..	6	1000	15	210	..	..	..	..	..	5,790 00	3
..	30	15	..	50	35	..	8	425	20	350	..	..	..	..	..	2,625 00	4
..	600	300	..	75	60	..	2	200	20	300	..	..	..	..	..	7,870 00	5
..	800	400	1	150	800	800	10	9	450	100	1000	..	..	..	..	12,510 00	6
..	80	40	..	40	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,125 00	7
..	300	150	..	25	20	..	2	200	20	50000	2	30000	..	..	..	84,970 00	8
..	1946	973	2	250	1230	1150	12	36	3355	190	52090	2	30000	..	..	121,043 00	

(Paspebiac to Point Macquereau).

..	300	150	2	700	3000	2500	..	..	60	2500	..	..	..	..	..	11,387 00	1
..	500	250	1	1500	1500	1200	29	..	60	2200	..	..	..	..	..	10,875 00	2
..	350	175	2	600	2900	2900	37	..	40	1000	..	..	..	..	..	8,225 00	3
..	1100	550	3	1150	3200	3200	44	..	100	3000	..	..	1	200	..	21,287 00	4
..	1200	600	1	400	..	..	..	..	120	3600	..	..	..	..	..	20,950 00	
..	3450	1725	9	3000	10600	9800	110	..	380	12300	..	..	1	200	..	72,724 00	

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in

RESTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION

Number.	FISHING DISTRICTS. — NAME.	KINDS								
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, bbl.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Lobsters, preserved in cans.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, bbl.	Haddock, fresh, lb.
1	Restigouche Head of Tide to Mi- guasha.....	70,000					20			

BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION

1	Miguasha and Nouvelle	20000	100	1500			25	70		1000
2	Carleton.....	27500	150	2000			40	60		800
3	Maria.....	32500	250	2000	400		100	100		1200
4	New Richmond and Black Cape	45000	75	1000			8	70		800
5	Capelin	300	500	800	1500		30	5000	2	4500
6	Bonaventure.....	23500	600	1000	10000	4800	100	4000	4	6000
7	New Carlisle.....		50	1000			30	80		500
8	Paspebiac		75	700			20	3500	4	1500
	Totals.....	148800	1800	10000	11900	4800	353	10880	10	16300

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION

1	Hopetown		210		3000	4560		1800	8	4000
2	Nouvelle.....		300		4000			2000	8	5000
3	Shigawake	1600	300		5000	27696		900	4	1000
4	Port Daniel.....	26000	1000		8500	22472		2900	15	1500
5	Anse à Gascon.....	4500	1100		6000			4000	30	8000
	Totals.....	32100	2910		26500	54728		11600	65	19500

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the County of **Bonaventure**, Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

(Head of Tide to Miguasha).

OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.

Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Eels, brl.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Fish oil, gal.	Fish as bait, brl.	Fish as manure, brl.	Seal skins, No.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
.....	5000	80000	.....	20000	.....	.....	2000	.....	15600 00	1

(Miguasha to Paspebiac Point).

.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	15	.....	20	20	1000	.....	3,721 00	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	8	.....	20	20	5000	.....	6,625 00	2
.....	21	.....	.....	3500	1200	70	.....	50	30	10000	.....	11,658 01	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	15000	2500	50	.....	40	30	7000	.....	10,983 50	4
10	64	.....	.....	150	1500	5	.....	2000	300	12000	.....	23,580 90	5
50	75	.....	.....	9000	13000	25	.....	3000	350	15000	.....	36,910 00	6
5	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	2	.....	40	20	7000	.....	4,387 00	7
150	65	.....	.....	.....	20000	4	.....	3000	350	10000	.....	24,989 50	8
215	225	.....	.....	29850	38200	179	.....	8170	1120	67000	.....	122,854 00	

Paspebiac to Point Macquereau).

25	15	100	1000	500	.....	5	3000	1500	500	5000	20	14,858 00	1
20	20	100	2000	1000	.....	10	4000	1800	700	5500	12	15,705 00	2
12	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	3000	800	500	3500	.....	16,954 80	3
25	30	100	2000	2000	.....	10	4000	2200	1500	4000	25	33,032 85	4
500	60	100	1500	1000	.....	.....	2000	3000	2000	3500	50	31,812 50	5
582	125	400	6500	5000	.....	25	16000	9300	5200	21500	107	112,363 15	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec, for the year 1909-10.
 GRAND RIVER SUBDIVISION (Point Macquereau to Barachois.)

DISTRICTS.	FISHING BOATS.				FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.								LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN MATERIALS.						WHOLE FISHING GEAR.						
	Gill Nets.		Seines.		Trawls.		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Can- ne- ries.		Traps.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.										
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.									
<i>Gaspé County.</i>																													
1	Newport.....	103	3300	179	160	2900	1800	3	90	135	3	30	630	315	11000	2000	2000	31	1	300	10	5000	1	2000	15880	1	15880		
2	Pabos.....	9	450	18	28	1600	1000	4	120	120			72	36	2	500	1250	24			8	3000			6356	2	6356		
3	Grand River.....	56	3570	210	137	3260	1830	4	130	160	43	655	580	310	21000	1500	1500	25			15	7500	4	750	17275	3	17275		
4	Cape Cove.....	95	6110	297	279	6185	2790	4	90	90			876	438	11500	2500	2500	22			20	10000			23428	4	23428		
5	Perce & Bonaventure Isl.	99	4760	186	137	2600	1420	1	20	20			806	403	1	400	1500	12			12	8000			16703	5	16703		
6	Corner of Beach.....	17	850	40	49	2150	980	9	270	270			136	68	1	850	760	29			3	400	8	750	4928	6	4928		
	Total.....	379	19040	930	790	18695	9820	25	720	795	46	685	3100	1570	85250	9510	9510	143			5	900	73	34250	5	2750	84570		
<i>GASPÉ BAY SUBDIVISION (Barachois to Fame Point.)</i>																													
1	Barachois & Mal Bay...	87	5220	178	165	2745	2310	14	700	560			1	100	193	1	200	1600	16			14	6000			16183	1	16183	
2	Point St. Peter.....	13	780	24	24	360	336	2	100	80					72	28		1600			6	3000	3	700	4924	2	4924		
3	Chien Blanc to Sandy Beach.....	113	6780	203	203	3045	2842	2	600	480					609	243	2	900	1450	29		3	750			13445	3	13445	
4	Gaspé North and South.	3	180	5	5	75	1070							15	6			1450			10	8000	5	8000	18956	4	18956		
5	Peninsula to Little Gaspé	51	3060	71	61	1915	1854	7	350	286			12	1200	213	85		2	500						5279	5	5279		
6	G de Grève to Ship Head	42	2520	63	60	900	840	4	200	160					189	75					10	5000			8595	6	8595		
7	Cape des Rosiers to Jersey Cove.....	127	7620	221	200	3000	2800	5	250	200					633	265					18	800	1	750	12435	7	12435		
8	Griffin Cove.....	61	3660	123	113	1895	1582	2	100	80					360	144					10	6000			11466	8	11466		
9	Fox River.....	136	8160	252	242	3630	3388	6	300	240					756	302					20	8000			20090	9	20090		
10	Little Fox to Fame Point	140	8400	227	207	3175	2898								781	272					15	800			12370	10	12370		
	Total.....	773	46380	1367	1280	20470	19920	52	2600	2080			13	1300	3992	1613	3	1100	3050	45	2	500	106	38350	9	9450	123743	1	123743

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of **Gaspé**, Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

GRAND RIVER SUBDIVISION (Point Macquereau to Barachois).

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.									TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh, in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Fish Oil, gall.	Fish as bait, brls.	
	<i>Gaspé County.</i>											
1	Newport.....	2800	190	14400	....	3300	40	....	....	2050	830	22285 00 1
2	Pabos.....	13100	22	12480	....	500	10	....	18000	350	300	9428 00 2
3	Grand River.....	4000	213	11616	....	3687	36	....	11000	2500	1000	24672 80 3
4	Cape Cove.....	....	191	24000	....	3560	50	....	....	2400	1000	26449 50 4
5	Percé and Bonaventure Isld.	....	146	14160	....	5400	25	....	....	4000	1500	32730 00 5
6	Corner of Beach.....	13300	40	10944	....	180	....	....	1000	100	400	6313 20 6
	Total	33200	802	87600	....	16627	161	....	30000	11400	5030	121878 50

GASPÉ BAY SUBDIVISION (Barachois to Fame Point).

1	Barachois and Mal Bay.....	4440	25	11328	....	6535	....	....	7000	4357	1333	37229 00 1
2	Point St. Peter.....	....	65	....	....	713	....	....	....	475	1900	6493 50 2
3	Chien Blanc to Sandy Beach.	10666	315	11040	....	5602	....	1000	....	3735	1900	35075 60 3
4	Gaspé North and South.....	21778	5	....	....	160	....	1500	83600	107	34	9841 40 4
5	Peninsula to Little Gaspé...	9317	105	....	75	2137	....	....	....	1425	420	12453 20 5
6	Grande Grève to Ship Head.	958	240	....	....	2181	....	....	....	1454	2426	15065 50 6
7	Cape des Rosiers to Jersey Cove.....	....	180	....	....	6480	....	....	....	4320	3135	35968 50 7
8	Griffin Cove.....	....	250	....	....	3767	....	....	....	2511	1668	21331 80 8
9	Fox River.....	....	480	....	....	7318	....	....	....	4879	2821	40786 20 9
10	Little Fox to Fame Point...	....	398	....	....	7621	....	....	....	5081	4533	44409 30 10
	Total	47159	2063	22368	75	42514	....	2500	90600	28344	20170	258654 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec, for the year 1909-10.

MONT LOUIS SUBDIVISION (Fame Point to Rivière à Claude).

Number.	FISHING BOATS.			FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.				WHOLE FISHING GEAR.				
	Number.	Value.	Men.	GILL NETS.		HAND LINES.		FREEZERS AND ICE HOUSES.	SMOKE AND FISH HOUSES.	PIERS AND WHARFS.	Value.	Number.	Value.			
				Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.							Value.		
DISTRICTS.																
<i>Gaspé County.</i>																
1	Grand Etang to Chlorydorne	92	4300	146	280	8400	5550	348	720	2	400	10	3000	1	1000	14,970
2	Petite Anse to Frigate Point	50	850	71	120	3600	1700	142	355							2,905
3	Grand and Little Vallée	74	2700	118	190	5700	3150	236	590	2	400	2	1000			7,840
4	Magdalen	32	700	43	70	2100	1000	86	215	3	1200					3,115
5	Manche d'Épée to Gros Male	51	1000	75	110	3300	1700	150	322	2	300					3,322
6	Anse Pleureuse and Mont Louis	81	3500	103	210	6300	4950	206	480	6	3000	2	1500	1	4000	17,430
7	Rivières à Pierre and Claude	64	1200	88	130	3900	2600	176	352	2	500					4,652
	Total	444	14250	644	1110	33300	20650	1344	3034	17	5800	14	5500	2	5000	54,234

STE. ANNE DES MONTS SUBDIVISION (Rivière à Claude to Cape Chatte).

1	Marsouins and Martin River, Cap au Renard and Anse à Jean	4	64	7	5	135	90	14	14							168
2	Ste. Anne's	74	1199	107	88	2187	989	212	212							2,400
3	Cape Chatte	19	342	23	24	630	329	46	46							717
	Total	97	1605	137	117	2952	1403	272	272							3,285

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of **Gaspé**, Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

MONT LOUIS SUBDIVISION (Fame Point to Rivière à Claude.)

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.									TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herrings, salted, brl.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as Manure, brls.		
	<i>Gaspé County.</i>										\$ cts.	
1	Grand Etang to Chlorydorne.....	2000	225	6900	10	2000	600	5500	4650	300	41,397 50	1
2	Petite Anse to Frigate Point.....		70	2325	3			1900	700	200	12,527 50	2
3	Grand and Little Vallée.....	2000	70	4150	4	1000	300	2850	2300	300	23,815 00	3
4	Magdalen.....	4000	20	950			200	700	600	50	5,920 00	4
5	Anse Pleureuse and Mont Louis ..	8000	375	3500	3	5300	400	2900	2500	360	23,637 50	5
6	Rivière à Pierre and Claude.....	4700	140	2045		1300	100	1000	950	200	12,267 50	6
	Total	20700	900	19870	20	9600	1600	14850	11700	1410	119,565 00	

STE. ANNE DES MONTS (Rivière à Claude to Cape Chatte.)

1	Marcouins and Martin River, Cap au Renard and Anse à Jean...	2500	34	84		600		70	12		880 00	1
2	Ste. Anne.....	4900	463	3764		4500		1184	175		20,579 20	2
3	Cape Chatte	5700	155	272		2400		188	30		2,832 90	3
	Total.....	13100	652	4120		7500		1442	217		24,292 10	

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity of Fishing Gear or Materials in the County of Gaspe, Province

MAGDALEN ISLANDS—

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.								
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trap Nets.			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total fisher- men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.
				¢			¢					¢			¢	
1	Entry Island.....	5	69	2200	24	12	350	27	175	3300	1375	10	1500	2300	1	350
2	Amherst Island.....					186	5200	459	3345	6700	9575	10	1575	3500	13	7500
3	Grindstone Island.....					323	9300	804	900	12600	7000					
	Totals	5	69	2200	24	521	14850	1290	4420	22600	17950	20	3075	6300	14	7850

MAGDALEN ISLANDS—

1	All Right Island.....					120	3000	200	200	6000	1600				7	3500
2	Grand Entry.....					140	3600	240	100	3000	800				12	4800
3	Grosse Isle.....					15	150	10	5	150	40					
4	Wolf Island.....					39	1560	78	5	150	40	1	80	250	2	1500
	Bryon Island.....															
	Totals.....					314	8310	528	310	9300	2480	1	80	250	21	9800

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tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909.

SOUTHERN SUBDIVISION.

				LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	Number.
Trawls		Hand Lines.		Canne- ries.		Traps.		Persons Employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
...	...	75	75	1	50	250	200	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,050	1
55	3600	1300	300	4	8500	20000	18000	110	9	2500	30	750	4	4000	1	250	58,025	2
60	9000	1680	750	9	6800	17920	23100	135	5	2500	75	700	6	1000	5	2500	73,650	3
115	12600	3055	1125	14	15350	38170	41300	250	14	5000	105	1450	10	5000	6	2750	133,725	

NORTHERN SUBDIVISION.

...	...	300	60	4	1350	5750	5750	99	2	1000	1	3000	7	25000	1	300	44,560	1
...	...	400	80	22	10900	20830	20830	336	1	1000	...	...	8	5000	2	1000	48,010	2
...	...	15	3	1	200	750	750	20	...	...	...	...	2	100	1	75	1,318	3
...	...	150	30	2	3000	5750	5750	140	...	...	...	...	3	1000	1	300	13,430	4
...	...	865	173	29	15450	33080	33080	595	3	2000	1	3000	20	31100	5	1675	107,318	

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the
MAGDALEN ISLANDS—

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.													
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in Cans, lb.	Smoked, salted or smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved 'in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Haddock, smoked finnan haddies, lb.
1	Entry Island.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	48	96	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Amherst Island.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	1085	111984	.....	4960	12	.....	.....	.....
3	Grindstone Island.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	3856	134636	.....	4874	4	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	238	.....	.....	4989	246716	.....	9854	16	.....	.....	.....

MAGDALEN ISLANDS—															
1	All Right Island..	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	350	70150	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Grand Entry .....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	660	293320	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Grosse Isle.....	100	16000	30
4	Wolf Island	550	60000	300
	Bryon Island.....
	Total	400	1660	439470	930

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County of Gaspé, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

SOUTHERN SUBDIVISION.

KINDS OF FISH.															TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.		Number.	
Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	Pollock, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Alewives or gaspe- reau, brls.	Bass, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Fish oil, gall.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	\$	cts.	
.....	1300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	18	10	.....	.....	.....	1,030	20 1
.....	2400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	5840	13560	275	560	.....	96,219	70 2
.....	6165	5725	900	975	.....	133,179	55 3
.....	3700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	12023	19295	1175	1535	.....	230,429	45

NORTHERN SUBDIVISION.

										450	15000	1000	100	51,355 00 1
										980	18000	500	200	128,390 00 2
										100	1000	100	30	8,052 50 3
										950	2500		250	31,947 50 4
										2480	36500	1600	580	219,745 00

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity in the County of **Saguenay**, Province of
GODBOUT SUBDIVISION

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.							FISHING GEAR							
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trap Nets.	Trawls	Weirs.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Saguenay Co.</i>			\$			\$				\$			\$		\$
1	Tadoussac to Bersimis....	3	45	2300	7	54	1080	73	80	4800	2400	1	35	75	...	37 1110
2	Pointe aux Outardes to Pte des Monts...	4	54	850	8	50	1000	64	110	6600	3300	3	145	290	3	90 3 90
3	Trinity Bay to Jambons..	2	21	650	4	92	1840	85	135	3750	3750	5	210	420	6	180
	Totals....	9	120	3800	19	196	3920	222	325	15150	9450	9	390	785	9	270 40 1200

MOISIE SUBDIVISION

1	Ste. Margaret's Bay .....	...	...	...	6	700	14	8	960	960	2	140	140	...	...	...
2	Seven Islands Bay	1	13	185	3	31	3000	66	86	2300	2300	5	400	300	...	...
3	Moisie to Pigon. ....	...	...	...	25	2000	43	70	6200	6200	3	260	250	...	...	...
	Totals....	1	13	185	3	62	5700	123	164	9460	9460	10	800	690	...	...

MINGAN SUBDIVISION

1	Riv. aux Graines to Sheldrake..	...	...	...	42	1370	65	5	500	500	8	240	600	1	400	...
2	Thunder River and Dock....	...	...	...	55	3300	110	2	200	200	9	270	675	...	...	...
3	Jupitagan and Magpie .....	...	...	...	43	3690	101	10	200	150	2	60	150	...	...	...
4	St. Johns River .....	...	...	...	38	3260	94	6	700	700	13	390	975	...	...	...
5	Long Point, Mingan Romaine.....	...	...	...	30	2700	68	4	400	400	7	210	525	...	...	...
6	Esquimaux Pt. to St. Charles.	59	9671	168	1	100	100	15	340	600
	Totals....	267	23991	606	28	2100	2050	54	1510	3525	1	400	...

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tity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry of Quebec, for the year 1909-10.

(Tadoussac to Jambons).

OR MATERIALS.		LOBSTER PLANT.							OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks.		Value.	Number.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
	\$		\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$		\$		
2	150	40	20	..	..	..	..	..	37	1190	..	..	..	..	..	..	8325	1
..	..	110	55	..	..	..	..	..	19	1726	3	75	..	..	..	..	7476	2
..	..	180	90	1	400	100	100	7	26	1980	2	60	1	250	1	750	10470	3
2	150	330	165	1	400	100	100	7	82	4896	5	135	1	250	1	750	26271	

(Jambons to Pigon).

..	..	30	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	3	50	..	..	..	..	1965	1
..	..	120	60	..	..	..	..	..	2	200	6	120	..	..	..	..	6165	2
..	..	90	45	..	..	..	..	..	1	1200	..	..	1	400	..	..	10095	3
..	..	240	120	..	..	..	..	..	4	1500	9	170	1	400	..	..	18225	

Pigon to St. Charles).

..	..	184	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3000	2	100	..	..	..	6062	1
..	..	210	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3500	3	1000	..	..	..	8780	2
..	..	172	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4000	2	750	..	..	..	8826	3
..	..	152	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4000	3	400	..	..	..	9411	4
..	..	120	60	..	..	..	..	..	1	500	10	750	..	..	..	..	4935	5
..	..	236	118	1	200	140	140	5	..	..	3	500	..	..	..	..	11329	6
..	..	1074	537	1	200	140	140	5	1	500	64	15750	10	2250	..	..	49343	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

County of **Saguenay**, Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

(Tadoussac to Jambons).

KINDS OF FISH.												TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
Habitat, lbs.	Trout, lb.	Shad, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Eels, brls.	Sardines.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	White whales, brls.		
												\$ cts.	
.....	1800	4	1500	14	.....	.....	3725	..	210	415	37	5,448 75	1
6400	3100	.....	1800	.....	.....	7	1168	21	70	356	2	6,334 90	2
40195	4200	.....	.....	.....	20	44	865	72	90	210	.....	19,474 60	3
46595	9100	4	3300	14	20	51	5758	93	370	981	39	31,258 25	

(Jambons to Pigon).

2000	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	50	.....	47	.....	3,269 25	1
15000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1020	200	600	260	.....	9,741 00	2
3600	4500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1250	500	.....	84	.....	32,011 30	3
20600	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2530	750	600	391	...	45,021 55	

(Pigon to St. Charles).

9000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1460	400	.....	25	.....	10,088 75	1
2800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3100	750	.....	39	.....	18,028 75	2
1400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3500	800	.....	.....	.....	23,254 00	3
.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	700	.....	.....	.....	15,930 00	4
.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	400	.....	.....	.....	10,162 50	5
7330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	800	.....	351	.....	23,340 25	6
20530	1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15260	3850	.....	415	....	100,804 25	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Saguenay**, Province of **Quebec**, for the year 1909-10.

NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION (St. Charles to Natashquan Point).

DISTRICTS.	FISHING BOATS.			FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.								LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.				WHOLE FISHING GEAR.					
	Boats.			Gill nets.		Seines.		Trap nets.		Smelt nets.		Hand Lines.		Canne-ries.		Traps.		Persons employed in Canneries.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.			
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
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ROMAINE SUBDIVISION (Natashquin Point to Cape Whittle).

1 Kegashka and Washeecootai.....	10	810	18	13	690	500	1	45	45	7	271	40	20	4	345	260	9	10	500	7	200	2,951 00
2 Romaine.....	11	1200	15	7	200	84	1	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	22	1	100	80	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,531 00
3 Coccoachoo and the Bluff.....	10	950	19	12	350	144	1	45	45	.....	.....	3	68	40	20	2	300	1200	12	4	200	2	100	3,027 00
Totals.....	31	2360	52	32	1240	728	3	135	135	.....	.....	10	339	124	62	7	745	1540	23	14	700	9	300	7,509 00

ST. AUGUSTIN SUBDIVISION (Cape Whittle to Chicata).

1	Etanamu and St. Mary's.....	10	200	10 ¹	10	350	180	1	50	80	.....	40	20	1	100	100	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	00	1		
2	Harrington.....	82	1580	122	20	800	400	7	350	350	82400	.....	328	114	.....	.....	20	500	.....	.....	20	750	.....	6,094	00	2
3	Little Mecatina and Whale Head.....	45	900	70	15	600	300	2	100	40	1500	.....	180	90	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	10	300	.....	4,490	00	3
4	Mutton Bay.....	68	1600	118	12	680	240	6	300	300	61800	.....	272	136	.....	.....	8	12000	.....	.....	12	500	.....	5,576	00	4
5	Mecatina to Tabatière.....	64	1200	86	18	650	500	8	400	400	61800	.....	256	128	.....	.....	180	8	1400	.....	8	300	.....	5,728	00	5
6	Fondrière à Pecteau to St. Augustin.....	30	900	50	20	2000	1100	3	180	180	2 400	.....	120	60	.....	.....	120	60	.....	.....	1	100	.....	2,740	00	6
7	Point à Giroux to Chicatica.....	10	300	20	10	400	200	2	100	70	.....	.....	40	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590	00	7	
Totals.....		309	6630	476 ¹	105	5280	2920	29	1480	1480	267900	1236	568	5	500	600	600	10	50	3300	511950	25,898	00

Return showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and fish Products in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.
NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION (St. Charles to Natashquan Point).

KINDS OF FISH.															
DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.														
	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lbs.	Salmon, salted, brls.	Herring, salted, brls.	Lobster, preserved in cans, lbs.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Belts, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Seal skins, No.
Number.	1200	41	.....	1248	600	14	700	600	1800	.....	.....	.....	750	400	133
1 Piastre Bay to Pashashuboo.	2084	500	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610	350	97
2 Agwanus and Nabisippi	800	8	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	642	300	14
3 Mission Islands	52	.....	2800	.....	2000	600	500	4	.....	2100	1300	146
4 Natashquan.	18435	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	18435	1200	157	93	3332	4700	22	3700	1200	2300	4	10	4102	2350	390
ROMAINE SUBDIVISION (Natashquin Point to Cape Whittle).															
1 Kegashka and Washeecootai.	51	38	1536	500	.....	800	700	.....	.....	.....	300	100	.....
2 Romaine	10	48	480	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	20	.....
3 Cocacahoo and the Bluff	6	158	9888	79	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	75	15	16
Totals	67	244	11904	674	.....	800	1300	.....	.....	.....	575	135	16
ST. AUGUSTIN SUBDIVISION (Cape Whittle to Chicatica).															
1 Ecanamu and St. Mary's	20	.....	470	50	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	250	100	78
2 Harrington.	10	50	560	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3400	850	150
3 Little Meccatina and White Head.	10	14	4800	1750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	250	120
4 Mutton Bay.	15	150	600	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	750	176
5 Meccatina to Tabatière.	47	22	.....	3000	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	5200	750	1100
6 Fondrière à Pecteau to St. Augustin.	50	.....	.....	1276	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	1600	350	300
7 Point à Giroux to Chicatica.	10	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	1100	300	200
Totals	162	236	6430	15076	.....	.....	6500	.....	.....	.....	14610	3350	2124

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Saguenay, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

BONNE ESPERANCE SUBDIVISION (Chicatica to Blanc Sablons).

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.										Total value of all fish.	Number.
		Salmon, salted, brls.	Herring, salted, brls.	LoBSTERS, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Seal skins, No.		
1	Chicatica to Burnt Island	18	12	.....	2000	.....	2400	58	1200	100	56	10,252 50	1
2	Bonne Esperance	10	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	50	3000	200	.....	19,450 00	2
3	Pidgeon Island to Salmon Bay	62	25	.....	4200	.....	3000	40	3100	200	.....	21,552 50	3
4	Little Fishery to Five League	14	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	20	300	50	.....	2,665 00	4
5	Middle Bay and Belles Amour	5	38	.....	1400	.....	.....	25	1000	150	10	7,120 00	5
6	Bradore	6	350	.....	3000	.....	1000	30	2150	175	50	16,295 00	6
7	Long Point and Greenly Island	2	150	.....	4700	.....	.....	50	4000	200	130	23,617 50	7
	Total	117	572	.....	19,800	.....	6400	273	14,750	1075	240	100,952 50	

ANTICOSTI ISLAND SUBDIVISION.

Number.	Districts.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.										Total value of all fish.	Number.
		Salmon, salted, brls.	Herring, salted, brls.	LoBSTERS, preserved in cans, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Seal skins, No.		
1	Fox Bay	.....	.....	62400	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	.....	26,445 00	1
2	Bay St. Claire	.....	10	.....	100	1200	.....	.....	50	150	.....	855 00	2
3	Strawberry Cove	.....	12	.....	150	1800	.....	.....	75	175	.....	1,194 00	3
4	Shallop	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	4
	Total	10	22	62400	300	3000	.....	.....	125	5325	.....	28,644 00	

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Industry in the County of Saguenay,

BONNE ESPERANCE SUB-

FISHING DISTRICTS.		FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR								
Number.	NAME.	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Trap Nets.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.
				£			£							£		£
1	Chicatica to Burnt Island.....				41	1875	55	20	2000	500	4	155	300		11	4200
2	Bonne Esperance.....	1	90	4500	6	64	3200	90	25	2000	600	2	275	500	20	8000
3	Pidgeon Island to Salmon Bay..				76	3800	143	26	800	450	12	520	1075		31	14300
4	Little Fishery and Five League..				13	650	18	4	200	100	2	80	150	4		1000
5	Middle Bay and Belles Amour..	2	77	1800	10	34	1700	50	3	150	75	7	290	680	11	4100
6	Bradore.....	6	335	11500	42	59	3200	110			5	350	750	29		12000
7	Long Point and Greenly Island..				77	3500	123				6	340	825	21		9000
	Total.....	9	502	17800	58	364	17925	589	78	5150	1725	38	2010	4280	127	53200

ANTICOSTI

1	Box Bay.....					20	450	24	4	200	200	1	100	200	4	800
2	Bay St. Claire.....					6	300	10	10	500	400	1	100	200		
3	Strawberry Cove.....					10	400	20	15	750	600	2	150	300	2	600
4	Shallop Creek.....					2	100	2	4	400	400					
	Total.....					38	1250	56	33	1850	1600	4	350	700	6	1400

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

Quantity and Value of Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Province of **Quebec**, for the year 1909-10.

DIVISION (Chicatica to Blanc Sablons).

MATERIALS.						LOBSTER PLANT.					OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
Trawls		Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Persons employed in canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers & Smacks.			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Value.
			¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢	¢		
3	15	8	350	188	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	600	.....	7,885	
.....	.....	6	150	360	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5000	1	1000	23,050
4	20	12	360	496	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3700	.....	23,840	
.....	.....	6	500	30	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	350	.....	3,358	
10	50	14	420	124	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	640	.....	9,507	
.....	.....	45	2000	240	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2000	1	4000	35,540
40	200	85	2300	420	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3100	2	5200	24,315
57	285	176	6080	1858	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	15390	4	10200	127,495

ISLAND.

..	...	...	...	...	1	15000	4000	3000	40	1	600	2	500	.....	.....	1	8000	28,750
..	...	...	30	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	915
..	...	...	40	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,920
..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
..	...	...	70	35	1	15000	4000	3000	40	1	600	2	500	.....	.....	1	8000	32,085

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Number.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.										FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.									
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		Trap Nets.		Trawls.		Weirs.			
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
<i>Bonaventure County.</i>																				
1	Restigouche, Subdivision	...	...	...	22	500	80	20	5000	4300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bonaventure "	...	...	...	620	12400	1240	1805	36100	18050	65	1940	1950	...	560	31	205	...	...
3	Port David "	...	...	...	545	18700	827	1120	22400	19320	82	2460	3074	...	4605	305	4605	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	1187	31600	2147	2945	63500	41670	147	4400	5024	...	5165	361	5165	31	265

GASPE COUNTY.

Number.	Districts.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.
1	Grand River, Subdivision	379	19040	930	790	18695	9820	25	720	795	46	685	1
2	Gaspé Bay "	773	46380	1367	1280	20470	19920	52	2600	2080	...	...	2
3	Mont Louis "	444	14250	644	1110	33300	20650	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	Ste. Anne des Monts, Subdiv.	97	1605	137	117	2952	1408	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	Magdalen Islands S. "	521	14850	1290	4420	22600	17950	20	3075	6300	14	7850	5
6	Magdalen Islands N. "	314	8310	528	310	9300	2480	1	80	250	21	9800	6
	Total	2528	104435	4896	8027	107317	72228	98	6475	9425	35	17650	13285

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

Number.	Districts.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total Fishermen.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.
1	Godbout, Subdivision	9	120	3800	19	15150	9450	9	390	785	9	270	40
2	Moisie "	1	13	185	3	9460	9460	10	800	690	...	...	2
3	Mingan "	80	9075	213	23	2100	2050	54	1510	3525	1	400	3
4	Natashquan "	31	2960	52	32	2450	1680	15	300	1260	...	...	4
5	Romaine "	309	6680	476	105	5280	2920	29	1480	1480	26	7900	5
6	St. Augustin "	364	17925	589	78	5150	1725	38	2010	4280	57	285	6
7	Bonne Esperance, Subdiv.	9	502	17800	58	1850	1600	4	350	700	16	1400	7
8	Annicosti Island "	38	1250	56	33	1850	1600	3	350	700	16	1400	8
	Total	19	635	21785	80	42680	29613	162	6975	12855	160	62900	555

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the County of **Bonaventure**, Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	
	Smelt Nets.		Hand Lines.		Canneries.		Traps.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, S.S. and Smacks.		Value.	Number.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
<i>Bonaventure County.</i>																		
1	Restigouche, Subdivision.	30	1200	1946	973	2	250	1230	1150	12	36	3355	190	52690	2	30000	1	6,000
2	Bonaventure "	..	..	3450	1725	9	3000	10600	9800	110	..	..	380	12300	..	..	1	121,043
3	Port Daniel "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72,724
Total		30	1200	5396	2698	11	3250	11830	10950	122	36	3355	570	64390	2	30000	1	199,767

GASPE COUNTY.

1 Grand River, Subdivision.	3100	1570	8	5250	9510	9510	143	5	900	73	34250	5	2750			84,570	1
2 Gaspé Bay " "	3992	1613	3	1100	3050	3050	45	2	500	106	38350	9	9450			123,743	2
3 Monts Louis " "	1344	3034						17	5800	14	5500	2	5000			54,234	3
4 Ste. Anne des Monts, Subdiv.	272	272														3,285	4
5 Magdalen Islands, S. " "	3055	1125	14	15350	38170	41300	250	14	5000	105	1450	10	5000	6	2750	133,725	5
6 Magdalen Islands, N. " "	865	173	29	15450	33080	33080	595	3	2000	1	3000	20	31100	5	1675	107,318	6
Total	12628	7787	54	37150	83810	86940	1033	41	14200	299	82550	46	53300	11	4425	506,875	

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

1	Godbout, Subdivision.....	2	150	330	165	1	400	100	100	7	82	4896	5	135	1	250	1	750	26,271
2	Moisie "			240	120														18,225
3	Mingan "			1074	537	1	200	140	140	5	4	1500	9	170	1	400			49,343
4	Natashquan "			824	392	4	1025	700	700	19	1	500	64	15750	10	2250			24,022
5	Romaine "	10	339	124	62	7	745	1540	1540	23			57	7440	12	2480			7,509
6	St. Augustin "			1236	568	5	500	600	600	10			14	700	9	300			25,898
7	Bonne Esperance, Subdiv.....	176	6080	1858	610								50	3300	51	1950			127,495
8	Anticosti Island "			70	35	1	15000	4000	3000	40	1	600	2	500	84	15390	4	10200	32,085
Total		188	6569	5756	2489	19	17870	7080	6080	104	88	7496	201	27995	168	22290	6	18950	310,848

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec,
for the Year 1909-10.
BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.															Number.
		Salmon, fresh, lb	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Salmon, salted, brls.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	Lobsters, preserved in cans, lb.	Lobsters, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sounds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.	
<i>Bonaventure County.</i>																	
1	Restigouche, Subdivision.	70000					11900			20	10880	10	16300	215	225		
2	Bonaventure "	148800			1800	10000	26500		4800	353	11600	65	19500	582	125		
3	Fort Daniel "	32100			2910				54728								
	Total.....	250900			4710	10000	38400		59528	373	22480	75	35800	797	350		400

GASPE COUNTY.

|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

		123300	18	390	1600		672	600	896	6		
1	Godbout, Subdivision	278128		635					1965	16		
2	Moisie "	37250		55			1200		18446	35		
3	Mingan "	18435	1200	93			3332	93	4700	22		
4	Natashquan "			67	244		11904	244	674			
5	Romaine "			236			6430		15076			
6	St. Augustin "		162	236					15076			
7	Bonne Esperance, Subdivision		117	572					19800			
8	Anticosti Island "		10	22			62400		300			
	Total	457113	1200	2247	1600		85938	600	61857	79		

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.													TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.	
	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, brls.	Smelts, lb.	Belts, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Tom cod or frost fish, lb.	Coarse and mixed fish, brls.	Fish oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal skins, No.	White whales, No.			
<i>Bonaventure County.</i>																
1 Restigouche, Subdivision.....		5000		80000			20000				2000				\$ 15,600 00	1
2 Bonaventure ".....		29850		38200	179				8170	1120	67000				122,854 00	2
3 Port Daniel ".....	6500	5000			25		16000		9300	5200	21500	107			112,363 15	3
Total.....	6500	39850		118200	204		36000		17470	6320	90500	107			250,817 15	

GASPE COUNTY.

1 Grand River, Subdivision	.....	.....	.....	30000	.....	.....	.....	.....	11400	5030	.....	.....	.....	121,878 50
2 Gaspé Bay "	.....	2500	.....	90600	.....	.....	.....	.....	28344	20170	.....	.....	.....	258,654 00
3 Monts Louis "	.....	1600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14850	11700	1410	.....	.....	119,565 00
4 Ste. Anne des Monts, Subdivision.	.....	7500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1442	217	.....	.....	.....	24,282 10
5 Magdalen Islands, S. "	.....	3700	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	12023	19295	1175	1535	.....	230,429 45
6 Magdalen Islands, N. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2480	36500	1600	580	.....	219,745 00
Total.....	20800	4100	.....	120600	58	.....	.....	.....	70339	92912	4185	2115	.....	974,564 05

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

1 Godbout, Subdivision.	.....	46595	9100	4	3300	14	20	.....	51	5758	93	370	981	39	31,258 25
2 Moisie "	.....	20600	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2530	750	600	391	.....	45,021 55
3 Mingan "	.....	20530	1300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15260	3850	.....	415	.....	100,804 25
4 Natashquan "	.....	3700	1200	.....	2300	4	10	.....	.....	4102	2350	.....	390	.....	33,153 70
5 Romaine "	.....	800	1300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	135	.....	.....	.....	9,312 20
6 St. Augustin "	.....	6500	6500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14610	3350	.....	16	.....	85,976 00
7 Bonne Esperance, Subdivision.	.....	.....	6400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14750	1075	.....	2124	.....	100,952 50
8 Anticosti Island "	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	5325	.....	240	.....	28,644 00
Total.....	95225	32400	4	5600	18	30	.....	324	57710	16928	970	4557	39	.....	435,122 45

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., by counties, in the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.
GRAND TOTAL OF THE GULF DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.										
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Trap Nets.		Trawls.	Waits.			
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Total fisher- men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			
1 Bonaventure County.	5	69	2200	24	1187	31600	2147	2945	63500	41670	147	4400	5024	361	5165	31	265
2 Gaspé County.	19	635	21785	80	2528	104435	4896	8027	107317	72228	98	6475	9425	35	17650	161	13285
3 Saguenay County.	24	704	23985	104	5062	207536	9380	788	42680	29613	162	6975	12855	160	62900	66	555
Grand Total.	24	704	23985	104	5062	207536	9380	11760	213497	143511	407	17850	27304	195	80550	588	19005
Number.																	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., by counties, in the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10—*Concluded*.

GRAND TOTAL OF THE GULF DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.				LOBSTER PLANT.				OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHERIES.								WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	Number.	
	Smelt Nets		Hand Lines.		Canne-ries.	Traps.		Persons employed in canneries.	Freezers and Ice Houses		Smoke and Fish Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		Tugs, Steamers, Smacks.				
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Value.		
1 Bonaventure County.....	30	1200	5396	2698	11.	3250	11830	10950	122	36	3355	570	64390	2	30000	1	200	199,767	1
2 Gaspé County.....	13	1300	12628	7787	54	37150	83810	86940	1033	41	14200	299	82550	46	53300	11	4425	506,875	2
3 Saguenay County.....	188	6569	5756	2489	19	17870	7080	6080	104	88	7496	201	27995	168	22990	6	18950	310,848	3
Grand Total.....	231	9069	23780	12974	84	58270	102720	103970	1259	165	25051	1070	174935	216	106290	18	23575	1,017,490	

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products by counties, in the Gulf of Division, Province of Quebec,
for the Year 1909-10.

GRAND TOTAL FOR THE GULF DIVISION.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.																Number.
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, lb.	Salmon, salted, brls.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Mackerel, salted, brls.	LoBSTERS, preserved in cans, lb.	LoBSTERS, fresh in shell, cwt.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, tongues and sunds, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Haddock, dried, cwt.	Hake, dried, cwt.	Hake, sounds, lb.		
1	Bonaventure County	250900	.....	.....	4710	10000	38400	.....	59528	373	22480	75	35800	797	350	400	1
2	Gaspé County	114159	.....	.....	5055	.....	.....	6049	796154	75	93915	36	.....	161	.....	.....	2
3	Saguenay County	457113	1200	531	2247	1600	.....	.....	85438	600	61857	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	Grand Total	822172	1200	531	12012	116000	384000	6649	941620	1048	178252	199	35800	958	350	400		

GRAND TOTAL FOR THE GULF DIVISION.

[illegible]

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the **Gulf Division,**
Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

Description.	Quantity.	Prices.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Cod, dried.....Cwt.	178,252	4	50	802,134	00
" tongues and sounds.....Brls.	190	10	00	1,900	00
Haddock, dried.....Cwt.	958	3	00	2,874	00
" fresh.....Lbs.	35,800	0	03	1,074	00
Hake, dried.....Cwt.	350	3	00	1,050	00
" sounds.....Lbs.	400	0	50	200	00
Tom cod or frost fish.....	36,000	0	03	1,080	00
Halibut....."	122,525	0	10	12,252	50
Salmon, preserved in cans....."	1,200	0	15	180	00
" fresh or frozen....."	822,172	0	10	82,217	20
" pickled or dry salted.....Brls.	531	15	00	7,965	00
Trout, all kinds.....Lbs.	76,350	0	10	7,635	00
Smelts....."	244,400	0	08	19,552	00
Herring, salted.....Brls.	12,012	4	50	54,054	00
" fresh or frozen.....Lbs.	11,600	0	01	116	00
" smoked....."	38,400	0	02	768	00
Sardines, fresh or salted.....Brls.	30	3	00	90	00
Shad, salted....."	4	10	00	40	00
Eels, salted....."	280	10	00	2,800	00
Mackerel, salted....."	6,649	15	00	99,735	00
Lobsters, pressed in cans.....Lbs.	941,620	0	30	282,486	00
" alive or fresh.....Cwt.	1,048	5	00	5,240	00
Coarse and mixed fish.....Brls.	324	2	00	648	00
Hair seal skins.....No.	6,779	1	25	8,473	75
Fish used as bait.....Brls.	116,160	1	50	174,240	00
Fish as fertilizer....."	95,655	0	50	47,827	50
Fish oil, of all kinds.....Gals.	145,719	0	30	43,715	70
White whales.....No.	39	4	00	156	00
Total value for the year 1909.....				1,660,503	65

RECAPITULATION.

Showing Number of Men, Vessels, Boats and Value of Material employed in **Gulf Division Fisheries, Province of Quebec,** for the Year 1909-10.

Quantity.	Description.	Value.
		\$ cts.
24	Vessels of 704 tons manned by 104 men	23,985 00
5,062	Boats, fished by 9,380 men	207,536 00
11,760	Gill nets of 213,497 fathoms	143,511 00
407	Seines of 17,850 fathoms	27,304 00
195	Cod and herring trap nets	80,550 00
587	Trawl lines	19,005 00
71	Weirs, brush fisheries	1,465 00
251	Smelt and seal nets	9,069 00
23,780	Hand lines and sinkers	12,974 00
84	Lobster canneries employing 1,259 hands	58,270 00
102,720	Lobster traps	103,970 00
165	Freezers and ice and snow houses	25,051 00
1,070	Smoke and fish houses	174,935 00
216	Private piers, wharfs and fishing stages	106,290 00
18	Tugs, steamers and smacks	23,575 00
	Total value.....	1,017,490 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing material and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry on the South shore of the St. Lawrence from Rimouski to Levis, inclusive, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING GEAR OR MATERIALS.												WHOLE FISHING GEAR.	Number.
		Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		Weirs.		Hand Lines.		Value.	Smoke and Fish Houses.
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
1	Capucins.....	22	230	24	15	325	230	.....	.....	.....	30	30	30	.....	1
2	Petit Mechnis.....	20	200	30	25	425	400	.....	.....	.....	30	30	35	15	2
3	Grand Mechnis.....	25	250	32	26	450	420	.....	.....	.....	35	35	35	.....	3
4	Grosses Roches.....	20	200	30	32	650	500	.....	.....	.....	30	30	1	5	4
5	Ste. Felicité.....	38	400	45	40	1000	600	.....	.....	2	100	45	2	10	5
6	Matane.....	23	300	24	25	600	300	.....	.....	12	700	16	5	30	6
7	Rivière Blanche.....	26	380	22	23	550	260	.....	.....	.....	60	25	4	25	7
8	Sandy Bay.....	48	880	80	190	4750	3820	.....	.....	.....	60	60	6	35	8
9	Metis.....	10	120	12	6	150	120	.....	.....	6	225	4	4	.....	9
10	St. Flavie & St. Luce.....	25	500	46	50	1250	1150	.....	.....	11	730	15	15	.....	10
11	Rimouski.....	35	600	40	8	200	160	.....	.....	25	1100	2	2	40	11
12	Beic, St. Fabien & St. Simon.....	14	165	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	960	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Trois Pistoles.....	1	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	700	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Isle Verte.....	37	800	45	1	15	25	1	60	20	2500	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Cacouna.....	14	100	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1000	.....	1	50	15
16	Lake Temiscouata and tributaries.....	2	25	30	22	800	160	.....	.....	16	650	.....	.....	.....	16
17	St. André.....	1	20	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1800	.....	.....	.....	17
18	Kamouraska.....	1	15	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1100	.....	.....	.....	18
19	St. Denis.....	1	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	300	.....	1	20	19
20	Rivière Ouëlle.....	1	22	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2400	.....	1	150	20
21	St. Anne de la Pocatière, St. Roch et St. Jean Port Joli.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	1350	.....	.....	.....	21
22	L'Islet, Cap St. Ignace, Crane and Goose Islands.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2250	.....	.....	.....	22
23	St. Thomas.....	.....	.....	10	1	40	20	.....	.....	10	1200	.....	5	400	23
24	Berthier.....	4	65	13	8	300	130	.....	.....	16	6200	.....	.....	.....	24
25	St. Valier.....	6	160	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7200	.....	3	350	25
26	St. Michel.....	12	180	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3250	.....	6	420	26
27	Beaumont.....	25	440	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7600	.....	9	550	27
441		6057	676	472	11505	8295	1	60	20	281	43315	292	2100	60079	

RETURN showing the kinds and quantities of Fish and Fish Products on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence from Rimouski to
Levis inclusive, Province of Quebec, for the year 1909-10.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.														TOTAL VALUE OF FISH.									
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Herring, salted, brls.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Whitefish, fresh, lb.	Whitefish, salted, lb.	Cod, dried, cwt.	Cod, green, brls.	Haddock, fresh, lb.	Halibut, lb.	Trout, lb.	Shad, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Pickarel, lb.		Eels, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Coarse & mixed fish, brls.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish as bait, brls.	Fish as manure, brls.	Seal Skins, No.	Clams, brls.	Beluga Skins.
1	Capucins.....		48	4000				22	100	3500	1500								100	10	10	15		80	
2	Petits Meuns.....	1600	100	3800	1000			24	200	300	1600	500							120	40	60	60		30	
3	Grand Meuns.....	1500	200	6000	500			30	270	1000	1000	200							160	60	50	10			
4	Grosses Roches.....		130	2700				6	250	8000	2000								80	50					
5	Ste. Felicite.....		334	7000	800			20	500	9000	2500								100	90	100				
6	Matane.....	15000	475	9000	3000			5	150	10000	5000	600				300			100	30	120				
7	Riviere Blanche.....		400	130	8000	3800			200	9000	2000								250	50					
8	Sandy Bay.....		3280	111000	6000				300	10000	800								250	50	100				
9	Metis.....		3000	75	2300				25	9000	5000								30	5	10	160			
10	Ste. Flavie and Ste. Luce.....		600	10060					20	8300	7000	10200							50			1200			
11	Rimouski.....		6000	400	8050				800													10000			
12	Bic, St. Fabien and St. Simon.....		1900	60	9000																	330			
13	Trois Pistoles.....		200	20	1500	3000						30										100			
14	Ile Verte.....		800	160	100000	120000						1500	12000									4000			
15	Cacouna.....		1600	200	200000	40000						1000										500	15		
16	Lake Temiscouata & tributaries.....		300	20	40000		1150					1500	50									20			
17	St. Andre.....			30	30000	1000			30	3000			30							5		300	2		
18	Kamouraska.....		150	20	20000	1000						1000										5000			
19	St. Denis.....		100	10	5000	100		20				1000										100			
20	Riviere Ouelle.....				10000							100										30			
21	Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, St. Roch et St. Jean Port Joli.....											1000													
22	L'Islet, Cap St. Ignace, Crane and Goose Islands.....						60																		
23	St. Thomas.....					100	1500																		
24	Berthier.....		300			3000	5000																		
25	St. Valier.....		550			2500	2000						500												
26	St. Michel.....		600			1000	1500					1000													
27	Beaumont.....		800			2000	1800					3000													
	Totals.....	38200	6292	600910	180200	10100	11880	107	2015	68100	29200	14000	9210	19006	4300	254200	34690	60500	2235	370	22295	17	120	20	
	Values.....	5730	25168	6009	3604	1010	1188	428	8060	2043	1752	1400	921	950	430	15252	2081	605	670	370	11147	25	240	80	89163

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the 'North Shore of the River' St. Lawrence from **Quebec** to the **Saguenay**, including Lake St. John District for the Year 1909-10.*

Kinds of Fish.	Counties of Quebec and Montmor- ency, with Orleans Island.	Charlevoix, including Isle aux Coudres.	Lake St. John, including Saguenay River.	Total Quantities.	Total Value.
					\$
Eels..... Lbs.	86,800	15,000	.....	101,800	6,108
Salmon..... "	100	1,600	25,000	26,700	4,005
Trout..... "	2,800	5,600	1,600	24,400	2,440
Bass..... "	400	.....	.....	400	40
Whitefish..... "	900	.....	8,000	8,900	890
Ouananiche..... "	.....	.....	30,000	30,000	3,000
Herring..... "	.....	6,000	10,000	16,000	160
Pike..... "	200	.....	35,000	35,200	1,760
Pickarel..... "	225	.....	40,000	40,225	4,022
Mixed fish..... "	5,600	40,000	15,000	60,600	606
Beluga skins.. No.	.....	20	30	50	200
Values..... \$	5,721	2,240	15,270	.....	23,231

*The quantities are estimated.

RETURN showing the Number of Fishermen, Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other Fixtures employed in the Fishing Industry in the District from the County of Huntingdon to Bellechasse and from Portneuf to Soulanges, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

FISHING MATERIAL.																				
Number.	DISTRICTS.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Hoop Nets.		Night Lines.		TOTAL VALUE.			
	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Hooks.	Value.						
1	Counties of Huntingdon, Soulanges, Beauharnois and Vaudeuil around Lake St. Francis.....	50	500	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Chateauguay.....	40	400	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Laprairie.....	20	200	20	10	200	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Chambly.....	25	250	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Verchères.....	25	250	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Richelieu.....	50	500	50	10	200	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Yamaska.....	70	700	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Portneuf, Champlain and St. Maurice.....	90	900	90	50	600	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Nicolet.....	30	300	30	30	300	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Maskinongé and Berthier.....	60	600	60	20	200	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Hochelega and Jacques Cartier.....	50	500	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	L'Assomption, Terrebonne and Laval.....	70	700	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Two Mountains and Argenteuil.....	50	500	50
	Totals.....	630	6300	635	120	1500	280	69	2760	1813	11700	538	20,198							

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the District from the County of **Huntingdon** to **Bellechasse** and from **Portneuf** to **Soulanges**, Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

DISTRICTS.		KINDS OF FISH.														TOTAL VALUE.	Number.	
Number.		Salmon, lb.	Shad, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Bass, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Pike, lb.	Maskinongé, lb.	Sturgeon, lb.	Eels, lb.	Perch, lb.	Catfish, lb.	Mixed and Coarse Fish, lb.	Bull Heads, lb.			Barfish, lb.	Tommy Cod, lb.
1	Around Lake St. Francis, counties of Huntingdon, Soulanges, Beauharnois and Vaudeuil.....							2000	1000	5000	75000	2000	3000	2500	3000			
2	Chateauguay.....					5000	3000	1500	300	1000	3000	3000	2500	3000	7000			
3	Laprairie.....		400			3000	1500	300	140	100	400	1000	100	4000	1000			
4	Chamblé.....			300		300	600	1000	600	200	600	500	100	6000	400			
5	Verchères.....		150	100		200	300	500	100	400	1400	2000	100	30000	1000			
6	Richelieu.....		500	200		500	2000	3000	400	1000	2000	4000	1000	1800	2000	200		
7	Yamaska.....					1000	4000	7000	300	4000	9000	10000	1200	55000	20000	150		
8	Nicolet.....		2500	1500		2500	4000	5000	400	4000	10000	7000	2000	10000	6000	500		
9	Champlain, Portneuf and St. Maurice.....		5000	1200		3000	5000	4000	700	4000	12000	5000	3000	5000	3000	2500	8000	
10	Berthier and Maskinongé.....		300			500	2000	6000	80	500	7000	6000	2500	30000	15000			
11	L'Assomption, Terrebonne and Laval.....		500		20000		1500	1000	120	1000	10000	2000	1000		2500			
12	Hochelega and Jacques Cartier.....					500	1200	1500	500	2000	2000	1500	1000		2000			
13	Two Mountains and Argenteuil.....				9000	3000	4000	5000	600	3000	4000	3000	3000		6000			
14	Bellechasse.....	130	2500	3400			2000			10000	19000			2500		2000	3000	
	Totals.....	130	11850	6900	40000	27000	33100	37800	4700	33200	155400	47000	21000	203800	64900	5350	11000	
	Rate.....	10	8	8	12	10	8	4	12	8	5	5	4	2	5	10	3	
	Values.....\$	13	948	552	4800	2700	2648	1512	564	2656	7770	2350	840	4076	3245	535	330	35,539

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Inland Division of the Province of
Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$	\$
Salmon, fresh.....	Lbs. 65,030	.....	9,748
Cod, dried.....	Cwts. 107	428	
" green.....	Brls. 2,015	8,060	
Haddock, fresh.....	Lbs. 68,100		8,488
Halibut.....	" 29,200		2,043
Trout.....	" 73,400		1,752
Bass.....	" 27,400		8,640
Whitefish.....	" 27,780		2,740
Eels.....	" 511,400		3,640
Herring, salted.....	Brls. 6,292	25,168	29,130
" fresh.....	Lbs. 616,910	6,169	
" smoked.....	" 180,200	3,604	
Shad.....	" 21,060		34,941
Pike.....	" 73,000		1,869
Pickarel.....	" 77,625		3,272
Sturgeon.....	" 67,890		7,100
Ouananiche.....	" 30,000		4,737
Maskinonge.....	" 4,700		3,090
Perch.....	" 47,000		564
Tom Cod.....	" 11,000		2,350
Smelts.....	" 19,000		330
Clams.....	Brls. 120		950
Mixed fish.....	Lbs. 416,150		240
Fish as bait.....	Brls. 370		9,907
Fish as fertilizer.....	" 22,295		370
Fish oil.....	Galls. 2,235		11,147
Seal skins.....	No. 17	25	670
Beluga skins.....	" 70	280	305
Total.....			147,933

RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Boats, Nets, and other Fishing Material, in the Inland
Division of the Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

Material.	Number.	Value.
		\$
Boats.....	1,071	12,357
Gill-nets (13,005 fathoms).....	592	8,575
Seines (2820 fathoms).....	70	1,400
Weirs.....	281	43,315
Hoop-nets.....	1,813	11,700
Hand lines.....	292	292
Night lines (hooks).....	206,000	538
Smoke and fish houses.....	51	2,100
Total.....		80,277

Number of men employed, 1311.

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RECAPITULATION.

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the whole Province of Quebec, for the Year 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
			\$	\$
Salmon, fresh.....	Lb.	887,202	91,965 20	
" salted.....	Brls.	531	7,965 00	
" preserved in cans.....	Lb.	1,200	180 00	100,110 20
Cod, dried.....	Cwt.	178,359	802,562 00	
" green.....	Brls.	2,015	8,060 00	
" tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	190	1,900 00	812,522 00
Haddock, dried.....	Cwt.	958	2,874 00	
" fresh.....	Lb.	103,900	3,117 00	5,991 00
Hake, dried.....	Cwt.	350	1,050 00	
Hake, sounds.....	Lb.	400	200 00	1,250 00
Tom cod.....	"	47,000		1,410 00
Halibut.....	"	151,725		14,004 50
Herring, fresh.....	"	628,510	6,285 00	
" smoked.....	"	218,600	4,372 00	
" salted.....	Brls.	18,304	79,222 00	89,879 00
Mackerel, salted.....	Brls.	6,649		99,735 00
Sardines, salted.....	"	30		90 00
Smelts.....	Lb.	263,400		20,502 00
Whitefish.....	"	27,780		3,640 00
Trout.....	"	154,750		16,275 00
Bass.....	"	27,400		2,740 00
Pike.....	"	73,000		3,272 00
Pickarel.....	"	77,625		7,100 00
Perch.....	"	47,000		2,350 00
Ouananiche.....	"	30,000		3,000 00
Maskinongé.....	"	4,700		564 00
Eels, fresh.....	"	511,400	29,130 00	
" salted.....	"	56,000	2,800 00	31,930 00
Shad.....	Brls.	109		1,909 00
Sturgeon.....	Lb.	67,890		4,737 00
Lobsters, canned.....	"	941,620	282,486 00	
" fresh in shell.....	Cwt.	1,048	5,240 00	287,726 00
Clams.....	Brls.	120		240 00
Mixed and coarse fish.....	Lb.	480,950		10,555 00
Fish used as bait.....	Brls.	116,530		174,610 00
" fertilizer.....	"	117,950		58,974 50
Fish oil.....	Gall.	147,954		44,385 70
Hair seal skins.....	No.	6,796	8,498 75	
Beluga skins.....	"	109	436 00	8,934 75
Total value for 1909.....				1,808,436 65
" 1908.....				1,881,817 00
Decrease.....				73,380 35

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RECAPITULATION.

Of the Number and Value of Crafts, Fishing Gear and Fixtures used in the Fisheries of the whole Province of **Quebec**, for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	Description.	Value.	Total.
		\$	\$
24	Fishing vessels (704 tons).....	23,985	
6,133	Fishing boats.....	219,893	
			243,878
12,352	Gill nets (fathoms, 226,502)		152,086
477	Seines (fathoms 20,670).....		28,704
195	Trap nets (herring and cod).....		80,550
587	Trawls.		19,005
352	Weirs		44,780
231	Smelt and seal nets.		9,069
1,813	Hoop nets.....		11,700
24,610	Hand lines, night lines, &c		13,804
84	Lobster canneries.	58,270	
102,720	Lobster Traps	103,970	
			162,240
165	Freezers and ice-houses.		25,051
1,121	Smoke and fish-houses.....		177,035
216	Piers and wharfs (private).....		106,290
18	Fishing tugs and smacks.....		23,575
	Total value.....		1,097,767

Persons employed in the Fisheries of Quebec, during the Year 1909-10.

Number of men in vessels.....	104
" " boats.....	10,691
" persons employed in canneries, &c.....	1,259
Total.....	12,054
Decrease.....	267

APPENDIX No. 7.

ONTARIO.

REPORT ON LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION, BY INSPECTOR A. G. DUNCAN.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., March 31, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the fisheries in my division, being the northwestern division of the province of Ontario, for the fiscal year from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

I have been employed in inspecting the fisheries from the Soo to Pukaso in Lake Superior and found there had been a good deal of illegal fishing carried on the fall previous with dip-nets, at the mouth of the rivers in Lake Superior as the fish go up to spawn.

I notified the Ontario Fisheries Officer of what was going on, and he reported to the Ontario government and they put on a patrol boat last November and seized two tugs and a lot of gill-nets.

I have also inspected the fisheries from the Soo to Gore bay and Providence bay in the Manitoulin Island but did not find any illegal fishing, except some trap-net fishing by American fishermen on the south side of St. Joseph's Island. I seized the trap-nets and destroyed the same, and reported to your department. The fishing in the forepart of the season was good, but in the latter part of the season it was poor, and from all the information I can gather, this season there will be a decrease in the catch of whitefish and trout, compared with last season, the reason being the scarcity of fish. Ninety per cent of all fish caught this last season in my division, was shipped to the American market. I have had no complaints *re* sawdust being put into the streams in my fishing division this season. The Ontario fishery officer in my division, has looked after the fisheries better this year than ever before.

Judging from what I heard, the Thessalon fishermen were fishing without a license and shipping their fish. When I reported the matter to the Ontario fishery officer he went and seized all their nets and fish, and was instructed by his department to move the same, but later was told by the department to take bonds, and all those fishermen were tried and allowed to go by paying costs, and in the matter of the two tugs seized on Lake Superior last November, they were allowed to go on giving bonds and I have not heard that the government imposed a fine on the fishermen who pleaded guilty.

The Ontario fishery officers here have been instructed by the department to notify the fishermen that they could fish away until they got their license. This is altogether contrary to the Act, and I would recommend that this practice be stopped at once, in the interest of the protection of the fisheries in my division, and no one should fish until he has his license.

Also in addition to my duties as inspector of fisheries I inspected the American Dredge Company's dumping, where it was reported they were dumping their mud in Canadian waters, as I have reported to your department, and I have also looked after the placing of bell buoys and spar buoys on the east end of Lake Superior and the placing of the spar buoys from the Soo to Bruce Mines, and lifting the same in the fall.

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I also inspected and reported to your department two dams on the Manitoulin Island *re* putting in fishways and have also inspected and reported on the repairs of the fishway in the dam of the Keewatin Power Company at Kenora.

There has not been any loss of life this season, of fishermen following their calling, in my division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. DUNCAN,

Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE DISTRICT EAST OF AND
INCLUDING THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM, VICTORIA AND
HALIBURTON, BY INSPECTOR J. M. HURLEY.

BELLEVILLE, Aug. 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the fisheries in my district during the past fiscal year :—

The spring fishing with hoop-nets for coarse fish, viz.: Pike, suckers, bull-heads, catfish, &c., was very good, and prices for these kinds of fish were very satisfactory, being ten cents per pound during cool weather. Even carp is not so much dreaded now, as they bring a fair price, and are easily caught; also there seems to be no evidence that they are doing the damage to other fish and the feeding grounds that it was feared they would.

The sport fishing has been very good, viz.: Bass, maskinonge, trout, pickerel, &c. There have been some fine catches of maskinonge in several lakes, but especially in the Rideau waters, Trent river and waters, Bay of Quinte, Kawartha lakes. Trout is found in the northern lakes, but bass is the most plentiful, and the most general throughout the district.

During my visits to the centre of the district where the waters flow towards the Ottawa river, viz.: the Madawaska and Mississippi rivers, also lakes in that district, viz.: Fraser lake, Wesley-macoon, Mullet and several others, I found that both settlers and tourists were loud in their praises of the good bass fishing which must be due to the stocking of these waters by the Dominion government, as there was no bass fishing there previous to such stocking.

The rivers and lakes in question are large and an evidence of the result of stocking has been the establishing of a bass fishery throughout these water systems. It may be pointed out that three years after the depositing of the young bass, these fish were caught by anglers as far as twenty miles from where the original fish were placed.

The bass fishing on the St. Lawrence river through the islands to Kingston, along the edge of Lake Ontario, through the Bay of Quinte, the Murray canal and Presqu'Isle bay to Lake Ontario, a distance of two hundred miles is very good, especially for the reason that hoop-nets are licensed on these waters to take out the coarse fish, viz.: suckers, pike, bull-heads, ling, carp, eels, perch, &c., which destroy the spawn of the sporting fish.

Strong complaints have been made to me of the increase of coarse fish in Madoc and Kawartha lakes, where there are no nets licensed to take out the coarse fish, and sporting fish are becoming very scarce on that account in these waters. I consider it would be a benefit to the sporting fish to have nets allowed to take the coarse fish in the spring when they are running, of course under strict government supervision.

Salmon-trout are again appearing in the Bay of Quinte, after an absence of twenty-five years. This is no doubt due to the planting of fry from the Newcastle hatchery. It is claimed that these fish were driven from these waters years ago owing to the contamination caused by sawdust and mill-rubbish, carried into them by the tributary rivers, but as these are now all free of such pollution the salmon-trout now remain in the bay the year round.

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The whitefish and herring are more plentiful in Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte than for very many years past, and can now be caught nearly the whole year round. Their greater plentifulness in these waters is generally conceded to be due to the waters being stocked with fry from year to year from the Sandwich hatchery.

The close season for bass should be extended to the first of July. In keeping track of the bass in the breeding ponds, I find in 1908 bass in Quinte pond started to spawn June 5, in 1909 June 9, and were still spawning several days. I also think bass should not be taken in the spring. The same applies to maskinonge. The close season for salmon-trout should I think begin October 1.

Respectfully submitted,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. HURLEY, *Inspector.*

REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF THE DISTRICT WEST OF THE EAST-ERN BOUNDARY OF THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO. AND THE DISTRICTS OF MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND, ETC.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 8, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report on the fisheries in my district during the past fiscal year.

The common fishing is still showing a steady decrease owing to the large number of yards of gill nets issued by the Ontario government and the inefficient protection that has been given. I think this matter should be taken up by the federal government and some legislation enacted in regard to the size of the mesh and measures taken to see that the law is properly enforced. The whitefish and trout have decreased to a very marked extent, and this when taken into consideration with the greatly improved methods of fishing steam lifts, and steam tugs, thus enabling the fishermen to go into waters far from the shore where the sail or row boats were formerly unable to reach, certainly leaves no doubt that the depletion is going on from year to year to an alarming extent and calls for immediate action. The herring fishing in Lake Erie, the past season has been fairly good, whitefish and trout very light. The angling or sporting fishing has shown a diminution in many places: the angling fishermen being forced to go back farther from the usual summer resorts to obtain anything like a desirable catch. There are in my division many companies who have at a large expense provided private ponds and hatcheries for the propagation of the brook trout and to my mind have done much to prevent the entire extermination of this fish.

I think these companies and private individuals should have every consideration in their efforts in this direction as many of them turn loose into the streams, fish from one to three years old and thus help to replenish the waters not absolutely under their control. The carp, the much dreaded pest of fresh waters, are still doing a great deal of damage in the way of destroying wild rice and driving other fish out of their usual haunts and every means should be taken to allow them to be caught at any season of the year and by any means. A market has been opened in the United States where these fish can be sold and as they are easily taken, this may result in preventing their increase to such an extent that it will somewhat lessen the danger. About ninety per cent of the fish caught in my division is exported to the United States. I cannot too strongly recommend that some step should be taken by the federal government to preserve the fisheries and even though the cost be considerable, I am sure that the result cannot but be satisfactory to the people of Canada, now and particularly in the years to come.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

O. B. SHEPPARD,

Inspector of Fisheries

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ONTARIO

RETURN of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, fishing industry during

Number.	Districts.	FISHING									
		†Tugs or ‡Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				\$			\$				\$
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River.....	3	250	5,800	8	32	6,770	76	....	72,000	10,980
2	Lake Superior.....	23	219	50,450	108	50	3,070	75	....	811,000	35,680
3	Lake Huron (North Channel).....	21	393	73,300	150	80	16,650	140	....	1,141,250	81,119
4	Georgian Bay.....	26	602	69,440	118	143	13,937	280	....	1,434,641	58,030
5	Lake Huron (Proper)...	13	3,197	42,000	69	123	18,495	230	....	896,018	29,948
6	Lake St. Clair and River Thames.....	10	20	2,425	20	151	8,871	322	....	.....	.....
7	Lake Erie.....	44	1,396	149,012	224	291	42,654	529	....	444,123	43,461
8	Lake Ontario.....	5	60	4,700	11	480	41,069	773	....	704,066	41,885
9	Inland Waters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	3,718	468	....	15,713	1,585
		145	6,137	397,127	708	1,623	155,234	2,893	....	5,518,811	302,688

RETURN of the kinds, quantities and values

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Pickarel.	Pike.
		brls.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River.....	.....	.....	700,000	33,000	300,000	260,000
2	Lake Superior.....	.....	400,000	400,000	1,400,400	200,000	70,000
3	Lake Huron (North Channel).....	.....	10,000	600,000	1,710,000	170,000	46,000
4	Georgian Bay.....	170	57,000	542,400	978,000	30,000	40,000
5	Lake Huron (Proper).....	400	297,280	562,400	844,500	321,000	10,000
6	Lake St. Clair and River Thames.....	.....	1,010	43,120	1,856,000	75,500	41,000
7	Lake Erie.....	.....	5,830,400	660,900	3,100	.....	1,408,000
8	Lake Ontario.....	1,800	2,231,568	1,160,095	193,912	152,593	366,388
9	Inland Waters.....	58	25,440	10,320	.....	19,879	103,908
	Totals.....	2,428	8,902,698	4,679,235	5,162,912	3,124,972	2,345,296
	Values.....	24,280	445,135	467,924	516,291	312,497	187,624

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FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing Materials and other Fixtures employed in the the year 1909-10.

MATERIAL.										Other Fixtures used in Fishing.				Number.	
Seines.			Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Night Lines.		Spears.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		
No.	Yards.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks	Value.	No.	Value	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
				\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....			14	3,000	3	575					14	7,450			1
.....			33	3,700	20	1,000					9	3,610	2	125	2
.....			92	19,630							5	15,000			3
.....			11	4,800							16	4,300	5	1,668	4
.....	648	495	43	15,700	1	25			2	8	16	4,650			5
.....	10,187	3,750	12	2,200	156	7,970			88		10	2,900	12	1,950	6
.....	9,636	3,470	272	106,825	3	75			92		128	62,940	1	100	7
.....					302	6,431			50		40	4,300	123	162	8
.....					116	2,050			150		8	780			9
.....	20,471	7,715	477	155,855	601	18,126			387	8	8	246	105,930	143	4,005

of Fish caught during the Year 1909-10.

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and Coarse Fish.	Caviare.	Carp.	Value.	Number.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$	
57,000	..	..	80,000	2,900	47,000	3,400	..	143,432	1
3,690	..	..	22,000	..	8,000	..	..	227,900	2
25,000	..	1,600	..	..	76,000	240	..	260,050	3
4,400	..	7,300	..	170	20,500	670	2,000	165,563	4
11,550	..	112,300	18,000	650	140,000	920	1,250	208,879	5
27,540	..	88,300	..	70,000	638,000	1,090	78,180	63,892	6
86,250	..	735,500	..	18,000	500,000	2,400	411,000	742,933	7
1,744	33,352	66,360	..	153,936	176,148	..	20,456	339,162	8
4,177	750	12,316	..	63,042	126,461	..	8,196	26,002	9
221,261	34,102	1,023,676	120,000	308,698	1,732,109	8,720	521,082
33,189	2,046	51,184	7,200	24,696	86,605	8,720	10,422	2,177,813	..

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ESTIMATED Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Province of Ontario for the year 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts.
Whitefish	Lbs.	4,679,235	467,924 00
Trout	"	5,162,912	516,291 00
Herring	Brls.	2,428	24,280 00
"	Lbs.	8,902,698	445,135 00
Pickarel	"	3,124,972	312,497 00
Pike	"	2,345,296	187,624 00
Sturgeon	"	221,261	33,189 00
Caviare	"	8,720	8,720 00
Eels	"	34,102	2,046 00
Perch	"	1,023,676	51,184 00
Catfish	"	308,698	24,696 00
Tullibee	"	120,000	7,200 00
Carp	"	521,052	10,422 00
Coarse fish	"	1,732,109	86,605 00
Total for 1909			2,177,813 00
" 1908			2,100,079 63
Estimated increase			77,733 37

ESTIMATED Number, and value of Tugs, Boats, etc., used in the Fisheries of the Province of Ontario in 1909-10.

Description of Material.	Value.
	\$
145 Tugs (6,137 tons), 708 men	397,127
1,623 Boats, 2,893 men	155,234
5,518,811 Gill-nets, (yards)	302,688
20,471 Seines	7,715
477 Pound-nets	155,855
601 Hoop-nets	18,126
Night-lines	387
Spears	8
246 Freezers and ice-houses	105,930
143 Piers and wharfs	4,005
	1,147,075

APPENDIX No. 8.

MANITOBA.

REPORT OF THE FISHERIES BY INSPECTOR W. S. YOUNG.

SELKIRK, MAN., June 4, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the fisheries of the province of Manitoba and the district of Keewatin, for the year ended the 31st March, 1910, together with statistical returns, showing the yield of fish, values of catch, plant, &c.

In submitting this my tenth annual report on the fisheries of my district, it is with pleasure that I say that the fisheries of the whole district are in a much healthier condition than they were when I took office and for some years thereafter, especially in so far as the larger lakes are concerned, namely: Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis and Manitoba.

The improvement in the whitefish fisheries of Lake Winnipeg was undoubtedly caused by the action of the department in shortening the commercial season to the 15th day of August, which formerly continued until the 5th day of October. The operations as carried on during that time between the 15th day of August and the 5th day of October did more harm to the whitefish fisheries of the lake, than all the balance of open season's operations.

I am pleased to say that the successful work of our hatcheries has had a large share in the improvement noticed in the fisheries of this important lake. The fishermen, who actually catch the fish, reported to me that the fish are more plentiful at present than they had been for some years previous; and those who are employed in the whitefish industries are unanimous on this important question.

It was my privilege to witness a gang of nets being lifted, a few days before the season closed, on a ground which had been fished throughout the open season, and as soon as the net buoy was lifted, the nets floated, owing to the large quantity of fish in them. One fisherman said to me, 'This kind of fishing reminds one of the old-time fishing on Lake Winnipeg, when no laws governed this industry.'

I am free to admit that the fish do not average as large as they did in the old days spoken of. It nevertheless is a fact that for the last three years they are increasing in size. With the object in view of arriving at the average weight of whitefish taken from this lake during the time commercial fishing was on, I took twenty-five fish from the fishermen's boats and weighed them in the round, at every fishing station, not only once but several times. The result was a little better than three pounds to the fish, which should be considered very satisfactory.

The fishermen under sailboat licenses caught on an average to the boat better than forty thousand pounds for their two and one-half months' operations, which gave them a profit of from six hundred to one thousand dollars, after paying all expenses in connection therewith. The fishermen received for their catches of fish delivered dressed to the different stations, at a rate of three cents a pound, instead of three cents a fish as they did some years ago. So that so long as this lake is looked after and reasonable regulations govern it, the fishermen are bound to do well as long as the weather conditions are such as is required for successful operations of the fishery.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The above of course refers to the summer or commercial fisheries of Lake Winnipeg ; but I am pleased to say that the same good condition of affairs was experienced in connection with the winter fishery for whitefish on this lake.

For some years a good deal has been said on the part of some, that Lake Winnipeg was depleted of whitefish at certain points, one of which was the fishing ground in the vicinity of Reindeer and Sturgeon Islands. For the information of the department, I would say, that practically all the whitefish taken from Lake Winnipeg during the past winter were taken on these grounds spoken of, and amounted to in round numbers seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds. This quantity of fish was taken in about two months time. It is quite clear to any one unbiassed in the matter, that the fishery of this district is in a very satisfactory condition. Also, I know of fishermen who cleared all the way from four hundred to one thousand dollars in connection with this fishery ; so that, whatever there is to be said with regard to Lake Winnipeg being depleted of whitefish in the past, the record of the whitefish fisheries of this lake does not warrant any such conclusion in the matter, at the present time, neither during the summer nor winter seasons, which is most gratifying.

In reference to my previous annual reports in connection with this fishery, and which I am sorry to say have been misconstrued by some, so as to mislead or give the public of Canada the impression that I was wilfully misrepresenting the true condition of affairs in connection with this very important whitefish industry ; in the report for the year 1907 will be found the following : 'In conclusion I would like to say that the action of the department in passing an Order in Council shortening the commercial season, will have the desired effect of protecting the whitefish of Lake Winnipeg, which was heretofore prosecuted up to the 5th day of October. I am satisfied that the fisheries will have a good future, if the policy of the department is carried out by keeping the commercial season as it is at present, which dates from the 1st day of June until the 15th day of August. The policy of the department will redound to their credit, by protecting the fisheries without seriously curtailing the industry.'

My prophecy at that time, has been fully realized and has surpassed my most sanguine expectations during the past season, and will still continue to improve, if the same policy is adhered to, in the way of reasonable restriction and the enforcement thereof.

The pickerel fishery, as carried on in Lake Winnipeg during the months of September and October, was a most successful one, there being taken from September 10 to October 15, nine hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred pounds. This record speaks for itself, when one considers the shortness of the time in which such a large catch was made. I would like to draw the attention of the department to the class of people who produced these fish. While it is true that a number of the commercial fishermen are engaged in this fishery, yet the bulk of the men are settlers and Indians, residing on the lake, and it is a source of livelihood for them, especially so in as far as the Indians and half-breeds are concerned.

During the winter season there was taken from the above waters one million two hundred and fifty-four thousand pounds of pickerel, which was almost double that of the previous winter, which would indicate that there is still an abundant supply of this variety of fish in the waters of Lake Winnipeg.

In so far as the other varieties of fish are concerned, it will be noted that in most cases the yield is almost, if not double, that of the previous winter season. Altogether, including both summer and winter season, there was produced in value of fish caught five hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars, or an increase of one hundred and sixty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty dollars over that of the previous year. Lake Winnipeg is the only one in the whole of my district, in which fishing operations were carried on both during the summer and winter season for commercial purposes. The only fish taken during the summer season in the balance of the waters in my district are those used for home consumption, and which is included in the winter statement of fish produced.

Lake Winnipegosis gave a yield of seven hundred and twenty-seven thousand pounds of whitefish, one million two hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred

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pounds pickerel, nine hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred pounds of pike or jackfish, one hundred and twenty-one thousand eight hundred pounds of goldeyes and two hundred thousand pounds of coarse fish, besides two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of fish used for home consumption, making a total value of one hundred and seventy-seven thousand and six dollars worth of fish taken from the above mentioned waters during the past winter season.

From the waters of Lake Manitoba the catch of fish during the winter season was also very encouraging, as the following figures will show, when compared with that of previous years: Two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred pounds of whitefish, two millions ninety-six thousand six hundred pounds pickerel, one million two hundred and thirty-three thousand pounds of pike or jackfish, six thousand eight hundred pounds of perch, one hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred pounds of tullibee, one hundred and fifty-thousand pounds of mixed and coarse fish, and fish used for home consumption three hundred thousand pounds; at a total value of two hundred and one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

In the Pas district, which includes all the waters lying north of the Big Saskatchewan river, the most important of which are Lakes Moose, Cedar, Clear Water, Cormorant, along with the waters of the Big Saskatchewan river. The fisheries in the above district during the past winter were very satisfactory and were well looked after by overseer H. H. Ross. His report on this district will be found under fishery officers' reports.

Other small lakes in the south and west of the province, such as Rock, Pelican, Killarney and Fish lake, more or less fish were taken in small quantities and were used for home consumption.

Synopsis of fishery officers' report:—Overseer M. S. Collison reports as follows on the fisheries of Lake Winnipegosis, Dauphin and Water Hen: 'Fishing on Lake Winnipegosis has been very heavy during the past winter, and the prices much better than in previous years. The fishermen all made good money. The cause of the increase is due to the lake being closed for the past four years during the summer season. The whitefish and pickerel are increasing in size. This I believe is due to the lake being closed to summer fishing. Lake Dauphin and Water Hen are keeping the same as other years.'

Guardian Skuli Sigfusson reports on Lake Manitoba and Shoal as follows:—'The coarse fish, such as jacks and suckers, are decreasing, while valuable fish such as whitefish and pickerel are therefore naturally increasing. Whitefish and pickerel have never been caught in such great numbers as this winter. The average weight of whitefish has been about three pounds, and pickerel about two pounds. A few years ago, just after the summer fishing was prohibited, the average weight of whitefish was only about two pounds, and the average weight of pickerel was also much less than this winter. On the whole, fishing has been profitable to the fishermen, several of whom have disposed of fish to the amount of nine hundred dollars, after a three months catch. The average fisherman while not doing so well, has had good wages. I believe that one hundred cars of fish have been sold from my district of Lake Manitoba, Dog lake and some from Shoal lake, some of which was shipped by local freight, and a portion hauled by teams. The estimate of the whole catch delivered to Oak Point and St. Laurent is not too high at two million five hundred thousand pounds.'

Guardian James Matheson reports that he considers that the fisheries are in a healthy condition in his district, which comprises the northern part of Lake Manitoba, the Fairford river and Lake St. Martin: 'The varieties of fish taken in my district are whitefish, pickerel, catfish, perch, goldeyes and sucker.'

Guardian T. B. Perry reports on the lakes in the south and in the west of the province of Manitoba: 'I may say that I have made several trips to the fish-producing lakes in my district, and have nothing of special interest to report regarding same. The fisheries in my district are almost entirely carried on in the Long lake and Lake Dronmo, which are expansions of the stretch of water lying between Lake Max near Boissevain and Lake Mutigoskie, the greater part of which latter lake lies in the United States.

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The fishing is entirely carried on by settlers living near the lakes, and the fish caught are pike and mullet.'

Overseer H. H. Ross reports on the district of Keewatin north of the Saskatchewan river: 'There was no commercial fishing done during the summer season. During the winter season the fisheries were not prosecuted on as large a scale as in former years, as it was not until late in the season that the fish companies decided to buy fish in this district owing to the uncertainty of the market and also the muskrats being plentiful and fur being high in price. The Indians did comparatively no fishing, but considering the few men who did fish, the catch has been a very good one. The fish averaging in size and quality is just the same as those in previous years. The close season has been well observed by all licensed fishermen on Lakes Cedar, Moose and Cormorant. The rough fish have been well cleaned off the ice, as the Indians use these fish for dog food. With regard to the fish caught in these waters for home consumption, the approximate figures I give you are more or less guess work. I can only calculate this by how many Indians, dogs and white population there are in each settlement, and then using my own judgment as to the amount of fish they consume in a year. Of course these fish are all mixed.'

In conclusion I would say that the fisheries of my whole district have averaged up well. The catch has been phenomenal in most cases, and the prices realized have been good. During the past year the weather conditions were ideal for successful fishing operations. There was very little loss of fish throughout the season on account of inclement weather, which, I am sorry to say, has happened in past years.

During this season the fishermen only missed lifting their nets once or twice as a result of which the fish were landed in the pink of condition at the stations on the lake and later to the markets of Canada and the United States.

In this report I will not undertake to make any recommendation in connection with the fisheries of this province at this time, in view of the fact that your government has appointed a commission to investigate the fisheries. The matter will no doubt be gone into by them, as they will have ample opportunity during the coming summer to meet all those who are actually engaged in the fishery industry and who are conversant with the condition of affairs as they now exist.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. YOUNG,

Inspector of Fisheries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

SELKIRK, MAN., April 22, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Fisheries Protection cruiser *Lady of the Lake*, for the season of 1909.

In the month of June, I had the ship taken out on the Dominion Fish Company's slip, and had her hull thoroughly repaired by putting in a new keel and starboard streaks, besides caulking and filling her seams with white lead and tallow.

The alterations sanctioned by the department were carried out, which have improved the accommodation very much. Both the boiler and the machinery were thoroughly repaired, as a result of which, less fuel was used than in previous years, according to the number of miles travelled. We gave her two coats of paint, both inside and out, which improved her appearance very much.

Owing to the length of time it took to complete the above repairs, it was July 4, before she was able to leave Selkirk for the fishing grounds of Lake Winnipeg, but she was able to sail on that date and was kept busy for the balance of the commerical fishing season, which ended on August 15.

I found very little, if any, attempt on the part of the commerical fishermen to break the law. In fact the whitefish were so plentiful that it was not necessary.

From July 4 until September 5, our ship was used entirely on fisheries protection work. After that time she was used in connection with the gathering of whitefish spawn, for the Selkirk, Berens River and Winnipegosis hatcheries, the result of which will be found in a separate report.

During the season she travelled four thousand miles, and had officers and crew of nine men, who helped very considerably in connection with the work at the department whitefish hatchery at the Little Saskatchewan river.

We arrived in Selkirk on November 13, and had her laid up for the winter in the west harbour at Selkirk, after what should be considered a successful season's work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. YOUNG,
Inspector of Fisheries.

RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other fixtures employed in the Fishing Industry in the Province of **Manitoba** and District of **Keewatin**, for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.										OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.										
		Tugs or Vessels.			Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.		Night Lines.		Freezers and Ice Houses.		Piers, and Wharfs.						
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.				
				\$							\$				\$		\$					
1	Lake Winnipeg ..	10	440	66,000	74	288	16,080	565	4,320	216,000	43,200	17	566	510	20,000	500	200	98	86,000	10	12,300	1
2	" ..								3,140	157,000	31,400											2
3	Winnipegosis ..								1,930	96,500	19,300											3
4	Waterhen ..								120	6,000	1,200											4
5	Dauphin ..								60	3,000	600											5
6	Manitoba ..								2,770	139,000	27,700											6
7	Moose ..								500	25,000	5,000											7
8	" ..								200	10,000	2,000											8
9	" ..								100	5,000	1,000											9
10	" ..								75	3,750	750											10
11	Saskatchewan River ..								300	15,000	3,000											11
12	Nelson River ..								200	10,000	2,000											12
		10	440	66,000	74	288	16,080	565	13,715	686,250	137,150	17	566	510	20,000	500	200	98	86,000	10	12,300	

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of **Manitoba** and District of
Keewatin, for the year 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.
			\$
Whitefish	Lb.	4,662,100	326,347
Trout	"	4,500	315
Pickarel	"	5,750,400	345,024
Pike	"	3,067,100	107,348
Sturgeon	"	94,300	11,316
Perch	"	64,800	2,268
Tullibee	"	834,200	29,197
Catfish	"	87,200	8,720
Mixed and course fish	"	1,317,600	26,352
Gold-eyes	"	959,200	33,572
Caviare	"	3,600	4,500
Fish, not enumerated, consumed at home.	"	3,614,200	108,426
Total for 1909			1,003,385
" 1908.			600,396
Increase			402,989

RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., used in the Fisheries of
Manitoba and District of **Keewatin**, for the year 1909-10.

No.	Description.	Value.	Total Values
		\$	
10	Tugs, (440 tons)	66,000	82,080
288	Boats	16,080	
13,715	Gill-nets, (686,250 fathoms)	137,150	138,160
17	Seines, (566 fathoms)	510	
20,000	Night lines	500	
98	Freezers and ice houses	86,000	98,300
10	Piers and wharfs	12,300	
	Total		318,540

Number of men in tugs	74
" " boats	565
Persons employed in fish houses, &c.	200
Total	839

APPENDIX No. 9.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES BY INSPECTOR E. W. MILLER.

QU'APPELLE, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the fisheries of the province of Saskatchewan for the year ended March 31, 1910, together with statistical returns showing the yield of fish, values of plant, catch, &c.

The general conditions affecting the fisheries in this province were dealt with at length in my annual report for the previous year and as the prospective changes have not as yet been made in the regulations, operations have continued under the same system of licenses and the periods fixed for the close seasons have not been altered. Under these circumstances there has been no material change in the total output as the number of men making fishing their constant occupation for an entire season is still very limited.

The total number of licenses to fish with nets issued during the year was five hundred and sixty-three, an increase of nearly twenty per cent over 1908-9. This increase was almost wholly due to the larger number of settlers now availing themselves the privilege of fishing for their own consumption, and the quantity of fish finding a way to the local markets was not materially larger than in former years.

There were twelve successful prosecutions under the provisions of the Fisheries Act, mostly cases of fishing in the close seasons. Several illegal nets were also seized, of which the owners could not be ascertained.

The heavy rainfall placed the streams and lakes in first class condition in the early summer and no loss of fish from bad water conditions was reported. The winter was a favourable one for fishery operations, but exceptionally warm weather prevailed at intervals, and led to some loss of fish awaiting transportation from the lakes. A long dry fall and very light snowfall in the winter has brought about a low stage of water in the Saskatchewan river and streams and lakes in the south of the province and the run of fish this spring will be very limited.

In the lakes of the Qu'Appelle district the quantity of fish taken by angling continues to increase in proportion to the larger number of people who resort to them. Tullibee have again become numerous, a catch of eighty fish was made in a night's setting of a fifty yard gill-net. Whitefish are slowly but steadily increasing and the supply of coarse fish seems unlimited. A pike weighing 37½ lbs. was taken in Wyosung lake. The dam at the east end of Katepwe lake remains in good condition and is very beneficial. The Moose Mountain lakes are now reserved entirely for hook and line fishing in accordance with the general wish of the residents of that district. At Devil's lake, in which as at the Moose Mountain lakes, no whitefish are found, a very large catch of pike and pickerel is made. The guardian reports that at least four hundred persons took part in the fishing, which is entirely for home consumption. The catch in the lesser lakes along the line of the Canadian Northern railway is also growing with the closer settlement of the country. At Long lake the number of residents fishing nets under license is materially affected by the success of the farmers' season, and there was consequently a much smaller amount of winter fishing done than in the previous year and the catch was reduced accordingly. Overseer Silverthorn reports that

the catch per net showed no falling off in the supply of fish and the raising of the water level in the lake effected by the dam on the Qu'Appelle river at Craven has had good results. One hundred and four net licenses were issued but not more than fifty of the holders fish at all regularly. Here as elsewhere the quantity of fish caught by hook and line is steadily increasing. It may be remarked that though the catch of whitefish in these southern lakes is comparatively small, the fish far exceed those of the more northern waters, individual fish of eight and nine pounds being not infrequent while the average might be placed at between four and a half and five pounds. At Pelletier Lake, south of Swift Current, the usual small catch of whitefish was made. This in an isolated lake of little extent, and the amount of netting has to be strictly limited to prevent depletion.¹

The settlers along the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan river are keen in availing themselves of its fisheries and eighty net licenses were issued, while much angling is also done. The catch consists of goldeyes, mullet, ling and jack, and a fair number of sturgeon is also taken. The latter fish are reported much less numerous than in earlier years, a fact due probably to the fishing carried on for some time at Cumberland and Cedar lakes lower down the river. There is reason to fear that there is a considerable destruction of fish by means of traps in the numerous creeks entering the Saskatchewan during the spring close season, and additional guardians will be necessary to deal with this evil.

There was again a very large amount of fishing done in the Jackfish and Turtle lakes during the winter season, the summer fishing, however, being of very minor importance. These lakes have proved exceptionally rich in their fish supply but it is to be regretted that another season was allowed to pass without an extension of the close season in their waters. Approximately the same number of licenses was issued in this district as last year, but there was a falling off in the catch, particularly in Turtle lake. This must be attributed to the large proportion of spawning fish which have been taken in past years during the first part of the season. The fisheries in this district have been of very great value to the settlers and their maintenance in good condition is of great importance; more stringent regulations will therefore be welcome. Licenses were taken for Lone lake, situate thirty miles northwest of Turtle lake, for the first time and a plentiful supply of small fish found. The fishery here, however, was not pressed on account of the further haul to a market. The winter fishing at Cold lake was again good, the catch being mainly shipped via Vermilion to Edmonton and other Alberta points, while the country trade was well supplied by traders who drew the fish from the lake and peddled them.

In the Prince Albert district, summer operations were of the usual limited nature. The experiment in keeping over fish from the previous winter in cold storage did not on the whole prove successful, a large proportion of the fish having to be destroyed. Had the storage proved thoroughly efficient, the fish would have been readily disposed of. In the winter the main fishery was carried on at Stoney lake where fish were found very plentiful and of excellent quality. To a smaller extent Red Deer, Big Trout and Candle lakes were also fished with good results. A much smaller number of licenses is issued here than in the other districts but the men engaging in the winter fishery make it their persistent occupation and the catch is proportionately large. At Stoney Lake, a quantity of fish boxed for export, being delayed in transport, were spoilt by the hot weather that set in early in March. The building of a branch of the Canadian Northern railway to the south end of Crooked lake now nearing completion, will reduce the haul by sleigh of fish from Stoney lake by nearly one hundred miles and bring many other large lakes within a practicable freighting distance from a railroad shipping point. With a revision of the regulations, an expansion in the fisheries of this district might be expected almost at once. There were shipped from Prince Albert by rail 216,000 lbs. whitefish, 15,000 lbs. pike, 20,000 lbs. trout, and from 90 to 100,000 lbs. of fish were sold in the local markets. In the Green lake, Lac la Plonge, Ile à la Crosse, Lac la Rouge and other northern waters an enormous catch of fish is annually made, it forming the staple food of the resident Indians and half-breeds and of their dogs. An inspection of this district during the winter bore out the impression that estimates of

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the catch in these waters had been understated in former years. An increasing number of licenses is now being taken out as all persons selling or dealing in portions of their catch are required to have licenses, but in these as yet distant districts residents are allowed to fish for their own family consumption without procuring a license. A constant effort is being maintained to restrict the taking of fish in the spawning season to that necessary for daily food at that time, and only a fraction of the quantity formerly taken at that time is now so caught. One of the difficulties in dealing with this question is that the hung, dried fish which have been taken in the close season form a much more convenient food for the train dogs so universally used in these districts than do fresh frozen fish taken in the winter.

The conditions under which fishing is done in different parts of this large province vary so greatly that to work them under one uniform style of license is proving more and more unsatisfactory, and a thorough revision of the regulations is undoubtedly necessary. The lack of any distinction at the present time between the more or less professional fisherman and the farmer who catches fish for his own use leads to much local irritation. At the same time it must be said that local views are often coloured by the interests of residents in the vicinity of the lakes which are not always the same as those of the province at large. When fish caught by legitimate methods in the proper season are being shipped away, the fear is expressed locally that the lakes are being depleted, but a proposed extension of the close season to prevent the taking of spawning fish will be opposed as unnecessary, though a large catch in season is far less detrimental to a lake than the latter.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. MILLER,
Inspector of Fisheries.

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RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Boats, and Material, &c., used, and the Number of Fishermen engaged in the Fisheries of **Saskatchewan**, during the Year 1909-10.

Material.	Value.
	\$
565 boats.....	9,620
Gill nets (67,000 fathoms).....	11,161
40 Hoop nets.....	200
	20,981

Men employed 563.

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of **Saskatchewan** for the Year 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	\$
Whitefish.....	1,930,000	115,800
Trout.....	110,000	6,600
Pickarel.....	183,000	10,980
Pike.....	815,000	24,450
Sturgeon.....	33,000	3,300
Tullibee.....	30,000	1,500
Gold-eyes.....	30,000	1,500
Mixed and coarse fish.....	315,000	9,450
Total for 1909.....		173,580
" 1908.....		152,795
Increase.....		20,785

APPENDIX No. 10.

ALBERTA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES BY INSPECTOR PETER GUNN.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on the fisheries of District No. 2, of the province of Alberta, which is the northern and western part of the province, and covers three federal constituencies, namely: Edmonton, Strathcona and Victoria. Having taken over the fisheries on the 15th of October, 1909, and again resigning on the 7th February, I did not have an opportunity to visit all the lakes in the district, but being in correspondence with all the overseers and guardians, and other parties interested, I am happy to report that they are all well satisfied with the season's results. The inclosed return and statistics are made up from the different guardians and others handling the fish, for commercial purposes. The weights are taken from a count of the number of fish killed by the different fishermen, where guardians are, and an average taken of the different kinds.

The lakes around here are well stocked with whitefish, and the returns from Lac Ste. Anne and Wabamun are ahead of last season. In Lac Ste. Anne, the fish are larger than formerly, as the fishermen all agreed to use only 6 inch nets, and as this allowed all the small fish to escape, they now have the benefit of their experiment, as they have larger and better fish. If this rule were carried out on some of the other lakes where whitefish are caught, it would be to the benefit of all concerned.

Wabamun lake has been steadily fished each winter, but the number do not seem to diminish, in fact last season shows better returns than formerly shown or reported by the fishermen. This may be accounted for by the fact that the number of fishermen is limited to those living a few miles around the lake, who make it a business, as the Grand Trunk Railway skirts the north side of the lake, and has two stations on the banks of the lake, which affords the fishermen regular transportation for their fish.

Pigeon lake, which is under charge of Overseer Wood, is the only lake which seems to be going behind, although Mr. Wood has tried to keep the number of fishers as low as possible. But settlement is coming so close around, and it being a large lake, I fear some other plans than the present system must be followed to keep the lake stocked: this is a fine body of water, and in the past has supplied a large amount of fish. During my visit last January, I found that several of the fishermen had taken out their nets, as they could not get enough to repay their labour. The Indians had pulled up their nets and moved away. A great many of them going west to Buck lake, which is also well stocked with whitefish, and as settlement is fast approaching that part of the country; steps must be taken to prevent it being overfished. Lac la Biche, which is under the charge of Mr. Alex. Hamlin, shows splendid returns, for the use of those around, who are chiefly the natives. There is not much export business done from this lake yet, but if the Alberta and Great Waterways railway is built, this will be a fine point for shipping to the city of Edmonton, and places outside. Mr. Hamlin reports fish very plentiful, but has great difficulty with the natives, in collecting the \$2 license fee, as they look upon the fish as their own private property, since time immemorial, although they follow the laws, in all other lines, such as observing the close season, &c.

Mr. McKenzie reports the bass which were put into Cooking lake as doing well, and says that they will be a success in the western lakes. He seems to have lots of trouble

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with the new comers into the country, as he claims they will not keep the close season' more especially on the larger lakes in this district, such as Beaver Hill lake. He has applied for a gasoline launch to enable him to get around the lake faster, and have a better chance than patrolling the shore. I will refer his application to you in another report.

The western part of the district lies along the route of the Grand Trunk railway. In the past, this part of the country was not reported on, as there were only a few natives in the district, but now as settlement on both sides of the railway is progressing fast, the fish must be protected. The same must apply to the Lesser Slave lake and Peace River districts, where settlers are pouring in rapidly. Several new guardians will be required in the north, so as to keep the lakes and streams well protected before they are too far gone. Several of the lakes around the Athabaska river, in the vicinity of Athabaska Landing, were fished last year, with varying success. As no guardian has been appointed there, I had to get my reports from several fishermen who had licenses for Calling lake, Moose lake and several smaller ones.

There are 12 guardians in this district, and they all give good satisfaction, and are all interested in their work. Several arrests have been made chiefly in the creeks, where they try to dam up the fish runs.

I had considerable trouble in regard to the ending of the fishing season, viz., 31st March. As the fall is the principal time for the whitefish, the fishermen only applied for their licenses when they began fishing, about middle of November. I am pleased to say that they are now applying for them in April, and I trust there will be no more need of seizure from that source.

I have had to resign my position on account of being a member of the Alberta legislature, which debarred me from holding a federal position, at the same time. During my short term in the service of your department, I took great interest in the business, and must say it is very interesting, and a great source of food supply to the thousands of new settlers coming into the country, where sometimes it is hard to get to the centres of supply. They can always call on the fishermen and be sure of a square meal.

There is a lot of small lakes, with plenty of water in them scattered through the country, where no fish are found, I have been asked several times to get fish put into them, for trial, and I have no doubt it will be possible to do so, and be a benefit to the settlers. Trusting the returns sent to you and these few remarks will be satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER GUNN.

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RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other fixtures employed in the Fishing Industry in the Province of **Alberta**, for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.						OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.		Number.
		Boats.			Gill Nets.			Freezers and Ice Houses.		
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
			\$				\$		\$	
1	Lac Ste. Anne and Wabamun.....	45	675	50	136	6800	680			1
2	Pigeon, Battle and Buck Lakes.....	64	630	180	80	2745	450			2
3	Lac LaBiche, Trout and Touchwood.....	65	650	140	225	6750	1125			3
4	Lac La Nonne and Big Lake.....	22	220	30	50	1500	250			4
5	Whitefish, Saddle and Goodfish Lakes.....	40	400	75	200	6000	680			5
6	Blackfalds, Snake and Lacombe Lakes.....				11	550	55			6
7	Moose and Cold Lakes.....	25	250	55	70	2100	350			7
8	Dried Meat Lake and Stoney Creek.....									8
9	Buffalo and Chain Lakes.....	2	40	20	30	560	150			9
10	Conjuring Lake.....	30	600	36	3	100	30	2	200	10
11	Beaver, Hasting and Cooking Lakes.....	19	743	31	18	1080	540			11
12	Lesser Slave Lake.....	25	250	60	100	3000	500			12
13	Calling, Moose and Baptiste Lakes.....	10	100	20	60	1980	300			13
14	Shining Bank and Lobstick Lakes.....	4	40	20	30	900	150			14
15	Little Whitefish and Whitemud Lakes.....	2	20	15	12	360	60			15
16	Waterton Lake, Belly River and tributaries.....									16
Totals.....		353	4618	732	1025	34425	5320	2	200	

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish taken in the Province of Alberta,
for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.						TOTAL VALUE.	Number.	
		Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Pickrel, lb.	Pike, lb.	Maskinongé, lb.	Tullibee, lb.			Coarse and mixed fish, lb.
								\$ cts.		
1	Lac Ste. Anne and Wabamun...	231560			8850			2500	11,982 00	1
2	Pigeon, Battle and Buck Lakes.	138184		5602	9000			9308	7,735 48	2
3	Lac LaBiche, Trout and Touch- wood.	73867	400	1916	13175	12324		1448	4,878 07	3
4	Lac La Nonne and Big Lake...	20900			5000			1000	1,265 00	4
5	Whitefish, Saddle and Goodfish Lakes.	150000						40000	8,300 00	5
6	Blackfalds, Snake and Lacombe Lakes			9000	250000			23000	10,910 00	6
7	Moose and Cold Lakes.	50000	1000	5000	9000			20000	3,610 00	7
8	Dried Meat Lake and Stoney Creek				25000			50000	2,000 00	8
9	Buffalo and Chain Lakes.				80000			55000	4,300 00	9
10	Conjuring Lake.			4000	3000	3000		4000	550 00	10
11	Beaver, Hasting and Cooking Lakes.				181399			38443	8,024 82	11
12	Lesser Slave Lake	75550	1000	20000	10000			13000	5,537 50	12
13	Calling, Moose and Baptiste Lakes	186615		12572				3500	10,029 35	13
14	Shining Bank and Lobstick Lakes.	10000	500		5000			1000	770 00	14
15	Little Whitefish and Whitemud Lakes	5000	300		500			5000	400 00	15
16	Waterton Lake, Belly River and tributaries.		21000		3000	1000		500	2,270 00	16
	Totals.	941676	24200	58090	602924	3000	13324	267699	...	
	Values	\$47083.80	2420	2904.50	24116.96	150	532.96	5353.98	82,562 20	

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RECAPITULATION

Of the Number and Value of Boats and Material, &c., used, and the Number of Fishermen engaged in the Fisheries of **Alberta**, during the Year 1909-10.

Material.	Number.	Value.
Boats.....	353	\$ 4,618
Gill-nets (34,425 fathoms).....	1,025	5,320
Freezers and ice houses.....	2	200
Total.....		10,138
Men employed.....	732	

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of **Alberta**, during the Year 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lb.	\$ cts.
Whitefish.....	941,676	47,083 80
Trout.....	24,200	2,420 00
Pickrel.....	58,090	2,904 50
Pike.....	602,924	24,116 96
Maskinongé.....	3,000	150 00
Tullibee.....	13,324	532 96
Mixed and coarse fish.....	267,699	5,353 98
Total for 1909.....		82,562 20
Total for 1908.....		49,246 00
Increase.....		33,316 20

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APPENDIX No. 11.

YUKON TERRITORY.

REPORT ON FISHERIES BY H. T. MCKAY.

Dawson, Y.T., April 6, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report on the fisheries of the Yukon Territory for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910. There are embraced in this report the customary statistics showing the quantity and value of fish and fishing material, &c.

During the past season I have given especial attention to estimating the catch by the Indians in remote parts of the Territory where it is almost impossible to visit.

This catch has not been included in the reports of previous years.

This estimate is arrived at by taking into consideration the total number of Indians of which the different tribes are composed; basing my conclusions on accurate figures obtained, with reference to certain bands living in localities easy of access.

You will observe, by reference to the returns herewith attached, that the catch by Indians and that by others are under two different heads.

SALMON.

Salmon fishing within the Yukon Territory as carried on by the white population is about 25 per cent less than the catch of the season of 1908-09, with the run apparently very much less than in former years.

In previous years it was only necessary for fishermen on the Yukon river to be engaged for a few hours each day in order to supply their needs. Persistent efforts on their part, however, during season of 1909-10 failed to secure a quantity sufficient to compensate them for the time thus employed.

What contributed most to this condition is the use of crude oil as fuel on the steamboats plying on the lower Yukon river between Dawson and St. Michael.

FISH OTHER THAN SALMON.

The total catch of fish other than salmon by the white population of the Yukon Territory compares favourable with the season of 1908-09, the decrease only amounting to 2,314 pounds.

CLOSE SEASONS.

Close seasons have been fairly well observed; four violations, only, having occurred during the year. In each case the parties were prosecuted and fined.

FINES AND FORFEITURES.

I also beg leave to report sixteen convictions during the year for violations of the fisheries regulations, viz:

Two convictions	for fishing without a license.
Four	“ “ with illegal nets.
Five	“ “ for the illegal setting of nets.
Four	“ “ fishing during the weekly close time.
One conviction	“ assaulting fishery officer.

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Forty-six nets found in use, and to be smaller than the tolerated size of mesh, were destroyed. I found it impossible to locate the owners of these.

WHALE FISHING.

The report of the Northwest Mounted Police stationed at Herschel Island, Y.T., shows that eleven large whaling ships, and a number of smaller craft, winter there regularly, all engaged in whale and seal fishing in Canadian waters along the northern coast of the Yukon Territory.

This report estimates the value of whalebone secured by these vessels for the past five years to be \$13,450,000 or a yearly average of \$2,690,000.

It seems evident therefore that the entire products of the whale, seal, and other fisheries, including the Esquimaux catch would easily amount to \$3,000,000 annually, an amount which would place this Territory fourth on the list in Canada as to the value of its fisheries.

LOSS OF LIFE.

I regret to report the only accident in connection with fisheries which occurred, so far as I am aware, during the past year.

The dead body of G. B. Matherson, of Carcross, in this territory, was found last fall in his boat on the shore of Lake Bennett.

He evidently died from exposure to extreme cold during the freezing up of the lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. T. McKAY,
Inspector of Fisheries..

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RETURN of the Number of Fishermen, Tonnage and Value of Tugs, Vessels and Boats, the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Materials and other fixtures employed in the Fishing Industry in the **Yukon Territory**, for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	FISHING MATERIAL.						OTHER FIXTURES USED IN FISHING.				
		Boats.			Gill-nets.			Freezers and Ice houses.		Piers and Wharfs.		
		Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
			\$ cts.				\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
1	All Yukon Territory....	68	3,400	136	162	28,000	4,200	2	1,500	1	275	1

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish taken in the Yukon Territory, for the Year 1909-10.

KINDS OF FISH.														CAUGHT BY INDIANS.																										
DISTRICTS.		Number.	Salmon, lb.	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Whitefish, lb.	Trout, lb.	Greyling, lb.	Pickarel, lb.	Pike, lb.	Ling Cod, lb.	Tullibee, lb.	Mixed and coarse fish, lb.	Value.	Number.	11 Salmon River		12 Teslin Lake.		13 Tagish.		14 Big Lake.		15 McQuestion		16 Upper Pelley		17 Duncan.		18 Porcupine.		19 Peel River.		20 Rampart.		21 Hootchi.		Totals.		Grand totals.	
1	Dawson	18515	13850	14388	120	1764	80	637	2950	1380	1670	9015 63	1	11	10929	3000	9875	990	6930	90	1585	1980	2970	1380	7564 73	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Totals	Grand totals		
2	Selkirk.	14000	2650	1000	2500	6000	40	.....	2000	.....	1000	4830 20	2	12	.....	.....	7382	1480	5180	90	1110	300	4440	1850	5030 28	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Totals	Grand totals
3	Forty Mile.	8000	5600	800	.....	3500	150	.....	450	.....	750	2950 50	3	13	.....	.....	6883	1380	4830	.....	1030	250	2760	2070	4363 32	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Totals	Grand totals	
4	Lake St. Barae.	.....	.....	15453	4820	2170	718	180	200	1640	1000	6397 36	4	14	.....	.....	3990	800	2800	.....	600	.....	1600	1000	2499 60	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Totals	Grand totals		
5	Lake Taselman	.....	.....	33059	4390	2040	250	895	700	5470	510	11448 11	5	15	.....	.....	4988	506	3500	.....	750	200	1500	1000	2981 38	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Totals	Grand totals			
6	Carcross	.....	.....	4690	1460	1510	.....	320	200	820	410	2264 30	6	16	.....	.....	10474	2150	7350	.....	1075	2100	3150	1050	7638 51	16	17	18	19	20	21	Totals	Grand totals				
7	Klondyke River	4500	950	1250	2030	19500	180	.....	550	390	1800	6791 00	7	17	.....	.....	5786	1160	4640	.....	870	1160	2320	696	3825 22	17	18	19	20	21	Totals	Grand totals					
8	Thistle.	3000	500	300	250	4500	.....	.....	100	.....	500	1736 00	8	18	.....	.....	3990	400	2800	.....	600	800	1200	800	3052 68	18	19	20	21	Totals	Grand totals						
9	Sixty Mile.	500	1000	500	240	4000	350	200	600	550	200	1726 50	9	19	.....	.....	10973	2900	7700	.....	1050	1400	2100	560	5669 88	19	20	21	Totals	Grand totals							
10	Yukon in general.	5000	2500	6800	3000	9000	.....	900	1100	1800	3000	6721 00	10	20	.....	.....	13068	2620	9170	.....	1965	2200	3300	2200	8714 46	20	21	Totals	Grand totals								
Totals		53515	27050	78240	18810	53984	1768	3132	8850	12050	10640	53880 60			38907	19802	84392	15740	59800	90	12285	10390	30580	15821	59773 33															
															91722	46852	162632	34550	113784	1858	15417	19240	42630	26461	113653 93															

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RECAPITULATION

Of the Number of Fishermen, Number and Value of Boats, Nets and Fixtures in the whole **Yukon Territory**, for the Year 1909-10.

Material.	Number.	Value.
Boats	68	\$ 3,400 00
Gill-nets (28,000 fathoms)	162	4,200 00
Freezers and ice houses	2	1,500 00
Piers and wharfs	1	275 00
Total		\$ 9,375 00
Men	136	

RECAPITULATION

Of the Kinds, Quantities and Value of Fish taken in the whole **Yukon Territory**, for the Year 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
	lb.	cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh	91,722	12	11,006 64
" smoked and dried	46,852	14	6,559 28
Whitefish	162,632	24	39,031 68
Tullibee	42,630	24	10,231 20
Trout	34,550	30	10,365 00
Greyling	113,784	25	28,446 00
Pike	15,417	23	3,545 91
Pickrel	19,240	10	1,924 00
Ling Cod	1,858	23	427 34
Mixed and coarse fish	26,461	8	2,116 88
Totals	555,146		113,653 93

Increase in value of fish, \$54,698.93.
Increase in number of men, 96.

APPENDIX No. 12.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR THE YEAR 1909-10, BY INSPECTORS, C. B. SWORD, J. T. WILLIAMS AND E. G. TAYLOR.

District No. 1. Comprising the southern portion of the province, *Inspector C. B. Sword, New Westminster.*

District No. 2. Comprising the northern portion of the province, *Inspector J. T. Williams, Port Essington.*

District No. 3. Comprising Vancouver Island and part of the mainland adjacent thereto. *Inspector E. G. Taylor, Nanaimo.*

DISTRICT No. 1.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., August 1, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose statistics for District No. 1, British Columbia, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

There is no occasion for many remarks in regard to these. The sockeye salmon pack is the main dependence of our fisheries, and the pack this year was not so large as it was four years ago when there was also a big run. This was not altogether owing to a shorter supply of fish, but the additional six hours added to the weekly close time handicapped the cannery on our side of the line very unfairly, while the run being late the annual close season beginning on the 25th August had more effect even than in ordinary years in preventing the cannery filling up. That the fish were there is shown by the Puget Sound sockeye pack, 1,005,120 cases against 820,914 cases in 1905.

The ss. *Georgia* covered over 5,000 knots in the course of her patrol service during the past year, made twenty-seven seizures for breaches of the regulations and gave considerable assistance in distributing fry from the hatchery at Bon Accord.

The ss. *Restless* from 30th April to end of October was engaged in patrol and other service in my district. This included preliminary exploratory work and assistance in planting lobsters, conveying Messrs. Cunningham and Finlayson of the Fish Breeding Service to Rivers Inlet and west coast of Vancouver Island, also assisting in distributing fry from hatchery at Bon Accord.

The ss. *Restless* was also of assistance to the International Fisheries Commission taking the members of same and assistants for two cruises among the American fishing traps.

She also, Inspector Taylor being unwell, took a trip for him to Village bay, Valdez island, Hemming bay and Blenkinsop bay, also Bute and Toba inlets, where coho fishing was being prosecuted. During the season the ss. *Restless* covered 5,389 statute miles.

Your obedient servant,

C. B. SWORD,
Inspector of Fisheries.

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DISTRICT No. 2.

VANCOUVER, B.C., April 9, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my annual statistical report of the fisheries of the northern coast of British Columbia, District No. 2, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, including statement of salmon packs of the different canneries. These returns show a decrease in the aggregate, the total value of fish and fish products in 1909, being \$2,613,287.50 against \$2,735,130 in 1908. This is accounted for by the decrease in the salmon pack for 1909. The total pack of salmon for the season of 1909, is as follows :—

	1909. Cases.
Sockeye	244,271
Cohoe,	33,538
Spring	17,611
Humpback	36,277
Total.....	331,697

as against

	1908. Cases.
Sockeye.....	268,605
Cohoe	42,926
Spring	20,200
Humpback.....	61,470
Total.....	393,201

Approximate detailed decrease and increase :—

	Cases.
Skeena river decrease. Season 1909.....	68,500
Rivers Inlet increase	16,000
Nass river decrease	6,000
Northern coast decrease	3,000

By reference to the above figures it will be noticed that there is a decrease of approximately 68,500 cases on the Skeena river, this is partly owing to the fact that two canneries were not operated during last season, then again the fisheries regulations prevented sockeye fishing until July 1. Hitherto fishing commenced on June 15 in each year; also the Fishery Regulations established a tidal boundary for sockeye fishing twelve miles below or down stream from the original one used heretofore. The climatic conditions were also unfavourable. South east winds prevailed during the greater portion of the season, with rain and rough weather, this was extremely detrimental to the salmon fisheries, which require westerly winds and sunshine. I do not consider there were less sockeyes running in the river, as our reports from the spawning grounds establish the fact that they were as densely populated, as in previous years. The run of spring salmon was good though they were not in such large quantities as in the two previous years. Steelhead and humpback ran about as usual.

With reference to the upper Skeena, I beg to inclose fishery overseer Norrie's excellent report, which gives valuable data in connection with the spawning grounds and includes his work and observations during the season.

Rivers Inlet.—An increase of approximately 16,000 will be noticed on Rivers Inlet, it is considered a good pack, large quantities of salmon of all varieties arrived on the spawning grounds, at Oweekayno lake; climatic conditions were favourable. It is with

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the keenest regret that I have to report the sudden death of fishery overseer Nordschow during the season. He was a most capable, trustworthy and diligent officer, a man universally respected by all who knew him. The department has lost a valuable officer, and I have lost an able and honest assistant, and a true and honoured friend.

Nass River.—There was a slight decrease of some 3,000 cases on the Nass. This small amount can only be accounted for by a fluctuation in the run which is always liable to occur; it was a good pack for this river.

The department during last May, let a contract for the removal of certain obstructions on the tributaries of this river, and I am informed by fishery overseer Adamson, that the removal of these obstructions has opened up a large area of spawning ground, which the salmon, principally sockeye, have availed themselves of. I trust and believe this work will greatly increase the run of salmon on the Nass, in a few years.

North Coast Fisheries.—The pack is practically the same as last season, the same number of canneries operating. Large quantities of dog salmon have been dry salted by the Japanese for the orient. The herring fisheries, have been exploited by different companies and I look for the springing up of a large and important industry, in the near future in my district, as the herring are in countless millions from Queen Charlotte Sound all the way up the coast to the Nass.

I beg to reiterate my remarks on dog salmon, halibut, oulachon and our deep sea fisheries generally, which appear in my last three years reports.

I am sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WILLIAMS,

Inspector of Fisheries.

REPORT BY OVERSEER STEWART NORRIE.

HAZELTON, B.C., September 30, 1909.

To JOHN T. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Inspector of Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my season's report for the district.

In accordance with your instructions, I left Port Essington on the 5th of May, arriving here on the 16th. After attending to your instructions by telegram, concerning Messrs. Hodder & MacPherson, I began to search for enough lumber for a frame to stretch the tent over; and finally was successful in procuring a few hundred feet of rough boards.

With these and poles cut out of the bush, I managed to erect a very comfortable little place for office and living room; which has served its purpose very well indeed.

As soon as the state of the trail permitted, I along with the Indian Agent, Mr. Loring, who had received instructions from his department, to attend the distribution of nets, and the new guardian, Charles Pearce, with the nets, started for Babine. We arrived there in due course, and the next day proceeded to distribute the nets. We got along first rate, and the Indians seemed satisfied for once.

There have been in all eighty three nets and lines distributed amongst them, and there are about one hundred and twenty fathoms left, which according to instructions is stowed away to mend their nets next year.

What would otherwise have been a pleasant trip, was marred coming out by the loss of a fine horse hired from an Indian.

On beat No. 1, in charge of Guardian Draper, everything has gone along smoothly. All the railroad construction camps were warned not to repeat their reported infrac-

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tions of the fishery regulations, and as the Indians as you are aware, have been in a somewhat hostile mood this season, the Kit-wan-cool people being the most disaffected, I thought it policy to send Guardian Hodder, of beat No. 2, into the valley along with him. They got along nicely, the land locaters being their chief aversion this time, and they found no barricades. After warning them against using barricades, Mr. Hodder reported here, and Mr. Draper went on his beat down the river. Nothing has occurred that would warrant recourse to the law.

Guardian James A. Hodder, appointed to beat No. 2, reported here on June 2. A man named William Croteau, of Aldermere, sent a telegram to the Gold Commissioner here, complaining that the Tyee Lumber Company were dumping sawdust into Tyee creek. I sent Mr. Hodder to investigate, and an official letter to the manager strictly forbidding him to put any more sawdust into the stream. It turned out that the original owner was the complainant himself, and had lately sold out to the present owner. He had also been the first to introduce the mill refuse into the creek, and on account of some paltry difference concerning a wagon, sent the telegram in revenge. The present owner pleaded ignorance, and was perfectly willing to comply with the law. The creek is a very small one, and there is no fish in it except a few trout.

There has been a splendid run of fish up the Bulkley this season. The Indians at Agwilgat and Morristown, have got a plentiful supply for food purposes. A Hazelton Indian who fishes in the Agwilgat canyon, told me he had seen four sockeyes caught, which were branded with a figure five. I asked him to get me one of them, and he told me they had been eaten, but would keep a good look out in future, and I promised him a dollar if he found one, as some of them might still be in their caches. A boy fishing on the bridge at Babine, hooked a sockeye which was branded, and hid it in the bush as he was afraid he would get into trouble; Guardian Pearce heard of it, and persuaded him to show him where he hid it, but the dogs had evidently made away with it.

Guardian Hodder has had no trouble with the Indians up the Bulkley; none of them committing themselves. He started on his Blackwater trip on August 11, and must have had a very hard trip, as it rained all the time he was gone and the trail this season is worse than ever it was.

The Kispiax, the most important tributary, draining the western slope of the Skeena river, has had an enormous run of humpback salmon this season, the stench from the decaying fish stranded on the bars, making the air along the trail oppressive to breathe. This stream is by no means to be classed as a humpback stream only, all the other more valuable varieties, making the upper reaches and country near the source, which is studded with beautiful lakes, their spawning grounds. All the Indians on the Kispiax have got a full supply of salmon for food purposes. This is a much longer river than is generally supposed, and little is known of the main source, or above a chain of lakes about sixty miles up which under instructions from Mr. Helgesen, I visited three years ago, and which form a splendid spawning ground for the sockeye. The river at this point, notwithstanding the fact that it was high water, when I was there, is still a stream of considerable volume.

Scam-Geese is a very important sockeye stream, about the same volume as the Lakelse. It forms the outlet of two beautiful lakes, the stream connecting them forming an ideal spawning ground. Since forcing the Indians to abandon their barricades, they have for some reason practically deserted this village, as far as the sockeye fishing is concerned, and the last year I was there, all their fish were taken with the spear. I have, however, reason to believe several families of the Kitskagas, who have illahies in the vicinity, put up cohoes on their way through. Guardian Hodder reports the place deserted when he was there.

From the upper lake to the Blackwater lake, which drains into the Nass, there is hardly any rise, the country between being cut up with sloughs, and it is asserted by some that the Skeena and Nass salmon come here. Mr. Hodder reports all the fish in the smokehouses as being humpbacks. The old chief Wemanosic declared that what he saw constituted his season's catch, but as the sockeyes and springs run first, and were ripening up in the lake, it is safe to assert that his share of both were safely cached at different points on his hunting grounds.

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He is one of the worst characters and is considered by his own people as the most notorious liar amongst them. He had been making inquiries whilst at Hazelton, regarding the usual visit of the fisheries officer, and I instructed Guardian Hodder to remain in the vicinity for a few days. He saw no evidence of the stream being barricaded this season.

Old Kuldo and the new village of that name were also visited, by the same officer and everything was all right.

He arrived here all safe, and after a rest started for the head of the Bulkley. I had instructed him to visit a certain fall which had been reported to me. He arrived all right at the falls, having been in the vicinity often before, but although he knew the sockeyes never passed here did not have the opportunity of examining the cause.

The river here, is split by a rock island, and the main passage is a cataract, terminating in perfectly perpendicular falls of quite ten feet high. There is, however, a smaller about twelve feet wide (the main being forty) at the other side of the rocky island. There is a perfectly solid log jam, however, which effectually prevents any fish from getting up. With the exception of this, and a very high leap at the head, which a few shots of dynamite would remove, the fish could get up without difficulty, and a greater area of spawning ground opened up than the Copper river. He says all the fish spawning below the falls are sockeyes.

I asked Mr. Hodder what he thought the place could be put in good shape for, and he said, provided the work was done in the depth of winter, when the water was at its lowest, he would himself undertake to remove the log-jam, blow up the rocks at the head, and assure the passage of the fish for 200 dollars. The main passage would cost a large amount of money to put in shape whilst the smaller one would answer the purpose equally as well, and the blowing out of the rock at the upper end, would cause a great deal more water to come down this passage. With these two obstructions removed, the rest is simply a natural fish ladder.

I would urgently recommend, that this work be done this winter, and no doubt you will yourself see what a great benefit must be derived from it. I have drawn a rough map of the country, to give an idea of the extent of the spawning ground, which would thus be opened up; also a rough sketch of the falls. I cannot speak too highly of the work done by Mr. Hodder this season.

Beat No. 3, Babine Lake, the principal spawning ground of the sockeye, and in charge of Guardian Pearce, has been a decided success again this season. The fish were somewhat late in arriving but have since made up for that, by coming in great quantities. The spawning grounds are all well stocked and seeded. The Babine Indians, have put up rather more than last season, but this drawback is more than counter balanced by the absence of the Stewart Lake Indians. I look on the presence of these people, as a serious drain on the resources of this river, for fishing at the head of the lake, where the salmon are ripe, and in very poor condition, for food, it takes so many more to satisfy, than if the fish were bright and fitter for food purposes. Only two families came over, and they only stayed a short time.

Mr. Gibbs took a small quantity of ova from Beaver Creek, for the Stewart hatchery, in the early part of the season, but immediately left upon hearing of the arrival of the salmon in Stewart lake: and is taking his complement from the hatchery creek there. Mr. Pretty is getting his supply for the Babine hatchery from the usual place. Guardian Pearce has not had the least trouble with the Indians. They put their nets out in the evening, and haul them in the morning leaving a free passage for the fish all day, and they strictly observe the close time also. It took some time to convince them of the advantage of using the bluestone for their nets, but they seem to think it is the correct thing now. One man had his net badly used up, a big black bear tangled himself up in it as it lay drying on the rack. They shot him, so that somewhat compensated for the loss.

Mr. Pearce has been around the lake three times this season, and has taken a thorough interest in his work. He says he never saw anything in the fish line to equal the run of hump-backs, on the site of the famous barricade; he thinks there must be millions

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of them. There has been some talk of the Babines selling large quantities of dried salmon to the Hudsons Bay Co. It now turns out, that there was a serious shortage of salmon amongst the Stewart lake people last spring, and the Babines did let them have what they could spare which could not have amounted to much.

My trip to the head waters of Copper river, made in August, arriving at McDonells lake on the 21st, was a little early on account of the backward season. The creeks were all in flood, and the lakes much higher than usual at this time of year, and I saw very few fish in the places, where I had seen them three years before. The shallows and bars, had a great deal more water over them and were also very muddy. They were in the lakes, however, ripening up, and you could see them breaking water all over. I procured some ova, and the eggs were undeveloped. This backwardness in my opinion, is accounted for by so much extra cold water running into the lakes; for the lake water was almost as cold as the creeks; and the fish will not leave the lakes until they are ripe.

I have since received a communication from Mr. J. K. Ashman, who has a residence, and lives on the shores of McDonells lake; and he assures me, that the fish are now on the bars and shallows, spawning in large numbers. Mr. Leach Dominion Government Geologist, who has been in the district since my visit, confirms his statement. I would also bring to your notice, the fact that there is a very nasty log-jam, about half a mile up from McDonells lake in the main stream connecting the lakes. The salmon manage to work through, but in my opinion, the addition of a few more logs (which may come at any time) would put the creek out of commission. The jam is about eighty feet long and piled up nearly twenty feet high. A fire has run through this country many years ago, and that accounts for so much fallen timber along the banks and across the streams.

A tremendous second growth of willows, has since grown up in places, and to explore the river properly, one would have to slash his way through with the axe.

The Indians around here have behaved themselves fairly well, with the exception of a few, who like to indulge in tall talk occasionally, and proclaim their priority of right to all the fish in Skeena river; nothing has occurred, to justify me in resorting to severe measures.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STEWART NORRIE,

Fishery Overseer Upper Skeena District.

PORT ESSINGTON, B.C., October 11, 1909.

TO JOHN T. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Inspector of Fisheries.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I paid a visit to the upper end of the Copper river canyon, and found everything in the same position as last season.

The water being much higher, there was very little of the rock on the south side of the river showing; but enough to show that it was still in the same position. There has been no more slide, and cannot very well be, unless something very unusual were to happen, as there is a perfectly straight face to the bluff, and it must take a long time before the action of the weather, causes it to break up again. There must be quite a number of places on this stream, equally as bad as this, and there is no obstacle, to my mind, that the salmon cannot surmount even at low water.

If I might venture an opinion, I would consider it absolute foolishness, to advocate the expenditure of any more money in this particular place, as I think I have proved conclusively in my season's report, that the desired effect has been accomplished, and the salmon reinstated on their old time spawning grounds.

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As you are well aware, it is a physical impossibility to convert these tremendous mountain torrents, into quiet valley streams; and there are so many more places equally in need, although farther away from civilization, that would open up much larger areas of spawning ground than even the Copper river.

I however strongly advocate the removal of the big log-jam between the lakes. The timber at such an elevation, as no doubt you are well aware, is not particularly large, but inclined to be scrubby. My idea would be, to chop and saw, a fairway ten feet wide right through the centre of it, starting at the lower end, as in my opinion powder would be ineffective except in a few places. There are some roots no doubt which would require the aid of an explosive to remove them quickly.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

STEWART NORRIE,

Fishery Overseer Upper Skeena District.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF FISHERY PATROL BOAT *FALCON*.

VANCOUVER, B.C., April 20, 1910.

Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The *Falcon* was under my jurisdiction from March 1, 1909, until November 1, after which I was instructed to hand her over to Captain Newcomb for work on the halibut fisheries in Hecate straits. The area of water which she patrols for the protection of the fisheries in my district, is about 1,100 miles of coast line from the northern extremity of Vancouver Island to the Alaskan boundary, including Queen Charlotte Islands; and during the season of 1909 she travelled about 8,000 miles.

Her work is to enforce the fishery regulations, especially during the weekly close season, in which work she has given entire satisfaction, making many arrests for illegal fishing. The mere fact of the vessel patrolling in the district is a preventive against illegal fishing, as her movements are entirely secret and she may at any time appear where she is least expected; consequently her presence in the district is a constant menace to would-be poachers. She also is used by me for visiting and inspecting the outlying fisheries in my district. During the season of 1909, I was instructed by the Department to place the *Falcon* at the disposal of the International Fisheries Commission. The Commissioners visited the Skeena and the Nass river salmon fisheries which were in full operation at that time. This inspection occupied one week, during which some valuable information was obtained in connection with the salmon frequenting these waters.

The Military Committee of Officers from Ottawa, headed by General Otter, also had the vessel placed at their disposal for a number of days to inspect the vicinity of Prince Rupert for naval defence purposes.

Several other officials from Ottawa travelled on the vessel during the season and in every case these officials expressed their appreciation of having the *Falcon* placed at their disposal.

It is difficult for me to do justice to our fisheries from a protective point of view with this vessel, as she is too slow to cover the 1,100 miles of coast line, her speed being only 8 miles an hour, and I hope the department will in the near future provide me with a vessel more adapted and suitable for this important work—namely the protection of our salmon and herring fisheries.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. WILLIAMS,

Inspector of Fisheries.

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DISTRICT No. 3.

NANAIMO, B.C., 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my annual statistical report of the fisheries for District No. 3, British Columbia, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

These returns show an increase in the aggregate, the total value of fish and fish products for the year ended March 31, 1909, being \$1,987,852, against \$2,422,868 for the year ended March 31, 1910, an increase of \$435,016.

There was an increase in the salmon, herring, cod and halibut fisheries. The greatest increase was in the salmon fisheries. Last year the value of canned salmon was \$545,467, this year it is \$612,040, an increase of \$66,573. Last year the value of salted salmon was \$244,800, this year the value is \$535,700, an increase of \$290,900; altogether there is a total increase in the value of salmon taken of \$347,073.

The herring fisheries have continued to develop, being next on the list, with an increase in value over last year of \$77,408. China provides the principal market for our herring, and when the railroads are extended into the interior of that vast country, the market for dry salted herring will be almost unlimited.

The salmon traps on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island had a very successful season. The number of spring salmon taken was far in excess of last year. They are now one of the most valuable fish. They are taken from the traps on scows to Victoria, where they are mild cured for the German, New York and British markets. The spring salmon are large, many of them weighing over sixty pounds.

Five vessels were engaged in sealing during the past season. The catch was a fairly good one, and the price paid for the skins was far in advance of last year. As the seals are becoming very scarce in the Behring Sea, a smaller number of vessels go out each year; but the higher prices paid for skins is a great inducement to continue in the business.

The number of seals taken by individual Indians in canoes along the coast was the smallest for many years. This was largely owing to the boisterous weather prevailing during the season.

The whale factories at Sechart and Kyuquot on the west coast of Vancouver Island were operated during the season; the number of whales taken were about the same as in the preceding year.

As only very few whales came into the Gulf of Georgia the Pacific Whaling Company removed their factory at Page's Lagoon to Graham Island, one of the Queen Charlotte group.

The whaling operations in the Gulf of Georgia have proved a great disappointment, and loss to the company.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDW. G. TAYLOR,
Inspector of Fisheries.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

NANAIMO, B.C., 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to report on the work done by the patrol boat *Alcedo* in connection with the protection of the inshore fisheries.

The fishing areas patrolled extend from Sooke Harbour on south coast of Vancouver Island to Queen Charlotte Sound, including the waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland. The principal fisheries in this important area are the salmon, herring and cod. Owing to the rapid development of the herring fisheries, the *Alcedo* is in active service all the year. The number of fishermen fined for illegal fishing was 46. During the year the *Alcedo* has logged on an average of 8 miles, 7,523 miles.

The efficiency of the *Alcedo* would greatly be enhanced if equipped with a search light, especially in the winter months during the herring fishing season, as the patrol work has to be done chiefly at night.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDW. G. TAYLOR,
Inspector of Fisheries.

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STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of District No. 1, British Columbia, 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, canned.....(in cases, 48 lb.)	567,203	6 50	3,686,819 00
" dry salted..... lb.	3,500,000	0 05	175,000 00
" dried, (Indian con)..... "	2,500,000	0 05	125,000 09
" smoked..... "	200,000	0 10	20,000 00
" fresh and frozen..... "	2,800,000	0 05	140,000 00
Sturgeon..... "	500,000	0 05	25,000 00
Halibut..... "	19,460,000	0 05	973,000 00
Herring, fresh and salt..... "	50,000	0 01	500 00
" smoked..... "	10,000	0 10	1,000 00
Oulachons, fresh..... "	70,000	0 05	3,500 00
" salt..... brls.	100	10 00	1,000 00
" smoked..... lb.	5,000	0 10	500 00
Smelts..... "	250,000	0 05	12,500 00
Trout..... "	180,000	0 10	18,000 00
Cod..... "	560,000	0 06	33,600 00
Shad..... "	10,000	0 05	500 00
Mixed fish..... "	120,000	0 05	6,000 00
Fish oil..... gall.	72,000	0 22	15,840 00
Guano..... tons.	487	28 00	13,636 00
Oysters, (Eastern)..... boxes.	1,667	5 00	8,335 00
" (Native)..... sacks.	1,500	4 50	6,750 00
Clams, crabs and other fish, not included in above.....			12,500 00
Total.....			5,278,980 00

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CAPITAL Invested in British Columbia Fisheries, District No. 1, 1909-10.

Description of Property.	Number.	Value.
		\$ cts.
Canneries, wharfs, &c.	38	2,365,400 00
Steamers and gasoline boats.	37	486,800 00
" in halibut trade.	5	350,000 00
Dories and gear.		30,000 00
Boats.	3,000	180,000 00
Gill and seine nets.	600,000 (fms)	339,375 00
Trawls and lines.		12,000 00
Scows.	185	69,375 00
Cold storage plants.	3	360,950 00
Oil factories.	3	90,000 00
Salteries.	7	10,500 00
Total value.		4,294,400 00

Men Employed in Fisheries.	Number.
Salmon fishermen.	5,400
On vessels (including 187 in halibut fishing).	372
In canneries.	4,400
	10,172

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RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Quantity and Value of all Fishing Material and other Fixtures used in the Fishing Industry in the northern part (mainland) of the Province of **British Columbia**, for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	DISTRICT No. 2.	FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING MATERIAL.						Number.	
		Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Trawls.			
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.		
				\$			\$		\$		\$		\$		
1	Skeena (including Prince Rupert).....	20	1400	80000	75	920	90000	2990	169200	93415	860	1443	.....	1
2	Rivers Inlet	9	490	39200	50	784	28880	1746	158600	77200	100	250	.....	2
3	Nass	4	200	5200	*12	147	13824	678	46200	19960	300	1200	.....	3
4	North Coast	25	1000	75000	60	216	12130	777	52550	30700	2480	6450	.....	4
5	Queen Charlotte Is-lands	6	250	9000	18	22	3000	90	1200	4100	1500	4500	20000	700	5
	Total.....	64	3340	208400	215	2089	147834	*6281	427750	225375	5240	13843	20000	700	

*Including all employees.

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the northern part (mainland) of the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1909-10.

Number.	DISTRICT No. 2.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.													
		Salmon, cases, No.	Value (\$6.50 per case).	Salmon, salt, brls.	Value (\$10 per brl).	Salmon, dry salt, lb.	Value (5c. per lb.).	Salmon, smoked, lb.	Value (10c. per lb.).	Salmon, fresh, lb.	Value (5c. per lb.).	Salmon, frozen (5c. per lb.).	Tierces, mild cured, average 750 lb.	Value (\$75 per tierce)	Number.
1	Skeena	140739	914803 50	50	500	300000	15000	35000	3500	200000	10000	332190	1305	97875	1
2	Rivers Inlet	91014	591591 00	30	300	700000	35000	3500	350	16000	800				2
3	Nass	40990	266435 00	80	800	100000	5000	60000	6000	9000	450		235	17625	3
4	North Coast	58954	383201 00	400	4000	190000	9500	50000	5000	8500	425		20	1500	4
5	Queen Charlotte Islands.			500	5000	150000	7500			120000	6000				5
	Totals.	331697		1060		1440000		148500		353500		332190	1560		
	Total value.		2156030 50		10600		72000		14850		17675	16609 50		117000	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products in the northern part (mainland) of the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1909-10—Continued.

District.	KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.										TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
	Hallibut (5c. per lb.).	Herring, salt and fresh (1c.).	Herring, smoked (10c.).	Oulachon, fresh (5c.).	Oulachon, salt, brls. (\$10).	Oulachon, smoked, (10c.).	Trout (10c.).	Mixed (3c.).	Hair seal (25c. per skin).	Fish oil (35c. per gallon).	Canned clams (\$4.80 per case).	
1 Skeena.....	800000	15000	6000	10000	100	1000	7500	8000	300	1300	.....	1
Value.....	\$ 40000	\$ 150	\$ 600	\$ 500	\$ 1000	.....	\$ 750	\$ 400	\$ 75	\$ 455	.....	2
2 Rivers Inlet.....	6000	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1600	2000	350	700	.....	3
Value.....	\$ 300	\$ 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 160	\$ 100	\$ 87.50	\$ 245	.....	4
3 Nass.....	150000	10000	1200	500000	500	7000	800	7500	350	1000	.....	5
Value.....	\$ 7500	\$ 100	\$ 120	\$ 25000	\$ 5000	\$ 700	\$ 80	\$ 375	\$ 87.50	\$ 350	.....	6
4 North Coast.....	100000	150000	.....	.....	200	5000	1000	9500	800	1150	.....	7
Value.....	\$ 5000	\$ 15000	.....	.....	\$ 2000	\$ 500	\$ 100	\$ 475	\$ 200	\$ 402.50	.....	8
5 Queen Charlotte Islands.....	400000	100000	8000	.....	100	.....	3000	50500	300	30000	1950	9
Value.....	\$ 20000	\$ 10000	\$ 800	.....	\$ 1000	.....	\$ 300	\$ 2525	\$ 75	\$ 10500	\$ 9360	10
Totals,	1456000	1630000	15200	510000	900	13000	13900	77500	2100	34150	1950	11
Total value .. .	72800	16300	1520	25500	9000	1300	1390	3875	52.5	11952.50	9360	12

RECAPITULATION OF Yield and Value of Fisheries in Northern British Columbia, District No. 2, for Year 1909-10.

Kind of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.	Price.	Description of Property.	Number.	Value.	Total Value.
Salmon, canned..... 48 lb. Cases	331,697	2,156,030 50	6 50	Fisheries—			
" " salted	1,060	10,600 00	10 00	Canneries, wharfs, &c.....	42	820,500	
" " dry, salted	1,440,000	72,000 00	0 05	Vessels	64	208,400	
" " smoked.....	148,500	14,850 00	0 10	Boats, scows and camp scows.....	2,089	147,834	
" " fresh	333,500	17,675 00	0 05	Gill and seine-nets (fathoms).....	432,990	239,218	
" " frozen.....	332,190	16,609 50	0 05	Travels and lines.....	700	7,000	
" " mild cured..(Tierces average 750 lb.)	1,560	117,000 00	0 10	Oil factories.....	2	20,000	
Halibut.....	1,456,000	72,800 00	0 05	Salteries	6		1,443,652
Herring, fresh and salted.....	1,630,000	16,300 00	0 01	Total capital.....			
" " smoked.....	15,200	1,520 00	0 10				
Oulachon, fresh.....	510,000	25,500 00	0 05				
" " salted.....	900	9,000 00	10 00				
" " smoked.....	13,000	1,300 00	0 10				
Trout.....	13,900	1,390 00	0 10				
Mixed fish.....	77,500	3,875 00	0 05				
Hair seals.....	2,100	525 00	0 25				
Fish oil.....	34,150	11,952 50	0 35				
Canned clams.....	1,950	9,360 00	4 80	Employees on fisheries and fishermen and can-	6,281		
Estimate of fish not included in above.		55,000 00		nery workers.....	215		
		2,613,287 50		Employees in vessels.....			

BRITISH COLUMBIA

DISTRICT No. 3

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

BRITISH COLUMBIA—

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and the Industry in District No. 3, Province of British

Number.	DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS.						FISHING GEAR					
		Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		
		Number.	Value.	Total Fisher-men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.
			\$			\$				\$			\$
1	Nanaimo.....	9	35,000	40	140	8,400	560	21	3,200	2,560	43	4,300	51,600
2	Cowichan.....	1	3,800	5	30	1,800	60	9	400	320	3	1,000	1,500
3	Victoria.....	15	20,000	50	45	2,700	180	15	900	720			
4	Clayoquot.....	2	14,000	10	30	1,800	70				4	1,200	1,800
5	Alberni.....	2	14,000	10	35	2,100	140				4	1,200	1,800
6	Alert Bay.....	2	6,000	16	20	1,200	60				2	600	900
7	Quathiaska.....	1	3,000	6	16	960	55				2	500	900
8	Comox.....	1	3,000	6	15	900	60				3	900	1,350
9	West Coast, Mainland	2	4,000	14	30	1,800	120	3	450	360	14	4,200	6,300
	Totals.....	35		157	361		1,305	48	4,950		75	13,900	
	Values.....		102,800			21,660				3,960			66,150

Employees in Fisheries—

Fishermen, cannery and saltery employees.....	2,374
On vessels.....	157
Sailors and hunters in fur sealing—	
White men.....	67
Indians.....	75
Total.....	2,673

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RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish and Fish Products

Number.	DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH							
		Salmon, fresh, lb.	Salmon, preserved in cans, cases.	Salmon, salted or smoked, lb.	Herring, salted, lb.	Herring, fresh, lb.	Herring, smoked, lb.	Cod, fresh, lb.	Halibut, lb.
1	Nanaimo.....	224,000		500,400	55,600,000	260,000	15,000	236,000	135,000
2	Cowichan.....	27,000		263,000		8,000	12,400	4,000	126,500
3	Victoria.....	469,000	57,418	2,278,000		449,000	210,000	250,600	334,000
4	Clayoquot.....	26,400	7,607	1,568,600		32,000	5,800	5,500	36,000
5	Alberni.....	28,800		51,000		31,000	6,000	6,000	25,500
6	Alert Bay.....	6,500	28,635	48,500		24,000	1,400	3,600	15,000
7	Quathiaska.....	5,800	500	82,500		20,000	900	4,400	2,500
8	Comox.....	7,000		39,500		30,000	4,500	7,600	90,000
9	West Coast, Mainland	10,500		525,500		12,000	22,500	5,000	26,000
	Totals.....	805,000	94,160	5,357,000	55,600,000	866,000	278,500	522,700	790,500
	Values.....	64,400	612,040	535,700	486,500	8,660	33,420	31,362	39,525

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in District No. 3, Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1909-10.

AND FISH PRODUCTS.

Trout, lb.	Smelts, lb.	Oysters, sacks, (125 lb. each.)	Clams, sacks, (125 lb. each.)	Coarse and Mixed Fish, lb.	Fish oil, galls.	Herring, used as bait, lb.	Oulachon, lb.	Seal skins, No.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL FISH.	Number.
									\$ cts.	
2,000		350	1,400	40,000	48,200	1,840,000		200	617,770 00	1
2,550	1,300	400	3,000	2,000	2,000			380	43,044 00	2
	55,000	1,890	485	38,600	30,000		80,000	190	731,961 00	3
2,500		55	900	11,500	7,400			560	216,545 50	4
2,600		85	1,230	16,000	8,200			640	16,152 00	5
1,350	2,200	85	200	9,500	1,200			210	194,893 50	6
700	1,600	65	180	9,000	1,600			220	14,560 00	7
3,800	2,600	150	2,100	9,800	3,400			400	15,756 00	8
3,200	2,000	90	800	9,000	1,800			200	60,800 00	9
18,700	64,700	3,170	10,345	145,400	103,800	1,840,000	80,000	3,000		
1,870	6,470	15,850	10,345	7,270	36,330	15,640	4,000	2,100	1,911,482 00	
Whale oil \$223,630 Whale fertilizer..... 91,620 Abalonies and mussels. 2,550 Shrimps and prawns..... 2,500 Estimate of fish not included..... Fur seals Otter skins.....									315,250 00 5,050 00 55,000 00 125,486 00 12,600 00	
Grand total.....									2,422,868 00	

BRITISH COLUMBIA SEALING REPORT, 1909-10.

Number.	Vessels.	License No.	Masters.	Tons.	CREWS.		Boats.	Canoes.	(a) B. C. COAST CATCH.		(b) CATCH OUTSIDE AREA OF AWARD.		(c) EASTERN BEHRING SEA CATCH.		Totals.	Branded skins.	Otter skins.
					Whites.	Indians.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	Eva Marie.....	5	V. Jacobson.....	77	7	25	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	187	408	1	2
2	Jessie.....	1	W. Munro.....	48	21	.....	7	.....	170	181	42	36	50	61	542	8	8
3	Pescawha.....	2	B. M. Balcom.....	98	27	.....	8	.....	250	188	251	189	.....	.....	878	3	2
4	Thomas F. Bayard.....	3	H. Blakstat.....	67	7	28	3	14	254	153	60	43	245	168	921	.....	6
5	Vera.....	4	G. Heater.....	60	5	22	2	11	96	201	.....	.....	187	327	811	7	.....
				350	67	75	22	37	770	723	353	270	698	741	3,555	11	18
Indian catch (by individual Indians in canoes along the coast) males 187.....																	
Total catch of Canadian vessels.....																	
															187		
															3,742		

SUMMARY.

(a) B. C. coast catch.....	1,680
(b) Catch outside area of award.....	623
(c) Eastern Behring Sea catch (vicinity of Pribyloff Islands).....	1,439
Total.....	3,742
Otter skins.....	18

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RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 3, of the Province
of **British Columbia**, for the season 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Prices.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cod, fresh or green Lbs.	522,700	0 06	31,362 00
Halibut. "	790,000	0 05	39,525 00
Salmon, preserved in cans. Cases.	94,160	6 50	612,040 00
" fresh or frozen. Lbs.	805,000	0 08	64,400 00
" smoked and salted. "	5,357,700	0 10	535,700 00
Trout (all kinds). "	18,700	0 10	1,870 00
Smelts "	64,700	0 10	6,470 00
Oulachons "	80,000	0 05	4,000 00
Herring, salted. Tons.	27,800	17 50	486,500 00
" fresh or frozen Lbs.	866,000	0 01	8,660 00
" smoked. "	278,500	0 12	33,420 00
Oysters. sacks, 125 lbs. each.	3,170	5 00	15,850 00
Clams " " "	10,345	1 00	10,345 00
Abelonies and mussels. Lbs.			2,550 00
Coarse and Mixed Fish. "	145,400	0 05	7,270 00
Shrimps and prawns "			2,500 00
Hair Seal Skins. No.	3,000	0 70	2,100 00
Otter Skins. "	18	700 00	12,600 00
Fur Seal Skins in B. C. "	3,742	33 00	123,486 00
Herring used as bait. Tons.	920	17 00	15,640 00
Estimate of fish not included.			55,000 00
Fish Oil, of all kinds. Galls.	103,800	0 35	36,330 00
Whale Oil. Tons.	4,066		223,250 00
" Fertilizer. "	3,054		91,620 00
Total value for the year 1909-10.			2,422,488

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RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., and of the number of Fishermen, &c., in District No. 3, **British Columbia**, for 1909-10.

Material.	Number.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$	\$
Vessels.....	35	102,800	
Boats.....	361	21,660	
Gill and Seine nets (fathoms).....	18,850	70,110	
Trap nets.....	21	120,225	
Hand lines.....	—	6,825	
Canneries.....	11	21,900	
Smoke and fish-houses.....	50	135,000	
Whaling stations.....	3	250,000	728,520
Fur sealing—			
Vessels.....	32	338,500	
Boats and canoes.....		2,780	
Guns and equipments.....		16,000	357,280
			1,085,800
Persons employed in the Fisheries—			
Fishermen in boats.....	1,305		
" on vessels.....	157		
Persons employed in canneries and fish houses.....	1,069		
		2,531	
Sailors and hunters in fur sealing—			
White men.....	67		
Indians.....	75		
		142	
Total.....		2,673	

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BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON PACK, DISTRICT No. 1, 1909-10.

Canners.	Sockeyes.	Springs.	Humpbacks.	Cohoos.	Totals.
B. C. Packer's Association.....	187,745	294	.....	5,569	193,608
A. B. C. Packing Co., Ltd.....	74,853	100	.....	1,034	75,987
J. H. Todd & Sons.....	20,100	.....	.....	4,000	24,100
Canadian Canning Co., Ltd.....	44,444	.....	1,090	1,192	46,726
British Columbia Canning Co., Ltd.....	27,340	.....	.....	1,826	29,166
Malcolm, Cannon & Co.....	22,953	25	118	345	23,441
St. Mungo Canning Co., Ltd.....	21,915	989	.....	4,500	27,404
Northern Canning Co., Ltd.....	12,409	.....	.....	674	13,083
Kildala Packing Co., Ltd.....	22,231	.....	.....	436	22,717
Knight Inlet Canning Co., Ltd.....	15,284	.....	797	.....	16,063
Eunique Canning Co., Ltd.....	16,140	.....	.....	203	16,343
Glen Rose Canning Co., Ltd.....	9,807	.....	.....	.....	9,807
Great West Packing Co., Ltd.....	15,021	.....	.....	587	15,599
Burrard Canning Co., Ltd.....	9,324	10	.....	.....	9,334
Eagle Harbour Canning Co., Ltd.....	11,054	452	11,506
M. DesBrisay & Co.....	31,578	10	731	32,319
Grand Total.....	567,203

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Lowe Inlet.....	7,447	829	740	9,016	
Kursquit....	5,647	2,341	7,988	
Namu.....	1,741	1,042	3,200	5,983	
Manitou.....	5,954	85	22	628	6,639	
Bella Coola....	4,808	8,524	1,696	.....	15,028	
Smiths Inlet.....	13,500	300	500	14,300	58,954
Totals.....	39,097	13,071	2,218	4,568	58,954	

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RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the whole of British Columbia for
the Year 1909-10.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, canned..... 48 lb. cases.	993,060	6,454,889 50	
" fresh and frozen..... Lb.	4,290,690	238,684 50	
" smoked..... "	348,500	34,850 00	
" salted and dried..... "	13,009,000	918,300 00	
" mild cured..... "	1,170,000	117,000 00	
			7,763,724 00
Halibut..... "	21,706,000		1,085,325 00
Herring, fresh and salted..... "	58,146,000	511,960 00	
" smoked..... "	303,700	35,940 00	
			547,900 00
Oulachons, fresh and salted..... "	860,000	43,000 00	
" smoked..... "	18,000	1,800 00	
			44,800 00
Smelts..... "	314,700		18,970 00
Trout..... "	212,600		21,260 00
Cod, fresh..... "	1,082,700		64,962 00
Shad..... "	10,000		500 00
Sturgeon..... "	500,000		25,000 00
Mixed fish..... "	342,900		17,145 00
Oysters..... (125 lb.) Sacks.	6,337		30,935 00
Clams..... "	10,345		10,345 00
" canned..... Cases.	1,950		9,360 00
Crabs, mussels, shrimps, &c.....			5,050 00
Fish not mentioned above.....			122,500 00
Whale product.....			314,870 00
Fish oil..... Galls.	209,950		64,122 50
Fish guano..... Tons.	487		13,636 00
Fish used as bait..... Lb.	1,840,000		15,640 00
Fur, seal skins..... No.	3,742		123,486 00
Hair, seal skins..... "	5,100		2,625 00
Sea otter skins..... "	18		12,600 00
Total for 1909-10.....			10,314,755 50
" 1908-09.....			6,465,038 00
Increase.....			3,849,717 50

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RECAPITULATION

OF the Number and Value of Crafts and Fishing Materials in the whole of **British Columbia**, for the Year 1909-10.

Description.	Number.	Value.	Total value.
		\$	\$
Fishing vessels and steamers.....	141	1,148,000	
" boats and scows.....	5,635	418,869	1,566,869
Fathoms of gill nets and seines.....	1,051,840	648,703	
Lines.....		49,525	
Trap-nets.....	21	120,225	
			818,453
Salmon canneries, wharfs, &c.....	91		3,207,800
Fish houses.....	63		165,500
Oil factories.....	5		97,000
Cold storage plants.....	3		360,950
Whaling stations.....	3		250,000
<i>Fur Seal Fleet.</i>			
Vessels.....	32		338,500
Boats and canoes.....			2,780
Equipment, guns, &c.....			16,000
Total.....			6,823,852

NUMBER of Persons Employed in the Fisheries.

Men.	Number.	Total.
In fishing vessels.....	744	
" boats.....	9,925	
Persons in canneries, &c.....	8,689	19,358
Seal hunters—		
White men.....	67	
Indians.....	75	142
Total.....		19,500

APPENDIX No. 13.**FISH BREEDING.**

March 31, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report on the Fish Breeding Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1909-10, I am pleased to be able to call attention to the fact that this service is still being extended in nearly all quarters of the Dominion, and it is felt that beneficial results are derived from the expenditure of public money in maintaining and increasing one of the many national assets, viz.: the Fisheries.

The total number of fish breeding establishments at the close of the fiscal year was 37, and the distribution of fry of the various species incubated numbered 1,024,282,000.

The hatcheries are located as follows:—

Nova Scotia—	
Salmon..	3
Lobster..	2
New Brunswick—	
Salmon..	3
Lobster..	2
Prince Edward Island—	
Salmon..	1
Lobster..	2
Quebec—	
Salmon..	2
Salmon Trout..	4
Lobster..	2
Ontario—	
Whitefish..	1
Salmon Trout..	3
Pickerel..	1
Bass Pond..	1
Manitoba—	
Whitefish..	3
British Columbia—	
Salmon..	8

TOTAL OUTPUT FROM HATCHERIES.

The following table shows the various species of fish, and the total number of each kind, respectively, hatched and successfully planted from the different establishments operated by the department during the fiscal year 1909-10:—

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Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	15,969,500
British Columbia salmon	80,700,000
British Columbia trout	95,000
Speckled trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)	937,500
Salmon trout (<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>)	11,635,000
Grey trout (<i>Crustivomer namaycush</i>)	370,000
Pickrel or Doré (<i>Stizotiedion vitreum</i>)	140,575,000
Lake whitefish (<i>Coregonus clupeiformis</i>)	216,000,000
Lobster (<i>Homarus americanus</i>)	558,000,000

1,024,282,000

The following Table covers the distribution of the species incubated during the past season.

QUANTITIES of Fry of the different Species Distributed from the Various Hatcheries during the Spring of 1909.

No.	Hatchery.	Species of Fish.	Number distributed.	Total distribution.
1	Ottawa, Ont.	Salmon trout	790,000	
		Speckled trout	100,000	
		Pickrel	575,000	
2	Newcastle, Ont.	Atlantic salmon	110,000	1,575,000
		Salmon trout	1,845,000	
3	Sandwich, Ont.	Speckled trout	36,000	1,881,000
4	Warton, Ont.	Whitefish	66,500,000	66,500,000
5	Sarnia, Ont.	Salmon trout	8,100,000	8,100,000
		Pickrel	140,000,000	
6	Magog, Que.	Whitefish	19,500,000	159,500,000
		Grey trout	370,000	
		Salmon trout	175,000	
		Atlantic salmon	75,000	
7	Lake Tremblant, Que.	Speckled trout	80,000	700,000
		Salmon trout	725,000	
		Atlantic salmon	90,000	
8	Tadousac, Que.	Speckled trout	45,000	860,000
9	Gaspé, Que.	Atlantic salmon	1,800,000	1,800,000
10	St. Alexis, Que.	" "	2,032,000	2,032,000
		Speckled trout	520,000	
11	Restigouche, N.B.	Atlantic salmon	215,000	735,000
12	Miramichi, N.B.	" "	2,045,500	2,045,500
13	Grand Falls, N.B.	" "	2,300,000	2,300,000
14	Shippigan, N.B.	" "	2,400,000	2,400,000
15	Shemogue, N.B.	Lobsters	90,000,000	90,000,000
16	Bedford, N.S.	" "	95,000,000	95,000,000
		Atlantic salmon	900,000	
17	Margaree, N.S.	Speckled trout	90,000	990,000
18	Windsor, N.S.	Atlantic salmon	1,800,000	1,800,000
19	Bay View, N.S.	" "	940,000	940,000
20	Canso, N.S.	Lobsters	140,000,000	140,000,000
21	Kelly's Pond, P.E.I.	" "	85,000,000	85,000,000
22	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Atlantic salmon	1,172,000	1,172,000
23	Georgetown, P.E.I.	Lobsters	80,000,000	80,000,000
24	Selkirk, Man.	" "	68,000,000	68,000,000
25	Beren's River, Man.	Whitefish	53,000,000	53,000,000
26	Fraser River, B.C.	" "	77,000,000	77,000,000
		B. C. salmon	9,370,000	
		Atlantic salmon	90,000	
		Speckled trout	66,500	9,526,500
27	Granite Creek, B.C.	B. C. salmon	3,000,000	
		B. C. trout	95,000	3,095,000
28	Skeena River, B.C.	B. C. salmon	4,293,000	4,293,000
29	Harrison Lake, B.C.	" "	12,000,000	12,000,000
30	Pemberton, B.C.	" "	19,137,000	19,137,000
31	Rivers Inlet, B.C.	" "	13,300,000	13,300,000
32	Babine, B.C.	" "	7,500,000	7,500,000
33	Stuart Lake, B.C.	" "	7,200,000	7,200,000
34	Nimkish, B.C.	" "	4,900,000	4,900,000
				1,024,282,000

LOBSTERS.

The necessity and importance of protecting this crustacean is still the subject of earnest consideration by the department, and not only is it receiving consideration, but every effort has and is being put forth to protect and build up this fishery.

One of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Marine and Fisheries was the extension of fish cultural operations, by means of additional hatcheries or the construction of ponds as conditions might warrant.

In this connection it may be stated that the last lobster hatcheries were erected, one on the Bay Chaleur, at Port Daniel and the other in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the Magdalen Islands.

The work of these establishments has been satisfactory, but it is felt that an improvement could be made in the present system of collecting the eggs from the canneries.

Under existing arrangements the berried lobsters are taken to the canneries with the ordinary catch and the eggs removed by one of the cannery staff and held until the arrival of the hatchery collecting boat, and if unforeseen delays occur, as frequently happens, it will be readily understood that the eggs are not in the best condition for hatching purposes and, as eggs are none too plentiful, such as are obtained should be safely guarded.

With this object in view the officer in charge of the Georgetown hatchery suggested the supplying of certain canneries with crates in which the berried lobsters could be placed and the eggs carefully removed by one of the hatchery staff, and thus ensure fresh and healthy eggs for incubation purposes.

Authority was given to experiment on this line and the results were beyond expectations. The berried lobsters after the eggs were removed were returned to the canner to whom they belonged.

This is where a good work fails in meeting its end. If the hatchery had not been in this vicinity the canner would have violated the law by having a berried lobster in his possession, and I would suggest that in future the canner and fishermen should combine in assisting the department in its efforts to maintain a thriving lobster industry.

The department should supply the crates in which the berried lobsters should be placed free of all charge to the canners and they should be government property. The eggs would be removed and the lobster liberated with a chance of again reproducing her species.

This system would entail no expenditure whatever on the canner or fisherman, with the exception of the time occupied in placing the lobsters in the crate.

It is only by mutual assistance that such a work as this can be expected to yield satisfactory results and the desired end is of such vast commercial importance that with next season's operations the department hopes to have the hearty co-operation of all those engaged in the lobster fishery.

HATCHERY SITES FOR FRESH WATER FISHES.

The selection of a proper location for a hatchery is a difficult and responsible undertaking. There are so many details requiring consideration that it is only in a few instances that nature provides all the requirements. It is an easy matter to erect a hatchery building, but the question of supplying eggs for incubation purposes is much more serious.

Hatcheries should be located within reasonable distance of the spawning beds, and if possible where water can be secured by gravitation, thus economizing in the maintenance of the establishment.

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Requests are often received for hatcheries where it is practically impossible to secure eggs without drawing on distant localities, and where it would be much more economical to supply fry from a general hatchery than to erect an establishment in a district where the supply of eggs is doubtful.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY.

In Canada fish breeding has made great strides, and it is in the interests of the service that everything possible should be done to improve the details of the work, and with this object in view I would suggest a change in the present system of the distribution of fry.

Under existing conditions the whole output of fry from the Ottawa hatchery is put out on application, and the system is rapidly extending to other establishments.

It has been customary to endeavour to satisfy all applicants, but owing to the large and ever increasing number of applications, it has only been possible to supply small quantities to each one, with the result that it takes a very long time for any benefit to become apparent, and in addition to this the expenditure on a small shipment is practically equivalent to that on a large one.

I would therefore suggest that applications be done away with and the stocking of waters be taken up in a systematic way by localities.

The most important bodies of public waters should be inspected by an officer of the department, and the species of fish indigenous to such waters, or such other species as are reported as likely to thrive should be supplied.

This change would, I feel safe in saying from personal experience, be more satisfactory and yielded better results than the system now in vogue.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

The most important waters at this time in these provinces from a commercial fishing standpoint is Lake Winnipeg on which two whitefish hatcheries are located. They are doing good work, although owing to climatic conditions it is during some seasons a hazardous and difficult matter to collect a sufficient quantity of eggs before the lake freezes up.

The question of stocking the smaller lakes of these provinces with fish life is one for the department to consider.

It has become already, judging from the large correspondence, a burning question with the cosmopolitan people settling on these western lands, and to whom cheap fish is a necessity.

Unfortunately, many of the smaller lakes either dry up altogether or become so shallow that the high temperature of the water will only admit the coarser species of fish to exist.

Considerable assistance in the direction desired could be attained by the settlers transferring mature fish, such as pike or pickerel, from one lake to another in such numbers as to ensure re-stocking and by protection enable these fish to reproduce their species.

Another suggestion is the establishment of cheaply constructed subsidiary hatcheries to which eggs of certain species could be transferred in the eyed stage and the fry distributed in the adjoining lakes.

Of course subsidiary hatcheries must be located on such central bodies of water as would admit of an expeditious planting of the fry.

It is not possible to transfer young and delicate fry from the eastern hatcheries to western waters without a specially equipped car and even then the risk is great and the cost high.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In this province the extension of the service has been rapid and the results obtained have been most satisfactory.

On my inspection tour I was pleased to note that the ponds and troughs at the different establishments were teeming with strong healthy fry, in fact, it seemed hardly possible that artificial means could meet with such success.

A great deal is written on the results attained from this service but the millions of young fish turned loose from these institutions must have their bearing on the annual supply of salmon in this province.

In this connection it may be pointed out that streams unfrequented by sockeye previous to the planting of fry therein from the hatcheries are now receiving their annual return of mature fish.

These are unassailable facts and are only small instances of the success of government work in this direction.

I have noticed it stated that the spawning grounds are more to be depended on to produce certain results than the hatcheries. Any one acquainted with the salmon spawning grounds of British Columbia knows perfectly well that such a statement has no foundation on facts.

The strong instincts of the sockeye salmon lead them to the extreme heads of the various rivers they ascend where they spawn in very shallow water, the water recedes, the eggs are left high and dry, and are thus entirely lost.

Again, the spawning areas of the upper streams are limited, the fish are thus crowded and only a small percentage of the eggs hatch, as so many fish spawn on practically the same spot the eggs deposited are continually disturbed for weeks, are thus injured and die in millions.

I have seen masses of dead eggs on the beds of the creeks covered with a fungus growth in such a way that it would be absolutely impossible for any eggs to survive. In fact the water in the whole stream was so contaminated with dead fish that there could be no hope for the smallest percentage of eggs in such a condition to hatch.

Such eggs as escape the early vicissitudes are subject in the spring to raging freshets which wash away many of the eggs that have by that time almost reached the hatching period.

In the hatchery the eggs are not exposed to such dangers, consequently eighty per cent is an ordinary hatch, and the result is a distribution of free-swimming fish which, when they enter the main rivers on their descent to the sea, have attained a fair size and have been protected from the perils which have befallen their naturally hatched brothers.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE HATCHERIES.

The responsibility for the successful management of a fish hatchery must rest largely on the officer in charge, hence he must be reliable, resourceful and ever on the alert to grasp conditions and apply the same towards increasing the successfulness of the work placed in his hands.

There is always something new to learn in fish culture and whilst the Canadian service is assuming large proportions the details are not perfect, and to these officers the department must look for suggestions to reach perfection.

It is therefore necessary that wherever possible new hatcheries should be officered by promotion in the service, and I am glad to say the necessity for this system has been appreciated by the department and the results so far have proven the wisdom of its adoption.

A change in this respect is recommended in connection with the lobster hatcheries, and which under existing conditions provide for a per diem rate of pay to the officer

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in charge for such period as operations are conducted. This period covers about two months in the spring of each year and consequently holds the officers interest for that period only.

This is not sufficient and a fish-breeding officer to be a success must improve his mind in the direction of his calling all the time, consequently it is necessary that these officers should be chosen for their fitness to perform the work required and be in receipt of an annual salary.

All the hatcheries were last season worked with great success with the exception of that located at Sarnia on Lake Huron, which, owing to the limited quantity of whitefish eggs collected, was not operated.

This hatchery was established for the purpose of hatching pickerel, but has been operated as a whitefish hatchery when more eggs have been collected than the regular whitefish hatcheries on the Detroit river could accommodate.

The Inspector of Hatcheries reports the officers in charge as being zealous in the discharge of their duties and using their best efforts towards attaining the best results.

The attached statement shows the last and previous seasons' work of the hatcheries comprising the fish breeding service of Canada.

Some of the following reports from the officers in charge of the respective hatcheries are of unusual interest this year and are well worthy of perusal, and show, in addition to special features of the work, the practical details required to operate a hatchery successfully.

I am very pleased to state that last season was a successful one at the institutions, and the total distribution of fry from each establishment is covered by the following table:—

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QUANTITIES of Fry of the different Species Distributed from the Various Hatcheries during the Spring of 1909.

No.	Hatchery.	Species of Fish.	Number distributed.	Total distribution.
1	Ottawa, Ont.....	Salmon trout.....	790,000	
		Speckled trout.....	100,000	
		Pickarel.....	575,000	
		Atlantic salmon.....	110,000	1,575,000
2	Newcastle, Ont.....	Salmon trout.....	1,845,000	1,881,000
		Speckled trout.....	36,000	
3	Sandwich, Ont.....	Whitefish.....	66,500,000	66,500,000
4	Warton, Ont.....	Salmon trout.....	8,100,000	8,100,000
5	Sarnia, Ont.....	Pickarel white.....	140,000,100	159,500,000
6	Magog, P.Q.....	Grey trout.....	19,500,000	510,000
		Atlantic salmon.....	75,000	
		Speckled trout.....	80,000	1,210,000
7	Lac Tremblant, P.Q.....	Salmon trout.....	600,000	
		Speckled trout.....	75,000	
		Atlantic salmon.....	50,000	725,000
8	Tadoussac, P.Q.....	" "	3,000,000	3,000,000
9	Gaspé, P.Q.....	" "	1,962,000	1,962,000
10	Lake Lester, P.Q.....	Speckled trout.....	55,900	55,000
11	St. Alexis, P.Q.....	" "	432,000	
		Atlantic salmon.....	70,000	
		Ouananiche.....	50,000	
		Salmon trout.....	40,000	717,000
		Whitefish.....	125,000	
12	Restigouche, N.B.....	Atlantic salmon.....	1,175,000	
		Salmon trout.....	90,000	1,265,000
13	Miramichi, N.B.....	Atlantic salmon.....	1,325,000	1,325,000
14	Grand Falls, N.B.....	" "	1,450,000	
		Salmon trout.....	70,000	1,500,000
15	Shippigan, N.B.....	Lobsters.....	70,000,000	70,000,000
16	Shemogue, N.B.....	" "	90,000,000	95,000,000
17	Bedford, N.S.....	Atlantic salmon.....	290,000	
		Speckled trout.....	49,000	339,000
18	Windsor, N.S.....	Atlantic salmon.....	850,000	850,000
19	Margaree, N.S.....	" "	1,570,000	1,570,000
20	Bay View, N.S.....	Lobsters.....	127,000,000	127,000,000
21	Canso, N.S.....	" "	85,000,000	85,000,000
22	Kelly's Pond, P.E.I.....	Atlantic salmon.....	900,000	
		Salmon trout.....	50,000	950,000
23	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	Lobsters.....	63,000,000	63,000,000
24	Fraser River, B.C.....	British Columbia salmon.....	10,315,000	
		Atlantic salmon.....	90,000	
		Speckled trout.....	30,000	20,435,000
26	Granite Creek, B.C.....	British Columbia salmon.....	6,740,000	6,740,000
26	Skeena River, B.C.....	" "	4,284,000	4,284,000
27	Harrison Lake, B.C.....	" "	22,248,000	22,248,000
28	Pemberton, B.C.....	" "	19,600,000	19,600,000
29	Rivers Inlet, B.C.....	" "	12,300,000	12,300,000
30	Babine, B.C.....	" "	4,662,000	4,663,000
31	Stuart Lake, B.C.....	" "	2,442,000	2,442,000
32	Nimkish, B.C.....	" "	4,800,000	4,800,000
				682,545,000

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FISH

STATEMENT showing the Places where and the years in which the Dominion Fish Hatch
annually since the commencement of

Number.	YEAR.	ONTARIO.					QUEBEC.	
		Newcastle.	Sandwich.	Ottawa.	Warton.	Sarnia.	Magog.	Tadousac.
		Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
1 1868-73...	1,070,000							
2 1874.....	350,000							
3 1875.....	650,000							60,000
4 1876.....	700,000	8,000,000						150,000
5 1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000						1,180,000
6 1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000						707,000
7 1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000						1,250,000
8 1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000						1,155,000
9 1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000					200,000	234,000
10 1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000					975,000	660,000
11 1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000					250,000	995,000
12 1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000					100,000	985,000
13 1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000					390,000	720,000
14 1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000					1,400,000	1,627,000
15 1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000					675,000	900,000
16 1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000					3,475,000	850,000
17 1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000					2,800,000	1,600,000
18 1890.....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000				2,875,000	1,700,000
19 1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000				3,050,000	1,300,000
20 1892.....	4,823,000	44,500,000	4,909,000				2,400,000	624,000
21 1893.....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000				3,600,000	2,060,000
22 1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000				2,035,000	1,975,000
23 1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000				3,350,000	2,060,000
24 1896.....	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000				3,400,000	2,500,000
25 1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000				4,500,000	3,272,000
26 1898.....	4,323,000	71,000,000	3,020,000				3,100,000	2,300,000
27 1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000				3,098,000	2,125,000
28 1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000				3,099,000	1,400,000
29 1901.....	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,410,000				3,135,000	2,960,000
30 1902.....	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,000				935,000	2,730,000
31 1903.....	2,590,000	90,000,000	1,201,000				855,000	1,625,000
32 1904.....	1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000				283,000	2,615,000
33 1905.....	1,480,000	106,000,000	1,103,000				1,008,000	1,550,000
34 1906.....	1,550,000	88,000,000	1,123,000				875,000	2,435,000
35 1907.....	1,807,000	108,000,000	1,552,000				1,210,000	3,360,000
36 1908.....	2,600,000	79,000,000	2,010,000	4,955,000	51,000,000		1,210,000	3,000,000
37 1909.....	1,881,000	66,500,000	1,575,000	8,100,000	159,500,000		709,000	1,890,000
Total...	150,392,700	1,990,000,000	63,898,000	13,655,000	210,500,000		55,013,000	56,434,000

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BREEDING.

eries have been erected; also the number of Fry distributed from each Establishment operations, including the year 1909.

QUEBEC—Continued.				NEW BRUNSWICK.					Number.
Gaspé.	St. Alexis des Monts.	Mont- Tremblant	Lake Lester.	Risti- gouche.	Miramichi.	St. John River.	Lobster Hatchery, Shemogue.	Lobster Hatchery, Shippigan.	
Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	
.....	100,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	1
110,000	600,000	150,000	.....	.....	.....	2
50,000	300,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	3
1,051,000	600,000	320,000	.....	.....	.....	4
650,000	1,015,000	665,000	.....	.....	.....	5
1,597,000	1,470,000	1,025,000	.....	.....	.....	6
730,000	1,500,000	805,000	170,600	.....	.....	7
500,000	740,000	770,000	50,000	.....	.....	8
530,000	1,400,000	640,000	588,000	.....	.....	9
520,000	300,000	925,000	72,600	.....	.....	10
859,000	940,000	795,000	811,000	.....	.....	11
290,000	660,000	900,000	155,000	.....	.....	12
576,000	1,380,000	945,000	2,181,000	.....	.....	13
630,000	1,500,000	900,000	2,479,000	.....	.....	14
800,000	1,720,000	1,290,000	4,142,000	.....	.....	15
450,000	1,280,000	850,000	3,570,000	.....	.....	16
806,000	2,396,000	1,022,000	3,492,000	.....	.....	17
1,000,000	1,750,000	1,503,000	3,165,000	.....	.....	18
965,000	1,240,000	1,310,000	2,378,000	.....	.....	19
910,000	883,000	975,000	3,299,000	.....	.....	20
850,000	1,080,000	1,010,000	4,096,000	.....	.....	21
675,000	2,885,000	1,200,000	4,060,000	.....	.....	22
300,000	1,250,000	1,430,000	4,068,000	.....	.....	23
1,100,000	2,100,000	1,558,000	4,155,000	.....	.....	24
.....	1,135,000	1,557,000	3,290,000	.....	.....	25
.....	2,025,000	1,605,000	3,980,000	.....	.....	26
.....	1,125,000	1,620,000	3,957,000	.....	.....	27
.....	1,750,000	1,800,000	3,605,000	.....	.....	28
734,000	2,310,000	1,700,000	998,000	.....	.....	29
830,000	2,052,000	1,000,000	648,000	17,000,000	.....	30
1,520,000	125,000	.....	.....	2,525,000	1,500,000	909,000	52,000,000	50,000,000	31
1,100,000	298,000	570,000	.....	2,333,000	1,400,000	807,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	32
1,100,000	493,000	555,000	.....	1,620,000	1,650,000	1,350,000	122,000,000	70,000,000	33
1,175,000	670,000	642,000	.....	2,139,000	1,675,000	1,365,000	126,000,000	80,000,000	34
1,962,000	717,000	725,000	55,000	1,265,000	1,325,000	1,500,000	95,000,000	70,000,000	35
2,032,000	735,000	860,000	.....	2,045,500	2,300,000	2,400,000	95,000,000	90,000,000	36
26,402,000	3,042,000	3,352,000	55,000	51,413,500	40,240,000	67,741,200	607,000,000	460,000,000	37

*Lake Lester Rearing Ponds, established in 1904, distribution of Fry nominal, Fish being distributed as Fingerlings and Yearlings.

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32 1904.....	1,213,000	502,500	175,000,000	60,000,000	6,584,000	6,505,000
33 1905.....	880,000	799,500	155,000,000	100,000,000	2,550,000	28,773,000
34 1906.....	1,071,000	910,000	575,000	118,000,000	.....	.....	90,000,000	.....	9,130,000	.....	13,724,600
35 1907.....	473,000	925,000	721,000	155,000,000	.....	.....	80,000,000	.....	3,500,000	.....	22,248,000
36 1908.....	339,000	1,570,000	850,000	127,000,000	.....	.....	63,000,000	.....	10,435,000	.....	12,000,000
37 1909.....	990,000	1,800,000	940,000	140,000,000	.....	.....	80,000,000	.....	9,526,500	.....	84,250,600
Total...	73,801,000	20,913,500	3,086,000	2,311,300,000	.....	.....	473,000,000	.....	150,888,300	.....	84,250,600

FISH-BREEDING.
 STATEMENT showing the Places where and the Years in which the several Fish Hatcheries have been erected, &c.—*Concluded.*

Number.	YEAR.	BRITISH COLUMBIA.							MANITOBA.		TOTAL.
		Granite Creek, Sicamous.	L. Lakelse, Skeena River.	Pember-ton.	Rivers Inlet.	Babine Lake.	Stuart Lake.	Nimkish River.	Selkirk.	Berens River.	
1	1868-73.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
2	1874.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,070,000
3	1875.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	510,000
4	1876.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,570,000
5	1877.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,655,000
6	1878.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,451,000
7	1879.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,042,000
8	1880.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,084,700
9	1881.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,013,600
10	1882.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,949,000
11	1883.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,799,000
12	1884.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,784,600
13	1885.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,143,000
14	1886.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,067,000
15	1887.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,714,000
16	1888.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,273,000
17	1889.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,109,000
18	1890.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,699,600
19	1891.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,212,000
20	1892.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,772,300
21	1893.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,959,000
22	1894.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238,314,000
23	1895.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254,919,000
24	1896.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284,040,000
25	1897.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202,459,500
26	1898.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198,859,000
27	1899.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,477,000
28	1900.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222,850,000
29	1901.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271,996,000
30	1902.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203,540,000
31	1903.	6,760,000	3,450,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271,301,000
32	1904.	4,866,500	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314,576,500
33	1905.	3,074,000	5,767,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	473,258,500
34	1906.	4,000,000	3,784,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	627,541,400
35	1907.	10,888,000	4,125,750	17,450,000	8,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	637,925,400
36	1908.	6,858,000	4,284,000	10,820,000	7,577,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	813,979,350
37	1909.	6,740,000	4,284,000	19,600,000	12,300,000	4,663,000	2,442,000	4,870,000	45,000,000	92,000,000	682,546,000
38	1909.	3,035,000	4,293,000	19,137,000	13,300,000	7,500,000	7,200,000	4,900,000	53,000,000	77,000,000	1,024,282,000
Total.....		46,281,500	27,704,650	67,007,000	41,177,000	12,163,000	9,642,000	26,375,400	289,000,000	169,000,000	7,990,841,350

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All the officers connected with the fish culture have been indefatigable in their endeavours to make the past season a success, and it is satisfactory to note that the desired ends have been achieved.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. CUNNINGHAM,
Superintendent of Fish Culture.

BEDFORD FISH HATCHERY.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

BEDFORD, N.S., March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of operations at the Bedford Hatchery for the fiscal year ending on this date.

About one million salmon eggs and one hundred thousand speckled trout eggs were laid down in the troughs in November, 1908. Of that number, 900,000 salmon and 90,000 trout were hatched and distributed in good condition in the following named waters, the water being at a temperature of 40 degrees to 45 degrees F., commencing on May 17, last:—

SALMON.

Bear river, Annapolis county, N.S.	80,000
Indian river, Guysborough county, N.S.	40,000
St. Mary's river, Guysborough county, N.S.	40,000
West river, Antigonish county, N.S.	100,000
Molega lake, Lunenburg county, N.S.	40,000
Pleasant river, Queen's county, N.S.	30,000
Shubenacadie river, Hants county, N.S.	100,000
Penant river, Halifax county, N.S.	80,000
Indian river, Halifax county, N.S.	150,000
Nine Mile river, Halifax county, N.S.	120,000
Sackville river, Halifax county, N.S.	120,000
Total	900,000

SPECKLED TROUT.

Lake Annis, Yarmouth county, N.S.	7,000
Phinney's Pond, Annapolis county, N.S.	2,000
Bear river, " "	7,000
Banks lake, " "	7,000
Trout lake, " "	7,000
Mersey river, " "	7,000
Hardwick lake, " "	7,000
Angus lake, Pictou county, N.S.	7,000
Roseway lake, Shelburne county, N.S.	10,000
Hatchet lake, Halifax county, N.S.	10,000
North river, Kings county, N.S.	5,000
Annapolis river, Kings county, N.S.	5,000
Cornwallis river, Kings county, N.S.	5,000
Williams lake (East), Halifax county, N.S.	1,000
Williams lake (South), Halifax county, N.S.	1,000
Total	90,000

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On November 1, 1909, I procured at the Little river retaining pond, St. John, N.B., 1,300,000 salmon eggs; from Phinney's Pond, Annapolis county, 50,000 speckled trout eggs, and on December 22, from Ottawa hatchery, 100,00 speckled trout eggs, all of which were in splendid condition.

The temperature of the water in hatchery on November 1 was 44° F., which gradually fell to 32° on December 10, and remained stationary until January 15, when it rose to 38°. At that time all eggs in the hatchery were fully eyed.

On January 26, the trout commenced to hatch at a temperature of 38°, and from that date until March 28, the temperature has varied from 38° to 33°, when it rose to 38°, and at this date is 40°.

All eggs in the troughs are now hatched, and should the weather continue mild, distribution will commence at an early date.

Fully ninety per cent of the trout eggs have hatched, the number of sterile eggs being less than any year previous.

Of the salmon eggs, there will be about ten per cent sterile.

During the fishing season of 1909, there was an increase of salmon caught in the Bedford Basin, by net fishermen, of about one hundred per cent over last year.

Although large quantities of salmon ascend the Sackville river during the months of June and July, when the water is high enough to permit their ascent, but few are caught by sportsmen.

There are no deep shaded pools for the fish to lie in, and the temperature of the water is at times up to 70°.

In May, many thousands of young salmon (smelt) from 5½ inches to 8 inches in length, descend the river, remaining a few days in the brackish water, when they proceed to sea, nothing is known of their life at sea or until they return to their native rivers again, but their growth is very rapid while in the salt water.

Some applicants for salmon fry have an idea that they remain in the rivers and lakes where they are planted until they are full grown fish, and some persons have requested me to plant fry in brackish water where they have seen the smelt and mature fish.

Care has been taken to plant the fry in the most suitable waters: viz., small shallow running streams not frequented by larger fish, that do not dry up in summer, and good results are seen in all the rivers that have been stocked from this hatchery.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED OGDEN,
Officer in Charge.

MARGAREE HATCHERY, N.S.

N. E. MARGAREE, N.S., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the fish-cultural operations prosecuted at the Margaree hatchery during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

When I last reported, one year ago, the salmon ova were in the hatching stage, the process being completed about April 15. The resultant fry, 1,800,000, were in splendid condition, healthy in appearance, and vigorous in action. The temperature of the water during this stage averaged 46° F. Distribution took place during the last week

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of May and the first two weeks in June. Particular care was exercised to have the fry liberated in streams where the most good would result; when possible, planting them in the small tributaries at the head waters of the rivers. This meant extra work, but placing them on or near the natural spawning grounds should yield better results. They were liberated in excellent condition, under the special supervision of the assistant officer or myself, in the following waters, viz.:—

DISTRIBUTION OF SALMON FRY.

Murray's Margaree river, Inverness county	100,000
Black Rock " "	75,000
Big Intervale " "	150,000
Tingley's " "	50,000
Levis " "	70,000
Greig's " "	75,000
Hatchery " "	50,000
Crowdis Bridge " "	100,000
Cranton Bridge " "	75,000
Shear Dam " "	75,000
N. E. Margaree " "	130,000
Rossville " "	100,000
S. W. Margaree " "	25,000
Big Brook " "	75,000
Harvard Lakes " "	75,000
Fiset Brook, Cheticamp " "	150,000
Prairie Brook " "	150,000
Little river " "	100,000
Middle river, Victoria county	100,000
Baddeck river "	75,000
Total	1,800,000

Between November 11 and 25, 2,100,000 ova were placed in the incubation troughs from the Margaree retaining pond. Several trays of the first lot were not in as good condition as we would desire. The eggs of the third and last lot were in excellent condition. The percentage of loss on this lot, during the period of incubation, to date, amounts to practically nothing. The ova as a whole at present are in first class condition. The temperature of the water, from November to date, averaged 40° F. Hatching commenced on the 20th inst., but will not be completed until about the usual date, April 15. If nothing happens they should produce a large output of fry.

The Margaree river had a good run of salmon the past season. It is visited annually by a large number of tourists, the majority of them being fly fishermen. It was not uncommon for novices with the rod, to capture from one to four salmon. The tourist fishermen are convinced that these results are largely due to its waters, being from year to year artificially stocked with salmon-fry from this hatchery. During the past year I have received testimony from different parties to the benefits of planting fry, incubated and hatched, here. Parties present when fry were being planted at the end of the long trip, expressed pleasure at the healthy and vigorous character of the fry, and judging from the numerous applications for fry that are made, it is evident that the work is regarded by the public as of the greatest utility.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. G. CARMICHAEL,

Officer in charge.

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WINDSOR HATCHERY.

WINDSOR, N.S., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Fish Culture,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my fourth annual report of the operations conducted at the Windsor Hatchery. The ova were a little later hatching this season, however distribution began May 25, 1909. Out of the 1,040,000 ova laid down, 940,000 healthy fry were released in the following waters:—

Avon river, Hants county.. . . .	300,000
" " (West Branch).. . . .	50,000
Meander river, Hants county.. . . .	200,000
Kennetcook river, Hants county.. . . .	50,000
Cornwallis river and Aylesford lake, Kings county.. . . .	20,000
Cornwallis river, Kings county.. . . .	50,000
Gaspereau river, Kings county.. . . .	35,000
Annapolis river, Kings county.. . . .	50,000
Pearl lake, Yarmouth county.. . . .	65,000
Hoopers lake, Yarmouth county.. . . .	100,000
Canard river, Kings county.. . . .	20,000
Total.. . . .	940,000

On November 4, 1909, I went to Miramichi retaining pond and on the 10th returned with 1,010,000 salmon ova. The same were laid down in hatchery in good condition. The temperature of the water on March 14, 1910, was 36 degrees, but before the end of March the ova were starting to hatch.

More salmon were caught in the Avon river last season than in any other previous year. Salmon are also running in quite large numbers in all the tributaries of the Avon.

I have the honour to be, sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 FRANK BURGESS,
Officer in Charge.

BAY VIEW HATCHERY.

BAY VIEW, N.S., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Fish Culture,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the operations at this establishment during the season of 1909.

The first lot of eggs reached the hatchery on May 8, and the work of collection continued without any unusual occurrence all through the fishing season. The result of the operations was a distribution of one hundred and forty millions of young lobsters. These lobsters were released in the vicinity of Pictou island, Gull Rock, and in the bay outside of Carribou and Pictou harbours. The eggs were received in good condition and the operations were very successful.

I have the honour to be, sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 W. H. McLAREN,
Officer in charge.

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CANSO HATCHERY.

CANSO, N.S., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Fish Culture,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the operations at this hatchery during the season of 1909-10, and beg to say that on April 26, 1909, I opened the hatchery to get ready for the season's work. On this date also Mr Brunell arrived to superintend the extension to the wharf and to test the capacity of the boiler and salt water supply. I may say that the extension to the wharf, enabling us to extend the salt water pipe farther out, proved very satisfactory this season. We were never bothered with moss or sea-grass as in previous years; the muddy water during a storm we cannot avoid.

On May 10, we started the pump with five million eggs in the jars.

Owing to the roughness of the season and the unfavourable condition of the weather for lobster fishing, we found it difficult to collect eggs enough to fill all our jars. However, we collected 97 millions by the last of June.

On July 2, Inspector Finlayson visited our hatchery and expressed himself as well pleased with the condition of the eggs. About this time the first young lobsters appeared in the tanks and during the remaining part of the months they hatched out very rapidly and with great success.

We distributed during the month 85 million healthy young fry around Tor bay, White Head, Dover, Canso, Queensport, Arichat and Guysboro; the SS. *Thirty-three* doing good service.

We distributed the last of the young lobsters on July 30, and immediately got our boiler ready for inspection as I was notified by Mr. Currie that he would be here on August 2 to test our boiler; he did not get here, however, until the 8th, and after overhauling the boiler concluded it did not need testing this year, and did not put any pressure on it.

On the 11th, leaving everything clean and well painted, we closed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
 Your obedient servant,

JAMES MEAGHER,
Officer in charge.

RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY.

FLATLANDS, NEAR CAMPBELLTON, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Fish Culture,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in submitting to you my annual report in connection with the management and operation of the Restigouche hatchery, as conducted during the past year.

Some two million, five thousand, five hundred salmon fry were successfully hatched from the crop of eggs previously collected from the parent fish confined at Tide Head pond. The fry began to burst the shell about the usual time, May 15, and all were hatched by June 1, after which they were held in the hatchery trays for some three weeks before distribution began.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY.

June 18.—Deposited in Lake Chickchock, Rimouski county.	30,000
“ 29.—Deposited in Indian L., River du Loup	24,000
“ 25.—Deposited by scow to Great Falls, Upsalquitch river, 22 miles above hatchery	300,000
“ 28.—By scow to Long Lookum, Upsalquitch river, 29 miles above hatchery	300,000
July 1.—By scow to Slide, Restigouche river, 37½ miles above hatchery	300,000
“ 5.—By scow to Red Bank, Restigouche river, 51 miles above hatchery	300,000
“ 10.—By scow to Trotting Ground, Restigouche river, 51 miles above hatchery	300,000
“ 17.—By scow to Downes' Gulch, Restigouche river, 55 miles above hatchery	300,000
“ 21.—By rail to Causapsal, Matapedia river	55,000
“ 23.—By rail to Assametquaghan, Matapedia river . .	56,500
“ 24.—Held over in ponds and tanks at hatchery and artificially fed through summer	40,000
Total	2,005,500

The fingerling fish which were held over summer in the pond and tanks were liberated in the autumn and planted as follows:—

Sept. 20—Matapedia river at Millstream	20,000
“ 23—White's brook, tributary of Restigouche river . .	12,000
“ 25—Restigouche river at hatchery	8,000
Total	40,000

The work of distributing the fry was most successfully carried out and the distribution as conducted by the system of horses and tow boats is a most unique and successful method. The two crates, containing some 300,000 fry, are 27 feet long by 2 feet wide. These contain 24 galvanized pans 2 feet square by 12 inches deep, both ends being perforated. These pans are placed inside the crates, each pan containing 12,500 fry. The intake of fresh water from the river is constantly flowing over the fry, keeping them on the move, and by natural instinct heading the current while they are being towed to their destination. There is no commotion or change in the water, consequently no harm or injurious effects can come to the fry. The two crates are made fast to an ordinary tow boat, which is drawn up the river by two or three horses at the rate of 15 or 20 miles per day. This distribution barge, with its cargo of hundreds of thousands of healthy tiny fish, makes several trips far up towards the heads of the rivers each season, covering some hundreds of miles of territory, and is a beautiful sight to see as they are being towed along and greatly admired by the numerous sportsmen and anglers on the river. When the barge has reached its destination, where the fry are to be planted, slides and scupper holes are opened up and the fry allowed to gradually drop out as they are being towed along. It is the most perfect method of distribution in existence.

GOVERNMENT TRAP NET.

Operations and re-construction of the pond at Tide Head and setting of government trap net began on the 15th of May. The Messrs. McBeath and Sheals' licensed nets were worked as usual as an aid to the government net.

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The following schedule shows the number of days this trap net was fished:—

	Net Set in Fishing Order.	Nets Raised in Close Time.	Nets Raised Owing to High Water.	Nets Carried Away by High Water, Re-Set.
June.....	9 & 10	26th June. 27 and 28. Re-set 29.
".....	14 & 15	12	11	
".....	16 & 17	13	.....
".....	18 & 22	19	21	
".....	23 & 24	20	.....
".....	25 & 29	26	.....
".....	30	27	28	
July.....	1 & 2	3	.....
".....	5 & 6	4	.....
".....	7 & 8	10	.....
".....	9 & 12	11	.....
".....	13 & 14	.....	.....
".....	15 & 16	17 & 18	19	
".....	21 & 22	21	20	
".....	23	25	.....
".....	26 & 27	31	.....
".....	28 & 29	.....	.....
".....	30	.....	.....
Total.....	33 days.	15	5	

It will be observed the net only fished 33 days, 15 days close time, net lifted, and 6 days high water; part of the net carried away during this time. It was immediately re-set on June 29, as soon as freshet subsided.

The net was successful in capturing some 385 very fine stock fish. These were safely retained in the pond at Tide Head through the summer, during which time several very high freshets occurred, bringing down drift logs and all kinds of debris against the booms and lattice work enclosing the pond, but no serious damage was done and no fish were lost.

SPAWNING OPERATIONS.

Spawning operations began on the 19th of October; 398 fish were found in the pond and manipulated, yielding 1,700,000 eggs. Stripping of the fish was completed on the 7th of November, and the eggs safely deposited in the nursery trays in the hatchery. The above quantity of eggs from the native Restigouche salmon were supplemented by a small shipment of 300,000 from the Little river pond, St. John, N.B., making a grand total of 2,000,000 eggs laid down in the Restigouche hatchery last autumn. These have kept through the winter in splendid condition and in a few weeks will begin to burst the shell, which is somewhat in advance of former years, owing to the exceptionally mild winter, the temperature of the water standing at about 33 degrees Fahr. The embryo has developed more rapidly and the fry are likely to be ready for distribution a few weeks earlier than usual.

It will be observed that there were thirteen fish taken from the pond in excess of the number supposed to have been put in. This can only be accounted for by reason of a large catch being made occasionally and in some instances when depositing the fish in the retaining pond two or three shoot out of the pontoon at the same time. The water being dark it is sometimes very difficult to get the correct account.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There is ample evidence on every hand, substantiated by real facts, proving the benefits of fish culture as carried on in this section of the country.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

Four years ago a small shipment of two cans of salmon fry were planted in Black lake, 8 miles from Campbellton. It is only a small lake a mile long-by half a mile wide. The conditions are favourable with very deep water. Last summer quite a number of young salmon were caught with the fly in the lake averaging from 3 to 4 pounds in weight. I examined some of them and found the ovum in the female quite well developed, and these fish would have reproduced their species for the first time this autumn, 1910. The organs of the male fish develop at a much younger age; in fact the male smolt is quite well developed at two years old.

Most encouraging reports come from all over the country where fry have been planted in both lakes and rivers. A large number of the miniature fish have been caught from one to three years old.

The first run of early June fish ascended the rivers last year while in flood and before many of the nets could be set out, consequently the first school escaped both netters and anglers, and got far up to the head waters of the rivers. These very early spring fish usually travel quite close to the shore and at about 12 miles in the 24 hours. They pay little or no attention to a fly hook, but rather seem bent on rushing through the river and up to the upper pools and head waters as rapidly as possible.

The anglers had fine sport last year. Some good scores were made and they feel jubilant over the outlook and bright prospects for the Restigouche river, and say all efforts will be used to make it the grandest angling river in the world.

Many of the anglers and others who at one time held sceptical views and were rather opposed to the work of artificial fish culture, are now anxious to have the capacity of the hatchery increased so that five or six millions of fry can be turned into the rivers annually, instead of about two millions at the present time.

A most perfect system of guardianship prevails on the Restigouche river at the present time. The river is patrolled day and night, the pay-roll often reaching \$2,500 per month. The anglers' records have been increasing from year to year. They and the general public are enthusiastic over the future prospects of the salmon industry, which is so valuable an asset to this section of the country and produces such an immense revenue, both directly and indirectly. Every encouragement ought to be given to this valuable industry by the provincial and Dominion governments, who are all interested, both directly and indirectly.

All of the above is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MOWAT,

Officer in charge.

MIRAMICHI HATCHERY.

SOUTH ESK., N.B., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the operations in connection with this hatchery for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

It is gratifying to state that the work has been attended with success throughout the year, and that a large number of salmon ova have been collected here, and the fry resulting from the portion placed in this establishment were distributed in excellent condition on the Miramichi rivers and their tributaries.

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The number of ova in the hatchery on March 31, 1909, was 2,440,000. From this number 2,300,000 were hatched and planted on the following streams:—

Northwest Miramichi and tributaries.	800,000
Little Southwest Miramichi river.	700,000
Main Southwest Miramichi river.	200,000
Sevogle river.	250,000
Renon's river.	100,000
Barnaby river.	75,000
Millstream.	75,000
Bartibog river.	75,000
Hatchery brook.	25,000
Total.	2,300,000

Distribution was completed on July 8, the fry being conveyed to the different planting grounds in excellent condition and without any loss.

After distribution some necessary repairs were made to the supply pipe and dam, and the usual work of getting the hatchery and troughs in proper condition for the reception of the next crop of ova was completed. Some further improvements were made at the new retaining pond which was built last year. The dam was extended about sixty feet further across the stream, thus giving a greater depth and larger supply of water to the parent fish. A road was also made from the highway to the pond, and also several improvements made for collecting, and more conveniently handling and packing the ova at the spawning sheds.

On September 10, eight stands of nets were put in operation for the purpose of procuring the supply of parent fish and in fifteen days 1,000 salmon were obtained and placed in the pond. On September 27, an extraordinary freshet occurred which completely carried away seven of the nets. Two of these were shortly after replaced, but owing to the continuous high water, and the amount of loose lumber floating in the river, it was impossible for the fishermen to properly operate them, consequently only 105 fish were obtained after the freshet occurred, making a total of 1,105 placed in the retaining pond. The fish remained in excellent condition during the time of their retention, it being necessary to liberate only ten that had been injured in the nets. They were of a smaller average size than usual this year, yielding about 6,560 eggs each.

Stripping operations commenced on October 28 and continued until November 13. Of the total number of fish in the pond, 650 were females and the balance of 445 males. From these a total of 4,264,000 eggs were collected.

According to instructions, the hatcheries at Windsor, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., were again supplied with ova from this pond this year. On November 9, Mr. F. Burgess transferred 1,010,000 to the Windsor hatchery, and on November 13, 1,250,000 were shipped to Charlottetown in charge of Mr. A. W. Holroyd. I have since been informed by these gentlemen that the shipments reached their respective destinations safely, and that the ova were in excellent condition. The balance of 2,004,000 were placed in this hatchery. According to your instructions 200,000 of these were forwarded to Mont Tremblant and Magog hatcheries on March 31. This shows that the ova collected here last autumn was divided as follows:—

Windsor hatchery, N.S.	1,010,000
Charlottetown hatchery, P.E.I.	1,250,000
Mont Tremblant and St. Alexis hatcheries, P.Q.	200,000
Remaining in Miramichi hatchery.	1,804,000
Total.	4,264,000

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The loss during the winter months and up to the present date has been practically 'nil,' and as the embryo is now well advanced, there is every reason to expect that fully ninety-five per cent of the ova will be hatched and distributed.

The hatchery was visited during February by Mr. Alex. Finlayson, Inspector of Hatcheries, and he expressed himself as being well pleased with the condition of the ova and the hatchery in general.

During the month of September it was decided to obtain a supply of speckled trout from some of the streams in this locality, it having previously been ascertained that these splendid fish are very plentiful on some of the branches that empty into the Miramichi bay. Arrangements were made to procure the required number from the Bartibog river, distant about 30 miles from this hatchery. The preliminary work of selecting a site and building a pond for the retention of the fish until spawning time was successful, and on September 25 there had been netted and placed in the pond a sufficient number to yield fully 500,000 eggs. But at this time the freshet which visited this whole province occurred, and the Bartibog river was no exception. The consequence being that the water rose to such a height as to completely overflow the pond, thus allowing all the fish to escape. Owing to the continuous high water and the lateness of the season, the prospect of obtaining a supply of these fish this year was abandoned.

There is no doubt but that a large supply of parent trout can be obtained on the Bartibog and Tabusintac rivers each year, and I feel certain that under ordinary conditions an effort to obtain a supply of eggs from these sources next year will prove successful.

In conclusion I may state that the hatchery was visited by quite a number of prominent fishermen and anglers, as well as many others, during the past year, and all expressed themselves in appreciative terms of the benefits resulting from the system of planting large numbers of vigorous fry in the rivers.

I have also conversed with some of the men most largely interested in the salmon fishery from a commercial standpoint, and it is the prevailing opinion, that while some parts of the rivers may not yield as good catches one season as another, that in general the Miramichi rivers and bay together are maintaining an average good catch from year to year.

To endeavour to uphold this standard should be the idea of every fishery officer and citizens in general.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC SHEASGREEN,
Officer in charge.

ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY.

GRAND FALLS, N.B., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the operations carried on at this hatchery for the past season.

We laid down in the hatchery troughs in the fall of 1908, 2,678,000 salmon eggs, and hatched out approximately 2,400,000 young salmon. These were deposited in the following waters:—

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Skiff lake.	250,000
St. Croix river.	250,000
Tobique river.	450,000
Salmon river.	250,000
St. John river.	1,200,000
Total.	2,400,000

We started distributing June 15 and finished about the middle of July; the distribution season was about a week later than the year before.

In stocking the Tobique river, we had the young fish deposited further up stream than usual. In some cases this was done by towing in boats and in others by hauling by team.

The same course will be followed this season, as by this means the young fry are planted near the head waters and nearer the spawning grounds.

Valuable assistance was rendered us by Mr. Thos. F. Allen, superintendent of the Tobique Salmon Club, and he will no doubt co-operate with us the coming season.

The Tobique is the chief spawning grounds for the St. John river. As in former years we obtained our present supply of eggs from the retaining pond at Little River, St. John, upon receiving word from Mr. Belyea I went to St. John on October 26 and returned on November 1 with five cases containing 1,260,00 eggs, which were placed in troughs the same evening. I again went to St. John on November 11 for balance of eggs and returned the following day with four cases containing 905,000 eggs. This gave us a total of 2,163,000 eggs.

They have been in excellent condition all winter, and will yield a good percentage of young salmon.

From appearances they will hatch earlier this season than in former years, the winter and spring being very mild.

We have also 50,000 salmon trout eggs received during the winter from Ottawa. These eggs are in fine condition, and will be distributed some few days ahead of the salmon.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. J. McCLUSKEY,
Officer in charge.

SHEMOGUE HATCHERY.

CAPE BALD, N.B., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the seventh annual report of operations at the Shemogue lobster hatchery.

This hatchery was enlarged by an addition of 25 feet in the fall of 1908, and 100 more jars were added this season, thus giving us a capacity of 310 jars.

We commenced to get the hatchery in readiness May 1, and with the extra work preparing the new end, and the usual work which our salt water pipes give us every spring, it made us busy to take spawns May 29—first day on which fishermen landed.

The spring supply of lobsters on our shore was good, but of small size.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

The weather was fine, and we received eggs every day up to June 29, when we had two days' storm, which disturbed our work considerably, but up to this time spawn was good, well kept and hatched extremely well. Afterwards we got more spawns, but with not as good results.

The boats brought in 126,000,000 of eggs in good condition, the product of fifteen factories.

The first fry were noticed on June 10, developed rapidly, and were liberated in a healthy condition in the usual way, being distributed on their natural ground from near Cape Tormentine east to Casey Cape west.

Being that our hatchery has been enlarged, and its necessity to get more spawn, another gasoline boat should collect eggs from canneries on the east side of Cape Tormentine where large canneries are in operation. It would enable the hatchery to run to full capacity.

We have used every economy in running the hatchery. The pipes have been cared for, also boiler and pumps, and the hatchery properly cleaned and everything laid away in readiness for next year's operations.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

NAP LEBLANC,

Officer in charge.

SHIPPEGAN HATCHERY.

SHIPPEGAN, N.B., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,

Superintendent of Fish Culture,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on the operations at the Shippegan Hatchery during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

Although female lobsters were not very abundant we succeeded in gathering about one hundred and fifty million eggs which hatched between June 19 and July 11, the young lobsters first appearing in the tanks on June 15. This enabled us to refill eighty-two jars towards the end of the season which resulted in a hatch of from 60 to 80 per cent.

We began operations at the beginning of May and closed the hatchery on July 17, the last fry being distributed on the 12th of that month.

The hatchery building and plant are in a good state of repair.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SEBASTIEN SAVOY,

Officer in charge.

ST. JOHN POND.

ST. JOHN WEST, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,

Superintendent of Fish Culture,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in submitting to you my report on past year's operations at Little River pond, which have been fairly successful. On receipt of instructions from department I began the erection of the pond on May 19, and I was very

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much pleased that we had everything in readiness to receive the parent fish by June 1, making as good time in construction and erecting as economically as ever before, if not more so, we having got our pontoons out the 30th and taking first fish to the number of 12 on June 1. It was fortunate that we got to work as soon as we did for it turned out to be somewhat of an off year for salmon, probably on account of dredging operations interfering somewhat with the Carleton Flats weirs. We continued taking fish up to August 19 when we had secured 1,415 salmon and 222 grilse, the weather was mostly favourable and we were able to get to the pond every day excepting on two occasions when we were held up on account of an exceptionally heavy blow, which did considerable damage to the weirs and kept us from crossing the bay to the pond. In fact it was stated that the blow of June 18 was the heaviest ever seen here in the summer months for the last seventeen years.

On receiving instructions from the department I proceeded to Margaree from St. John on the eve of June 10, to superintend the erection of a deep-water trap for taking salmon to stock the retaining pond at that place, and I am very glad to know, that the trap which was constructed under many difficulties, eventually took sufficient salmon to stock the retaining pond, giving excellent satisfaction to those interested. During my absence the work at the St. John pond was most carefully conducted by the two foremen, Tippetts and Belyea. As already stated we had our supply of stock fish all in by August 19, when we took in our gear and got things in the best shape possible for the fall's operations, which started on or about October 19, finishing up by November 15. The fish having been of a smaller run than usual, we did not expect them to yield as many eggs as we had been getting from our stock fish in the past, but were agreeably surprised when we found them turning out almost as many eggs as we had been getting from fish that would average at least 2 lbs. more in weight. I may say that I consider it wise on the part of the department to supplement the stock of males for milting by taking some grilse each season, they being good spenders and while they only average 5 lbs. in weight, being just as good for the purpose required as 15-lb. fish.

We supplied the different hatcheries with fertilized eggs as follows—the different officers being here to receive them:—

Officer.	Hatchery.	Number of eggs.
Lindsay....	Gaspe Hatchery, Que.	2,086,000
Ogden.....	Bedford, N.S.	1,300,000
McCluskey..	Grand Falls, N.B.	2,163,000
Mowatt....	Campbellton, N.B.	300,000
Walker.....	Ottawa, Ont.	154,000

A very nice total of. 6,003,000

All the hatchery officers had good reports of previous season's work, and were all satisfied with the condition of the eggs, but all of them would have liked a larger supply. All our fishermen will be glad when they know the capacity of Grand Falls hatchery has been enlarged so that the whole output of eggs from St. John can be taken care of at that place, it having to supply many of the smaller rivers as well as the St. John which runs through over 400 miles of country and is the biggest and one of the most important in the maritime provinces.

Looking forward to another successful season and wishing our department every success.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. FRED. BELYEA,

Officer in charge.

KELLY'S POND HATCHERY.

SOUTHPORT, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report on the operations at Kelly's Pond hatchery for the year ending March 31, 1910.

On April 1 last, the salmon fry had nearly absorbed the sacs and were strong and healthy. On April 27, we began to distribute and finished on June 15. We stocked the following rivers:—

Winter river.. . . .	370,000
Morell river	226,000
Dunk river.. . . .	72,000
Beaton's mills.. . . .	72,000
Fyne valley	72,000
Clyde river.. . . .	72,000
Wheatley river.. . . .	72,000
Black river... . .	72,000
Murray river.. . . .	72,000
Midgill river.. . . .	72,000
Total.. . . .	1,172,000

On November 13 I returned from Mirimachi bringing with me one million and a quarter of salmon eggs. On the way home I had them thoroughly watered at Newcastle and Pansec Junction, and also twice crossing in the boat, when they arrived at the hatchery they came out in splendid condition. During the winter the water kept very clean, so we had very little washing to do. On November 15 we caught some trout in the hatchery dam and procured from them about 5,000 eggs. On December 24 50,000 speckled trout eggs were received from Ottawa in fine condition, scarcely any being dead, and were only picked over twice before they began to hatch.

The water in the hatchery is kept at about 37 degrees during the winter. The eyes first appeared in the salmon eggs on January 15, 64 days, and they were all hatched on March 15, 123 days after being laid down. The trout eggs hatched on February 5, 44 days after reaching here.

I noticed that one trough in each bench hatched about a week earlier than the others, a circumstance that I could not account for.

I am pleased to say that the hatchery this year is a great success, having fully 90 per cent of healthy fry. Before closing I wish to say that my assistant, Mr. Frank Hayley, has been most attentive to his duties, and much of the success of the hatchery is due to the careful and efficient way in which he does his work.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. W. HOLROYD,
Officer in charge.

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CHARLOTTETOWN HATCHERY.

BLOCKHOUSE POINT, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Fish Culture,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the operations at Blockhouse hatchery, Charlottetown harbour, P.E.I., for the season of 1909.

We started the pump on May 11 and closed down on July 9. The spring was late, the first lobsters being caught on May 10, and the weather continuing very windy, there was not more than half an average catch. The first young lobsters appeared in the jars on June 17. From June 16 to June 20, we had strong southerly winds which stirred up mud and sand around the hatchery wharf, and the water coming into the hatchery in very bad condition caused us a great deal of trouble. However, I am pleased to say we hatched out 80,000,000 healthy young lobsters.

I had the hatchery wharf repaired temporarily, which made it all right for the season, but I am afraid if there was a heavy run of ice next spring it may get damaged again.

I am pleased to say that all the packers report that young lobsters were never so plentiful which goes to prove that the hatchery is doing good work. The hatchery and plant are thoroughly clean and in good condition.

The young lobsters were distributed in the following places:—

Canoe Cove..	6,000,000
West bar, St. Peter's island..	6,000,000
Argyle shore..	10,000,000
Holland Cove..	10,000,000
Point Prim..	10,000,000
East bar, St. Peter's island..	8,000,000
Governor's island..	10,000,000
DeSable..	10,000,000
Keppoch reef..	10,000,000

Total.. 80,000,000

I have the honour to be, sir,
 Your obedient servant,

A. W. HOLROYD.

GEORGETOWN HATCHERY.

GEORGETOWN, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
 Superintendent of Fish Culture,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the first annual report of the newly erected lobster hatchery at Georgetown, Prince Edward Island.

On the first day of May I commenced to put the hatchery in readiness for operation but owing to some delay in installing the steam boiler and pump I could not collect any ova until the 13th day of same month. On that day I visited twenty-one canneries and instructed the cannery men how take the ova from the lobster, place

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

it in the boxes, and care for it until taken to the hatchery. On the following day I collected 1,500,000 eggs, and started the pump and I continued to collect eggs until the fishing season closed on July 10.

The first young fry appeared in the reception trough on June 21 and they continued to hatch until July 13, when I liberated the last fry, stopped the pump, and dismissed the launch.

During the season we hatched 68,000,000 healthy young fry which we liberated between Murray harbour and Souris, a distance of about twenty-two miles, on the same grounds from which the eggs were collected.

When the fishing season first opened spawn lobsters were fairly plentiful, but had become scarcer by the date we commenced to collect for the hatchery.

The fishermen and cannery men take great interest in the operation of this hatchery.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. MACDONALD,

Officer in charge.

TADOUSSAC HATCHERY.

TADOUSSAC, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twenty-fifth annual report of the fish breeding at the Tadoussac hatchery for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910. In the first days of April, 1909, 400,000 salmon eggs, packed in moss, were transported to the Ste. Marguerite hatchery, in the usual way, by horses from the Tadoussac hatchery to the chateau of the Ste. Marguerite Salmon Club, and by men on snowshoes with toboggans as far as the hatchery on the Portage river, 1,000,000 salmon eggs, also packed in moss, were sent to the Bergeronnes hatchery on spring sleds drawn by horses. This new hatchery of the capacity of one million and a half, is doing good work with its fine stream of the purest water. At the end of June the salmon fry from this subsidiary hatchery were distributed in Long and Gobeil lakes, discharging into the St. Lawrence by the River Bergeronnes; 100,000 were transported in large cans to the Jacques Cartier river, by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company boats from Tadoussac to Quebec, and by the Canadian Pacific railway to Pont Rouge in the county of Portneuf. In the tributaries of the Saguenay river the following fry was planted: River à Mars, 100,000; River St. John, 100,000; and the Little Saguenay river, 100,000 by being planted in the Long lake. In these rivers, the cans of salmon fry were transported by the boats of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. After the distribution of all the fry the hatchery has been cleaned and during the summer months, the trays and troughs were varnished in readiness for another season's operations. Our two salmon nets were set up in May for the capture of the parent salmon, one fishing station at Point Rouge on the St. Lawrence, and the other in Bark Cove on the Saguenay river.

We captured altogether three hundred and twenty-four parent salmon; two hundred and fourteen females and one hundred and ten males; but owing to an accident during the construction of the concrete dam for the retaining pond, we lost forty parent salmon, thirty females and ten males.

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The one hundred and eighty-four females remaining in the pond at spawning time yielded 1,710,000 eggs, all of which were placed on the hatching trays by the middle of November.

The eggs kept well during the winter and I expect a good return of fry during the first days of May.

As soon as the ice is formed on the lake supplying the water to the Tadoussac hatchery, the temperature of the water remains at 34 degrees until April. Our two auxiliary hatcheries have proved to be of great benefit in salmon hatching as a security for the fry, and a saving of money. There is not the least risk in the transport of the salmon eggs well packed in wet moss. A layer of cheese cloth is first put on the salmon eggs to keep them clean and the space between the trays is well filled up with wet moss to keep the salmon eggs from moving in the transport of the boxes. On the arrival at the auxiliary hatcheries the boxes of eggs are well soaked in water, and with care, it is an easy work to unpack the trays of eggs to be placed again in the troughs. On the 28th of March, we packed 360,000 salmon eggs, and the next day we left with the boxes for the Ste. Marguerite hatchery. This season we have been able to go with the horses as far as the hatchery by using a lumbering road; we had some difficulty in crossing the River Ste. Marguerite on account of the mild weather much earlier than usual and the water rising over the ice. The concrete dam erected last fall for the salmon pond, will be a great improvement, our parent salmon will have always plenty of water at low tide.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. N. CATELLIER,

Officer in charge.

GASPE HATCHERY.

GASPÉ, QUE., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the operations of the Gaspé salmon hatchery during the past season.

As in past years, the eggs hatched out very late, only getting them off the trays in the last part of May. We commenced planting them in the rivers on the fifth day of July, and finished on the twenty-seventh, putting them in the different rivers as follows:—

St. John river.	642,000
York river.	695,000
Dartmouth river.	695,000
Total.	2,032,000

I left for St. John on Wednesday, October 27, and returned on Sunday, October 31, with eight cases (2,086,000 eggs) of eggs in first-class condition, which were at once laid down in the troughs.

The eggs were all well eyed in the middle of January, and I think they will hatch a little earlier than last year.

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The water has kept very clear since December, but during the fall we had some heavy rain storms which caused much extra work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. LINDSAY,
Officer in charge.

MAGOG HATCHERY.

MAGOG, QUE., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit by report of the operations carried on at the Magog hatchery for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

I am pleased to say that I have distributed from the hatchery during the last season 700,000 of the different species as follows:—

SPECKLED TROUT.

Orignaux river.. . . .	10,000
Cliff lake	15,000
Otter pond	10,000
Rouleau lake.. . . .	15,000
Manning and Harvey brooks.. . . .	10,000
Wood lake	10,000
Watopeka river.. . . .	10,000
Total.. . . .	80,000

SALMON TROUT.

Lake St. Hubert.. . . .	25,000
Dudswell lake.. . . .	25,000
1st Lake Abenagui.. . . .	15,000
2nd Lake Abenagui.. . . .	15,000
Lake Boucher.. . . .	15,000
Lake Vert.. . . .	15,000
Lake St. François	25,000
Total.. . . .	135,000
Lake Lester (rearing ponds)	40,000
Total.. . . .	175,000

ATLANTIC SALMON.

Lake Lester (rearing ponds).. . . .	45,000
Lake Memphremagog	30,000
Total.. . . .	75,000

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GREY TROUT.

Orford lake.	35,000
Lake Memphremagog.	125,000
Lorrings pond.	25,000
Lake Massawippi.	35,000
Brompton lake.	25,000
Key Pond.	25,000
Smooth Pond.	25,000
Little Lake Magog (or Scaswamnipus)	25,000
North Hatley.	25,000
O'Malley's Pond.	25,000
Total.	370,000

I am pleased to inform you that the above fry has been deposited in very fine condition.

COLLECTION OF OVA.

The collection of ova on Lake Memphremagog has not been as considerable as previous years, and I attribute the shortage to the low water in the lake which I think made the fish change from their old spawning beds to new grounds. I have done all I could to catch the fish on the old grounds, but without success. Therefore, I left Georgeville with my men and came down the lake near Magog and operated at the three Sister Islands and on the lighthouse shoals, meeting with good success, although I was late, and it is my intention next season to operate at the places mentioned above. I will commence later in the season and finish earlier and expect good results with less expense. However, I succeeded in collecting 650,000 eggs of different species of lake trout, such as the native grey trout, silver trout or Lake Ontario salmon trout.

I beg to inform the department that this is the first time since I have operated that I have caught salmon trout on the spawning beds, and out of 650,000 eggs which I collected 350,000 were sent to the Lake Lester rearing ponds, and the balance were deposited in Magog hatchery. The land lock salmon are doing very well, a number of sportsmen having caught several last season trowling; but I think that fly fishing would be more successful. There would be plenty of salmon in the lake if the poachers could be stopped and the greatest slaughter is done when the fish go up to spawn in the river on the American side at Newport, Vt. There is also considerable netting done both in Canada and United States, and I hope that the department will do all in its power to protect our lakes.

I have also received the following eggs which were deposited in Magog hatchery in a fine condition on the following dates: February 16, 1910, 1,000,000 salmon trout eggs from Wiarton; March 4, 1910, 150,000 salmon trout eggs, 150,00 speckled trout eggs from Ottawa; March 31, 1910, 100,000 Atlantic salmon eggs from Miramichi, N.B.

The salmon trout eggs commenced hatching at the beginning of March, which is three weeks earlier than in previous years, and I am pleased to say that the percentage of loss is very small.

I am also pleased to inform the department that the public is beginning to appreciate their efforts by the results obtained in fish breeding, which is certainly a credit to the administration of the fish culture department.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. DESEVE,
Officer in charge.

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LAKE TREMBLANT HATCHERY.

MONT TREMBLANT, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith my report on the operations at the Lac Tremblant hatchery for the fiscal year 1909-10.

On April 1, 1909, there were undergoing incubation 100,000 Atlantic salmon eggs, 800,000 salmon trout eggs, 50,000 speckled trout eggs. The ova were all hatched out early in May, the resultant fry appearing very vigorous and healthy and were distributed in the following lakes:—

SALMON TROUT.

Guindon, Sarrasin, Rouge, Trout, Caré, Petit, Lac au Canard, D'Equerre, Superior, Ethier, Terrebonne, Masson, Dupuis, Petu, Charlebois, Des Isles, Longin, Jean, Lacoste, St. Jacques, Tremblant.

SPECKLED TROUT.

Janveau, Beauvais, Séguin, Sauvage, Wolf, Petit Vert, Ste. Marie, Brume, Normand, Paquin, Paquette, Des Grandes Baies and Thérèse, Pemondon, Michaudville, Tremblant.

The Atlantic salmon fry were deposited in Lac Tremblant.

On November 19, 1909, I received from the Wiarton hatchery 800,000 salmon trout eggs and they are in good condition in the hatching troughs. I hope to be able to make a generous distribution.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH LONGPRE,
Officer in charge.

With regard to apparent results due from the distribution of fry from this hatchery I might mention Lake Bébite in which six years ago not a fish could be found, but which was then stocked with fry and the people of the locality have now the pleasure of catching trout weighing from six to eight pounds.

I might also mention another lake in this district in which trout are now plentiful due to a planting of fry made by me twelve or fifteen years.

ST. ALEXIS HATCHERY.

ST. ALEXIS DES MONTS, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward herewith my report concerning the operations carried on at the St. Alexis hatchery during the fiscal year 1909-10 and trust that the same will prove satisfactory to you.

Owing to high water greater difficulty was experienced last fall in collecting trout eggs than in previous years and the quantity collected had to be gathered at a greater distance from the hatchery.

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On April 1, 1909, I had on hand 520,000 speckled trout and 215,000 salmon which were distributed in the following waters:—

SPECKLED TROUT.

Lake Ferron.. . . .	50,000
Lac des Allard.. . . .	10,000
Chaine trois lacs.. . . .	15,000
Lake Lambert.. . . .	15,000
Lake Vierge and Lake Creux.. . . .	30,000
Lakes Masketsy, Castor and Long.. . . .	100,000
Lake Simard, Lake Croche, au Sable.. . . .	60,000
Lake au Cap, des Jos, Noir.. . . .	30,000
Lake la Croix, Lake d'Argent.. . . .	30,000
Chaine trois lacs.. . . .	10,000
Round lake.. . . .	10,000
Lac la Pêche.. . . .	40,000
Lac au Sable, Lac Clair.. . . .	30,000
Lac la Truite.. . . .	10,000
Lake Wabizegonde, Lake St. George.. . . .	20,000
Lac à l'Île.. . . .	20,000
Lake Edward.. . . .	40,000
Total.. . . .	520,000

SALMON.

Lake Caribou en Croix, Shawenegan.. . . .	30,000
Lake Wabizegonde.. . . .	30,000
Lac la Camp.. . . .	20,000
Chaine trois lacs.. . . .	20,000
Lac la Dame.. . . .	20,000
Lac des Allard.. . . .	20,000
Lac Vierge and Creux.. . . .	20,000
Lake Lambert.. . . .	15,000
Lake Carolus.. . . .	30,000
Lake Lambert.. . . .	10,000
Total.. . . .	215,000

During the fall of 1909 700,000 speckled trout eggs were collected in the St. Maurice waters, in the following lakes:—

SPECKLED TROUT.

Shawenegan brook.. . . .	100,000
Lac Marcotte.. . . .	300,000
Lac des Bouleaux.. . . .	100,000
Lake Wabizegonde.. . . .	200,000
Total.. . . .	700,000
Shipped to the department.. . . .	200,000
Remaining on hand.. . . .	500,000

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,

Officer in charge.

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LAKE LESTER REARING PONDS.

BALDWIN'S MILLS, QUE., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa

SIR,—In presenting my annual report for the fiscal year just closed, I have the honour to state that as per instructions, April 20, 1909, and the following dates, I distributed:—

May 15.	Brome lake, Atlantic salmon, yearlings.. . . .	10,000
	“ Grey trout, yearlings.. . . .	4,000
Sept. 18.	Orford lake, Grey trout, yearlings.. . . .	4,000
“ 21.	Nouveau lake, Atlantic salmon, fingerlings.. . . .	3,000
Oct. 23.	Cookshire pond, Atlantic salmon, fingerlings.. . . .	1,000
	Brompton lake, Grey trout.. . . .	35,000
	Massawippi lake, Grey trout.. . . .	75,000
	Brome lake, Grey trout.. . . .	70,000
	Memphremagog lake, Grey trout.. . . .	110,000
Total.. . . .		366,000

* EGGS RECEIVED FOR HATCHING.

1909.
Nov. 11. Received of Mr. A. L. Deseve, of Magog, eggs, ‘Grey trout,’ 350,000.
These were hatched out by March 25, the present year, and are in a strong healthy condition.
All the fish distributed last fall were in fine condition when delivered.
Indications are that the visitors and campers here on the shores of Lake Lester will be in excess of former years. The hatchery here coming in for a large number of visitors daily.
Buildings and grounds are neat and tidy and on the whole very inviting.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. G. BELKNAP,
Officer in charge.

NEWCASTLE HATCHERY.

NEWCASTLE, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the operations carried on at this hatchery for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.
The following schedule will show you the points of distribution, also the number of yearling salmon trout, salmon trout fry and bass placed in each locality during the spring of 1909:—

YEARLING SALMON TROUT.

Charlston lake at Athens.. . . .	500
Rideau lake at Portland.. . . .	500
Bay of Quinté at Belleville.. . . .	500
Sunfish lake at Waterloo.. . . .	500
Total.. . . .	2,000

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SPECKLED TROUT,

Carver's creek at Peterborough.. . . .	5,000
Spring creek at Norwich.. . . .	5,000
Herrington ponds at Embro.. . . .	5,000
Porter's pond at Priceville.. . . .	5,000
Cole creek at Bolton.. . . .	4,000
Spring water dam at Ancaster.. . . .	4,000
Trout lake at Waubanic.. . . .	4,000
Big Head river at Chatsworth.. . . .	4,000
Total.. . . .	36,000

SALMON TROUT FRY.

Lake Ontario, Hamilton.. . . .	100,000
" Toronto.. . . .	100,000
" Whitby.. . . .	100,000
" Consecan.. . . .	100,000
" Picton.. . . .	100,000
" Kingston.. . . .	100,000
" Newcastle.. . . .	100,000
" Cobourg.. . . .	100,000
Lake Huron, Southampton.. . . .	100,000
" Goderich.. . . .	100,000
" Kincardine.. . . .	150,000
Salmon lakes, Gooderham.. . . .	75,000
Bay of Quinté, Belleville.. . . .	100,000
Rideau lakes, Portland.. . . .	50,000
Charlston lake, Athens.. . . .	50,000
Sunfish lake, Waterloo.. . . .	75,000
Loon lake, Seguin falls.. . . .	75,000
Salmon lake, Irondale.. . . .	50,000
Rock lake, L'Amable.. . . .	50,000
Loughborough lake, Inverary.. . . .	75,000
Knowlton lake, Hartington.. . . .	75,000
Total.. . . .	1,825,000

BLACK BASS.

River Aux Sauble at Arkona.. . . .	300
Pike lake at Harriston.. . . .	300
O'Dwyer's lake, Mount Forest.. . . .	300
Lake Huron at Oliphant.. . . .	300
Total.. . . .	1,200

I beg to inform you that the fry and yearling salmon trout, speckled trout and bass were deposited in first class condition in the different waters as scheduled.

We placed our usual quantity of bass that Mr. Hurley, of Belleville, handed over to us from the ponds at that place and I am pleased to report there was quite an improvement from the previous spring, as our report will show.

I regret to report that for the first time, since we adopted the plan of raising yearling salmon trout, this year has been a total failure. My opinion is that the spring water at the head has failed and the cause of it has been lack of water. We intend to

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ask for a small appropriation to have a new tank put in at the fountain head so that the water may be all utilized instead of wasting through soakage. There is as much water as ever, but it requires repairs to carry it to the proper channel.

In October last, according to instructions, Mr. Alex. McLeod, my assistant, was sent to Georgian Bay to assist in a general collection of salmon trout eggs, and of the number secured about 2,800,000 were allotted to the Newcastle hatchery.

These eggs were laid down in the troughs in good condition, being better than the allotment received last season, and consequently the percentage of loss has been less.

I am of the opinion that the small percentage of loss is to a certain extent due to the fact that the temperature of the water has not varied to any extent all winter.

During the last few days the temperature has risen to summer heat, and towards the end of March the eggs began to hatch very fast.

We also received fifty thousand speckled trout eggs from the Ottawa hatchery which have nearly all hatched without any apparent loss so far, and while the fry are not as large as those of last year, they appear to be healthy at this time of writing.

Our two bass ponds are in good shape, and we hope to have our usual supply of parent fish this spring, which should bring as good, if not better results than last season.

The hatchery and fittings are in good repair, and very little expenditure will be required to keep it so for another season.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. ARMSTRONG,

Officer in charge.

SANDWICH HATCHERY.

SANDWICH, ONT., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I take pleasure in presenting my annual report on the fish hatching operations conducted at the Sandwich hatchery for the year 1909-10.

The season opened with the distribution of young fry; these fish were hatched from the eggs collected and placed in the hatchery in the fall of 1908. The hatch was very successful and the young fry were distributed in the waters in a good and lively condition.

The following schedule will show the points of distribution and the number of fry deposited therein:—

Peach Island, Lake St. Clair..	4,000,000
Fighting Island, Detroit river..	3,000,000
In bay below Fighting Island	4,000,000
Turkey Island, Detroit river..	4,000,000
Stoney Island, Detroit river..	4,000,000
Bois Blanc Island, Detroit river..	10,000,000
In lake below Bois Blanc Island..	5,000,000
Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie..	3,000,000
Colchester, Lake Erie	3,000,000
Kingsville, Lake Erie	1,000,000

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Leamington, Lake Erie.	1,000,000
Rondeau, Lake Erie.	1,000,000
Port Stanley, Lake Erie	1,000,000
Hamilton, Lake Ontario	1,000,000
Toronto, Lake Ontario.	1,000,000
Niagara, Lake Ontario.	1,000,000
Belleville, Bay of Quinte.	1,500,000
In river at hatchery.	18,000,000
Grand total.	66,500,000

In addition to this 8,750,000 eyed eggs were shipped to Point Edward, making a total distribution of 75,250,000.

After the season of distribution was over the hatchery was then put in shape to receive the fall supply, which was collected from the Detroit river and Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario. We started our fishing operations somewhat earlier than the previous fall, the first shipment of eggs coming from Belleville on November 6, the eggs at this point were collected by R. Parker and S. Adamson, under the supervision of Inspector of Fisheries, J. M. Hurley. From Bois Blanc fishery the first eggs were received on November 8.

One hundred million eggs were collected, 70,000,000 from Belleville and 30,000,000 from the Detroit river. These eggs were fine and healthy when placed in the jars, and from present appearance I expect good results.

In closing my report, I wish to say a few words on the educative effect of the work conducted here. At one time the work of the fish hatchery was regarded with indifference not only by the public at large, but by the class in whose interest it was maintained, the fishermen of the district. It is gratifying to me to observe the complete reversal of sentiment that has taken place in regard to the institution. Not only have the public at large been won over to a firm belief in the important use performed by the hatchery, but the fishermen also have lost their prejudice and become enthusiastic and advocate artificial hatching.

To them practical observation has clearly demonstrated what endless theorizing would fail to do, and now their plea is not only for enlargement of the capacity of the local plant, but a general extension of the fish breeding service.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PARKER,

Officer in charge.

OTTAWA HATCHERY.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to submit my 20th annual report of the operations carried on at the Ottawa hatchery from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, including the distribution of fry last spring and the quantities of eggs received since November, 1909. As for the number of eggs received in the seasons of 1908 and 1909, this can be seen in my last report. The season's distribution of fry in the spring of 1909 was very successful as the following schedule will show. About May 20 I received about 800,000 pickerel eggs which were hatched out successfully about June 1.

DISTRIBUTION OF PICKEREL.

June	5.—South Nation river.	75,000
"	8.—St. Lawrence river.	100,000
"	5.—Rivière du Nord.	75,000
"	8.—Yamaska river.	125,000
"	10.—Rivière du Castor.	100,000
"	12.—Rivière du Nord.	100,000
Total distribution of pickerel.		575,000

DISTRIBUTION OF ATLANTIC SALMON.

June	10.—Charleston lake.	35,000
"	18.—North Wakefield.	10,000
"	18.—Christie's lake.	20,000
"	18.—Meeches lake.	20,000
"	19.—Source lake.	25,000
Total distribution of Atlantic salmon.		110,000

DISTRIBUTION OF SPECKLED TROUT.

May	7.—Deck lake.	10,000
"	7.—Anger lake.	10,000
"	13.—Green lake.	5,000
"	13.—Hawk lake.	5,000
"	13.—Campeau lake.	5,000
"	13.—Crooked lake.	5,000
"	13.—Clear lake.	5,000
"	15.—Bernard lake.	5,000
"	17.—Sixteen Island lake.	10,000
"	20.—Lady lake.	10,000
"	20.—Lac Clair.	5,000
"	22.—McDonald's lake.	15,000
"	30.—Meeches lake.	10,000
Total distribution of speckled trout.		100,000

DISTRIBUTION OF SALMON TROUT.

May	10.—Lake Ricard.	20,000
"	10.—Lake No. 7.	20,000
"	10.—Lake St. Esprit.	20,000
"	10.—Lake Clear.	20,000
"	10.—Lake Charette.	15,000
"	11.—Pike lake.	15,000
"	11.—Silver lake.	15,000
"	12.—Oak lake.	20,000
"	12.—Lake Belmont.	20,000
"	12.—Lake Beauport.	25,000
"	13.—Mulgrave lake.	15,000
"	13.—Trout lake.	15,000
"	15.—Bernard lake.	10,000
"	15.—Shouldice lake.	20,000
"	15.—Lac l'Achign.	20,000

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May 15.—Lac a la Truite.....	20,000
" 15.—Island lake.....	20,000
" 17.—Henry and Bordeau lakes.....	20,000
" 17.—Gregoire lake.....	20,000
" 17.—Lunettes lake.....	20,000
" 17.—Lac aux Huards.....	20,000
" 20.—Bark lake.....	10,000
" 20.—Gagne lake.....	20,000
" 20.—Mauve and Truite and Dubois.....	20,000
" 20.—Lac Cœur.....	20,000
" 20.—Lac Chicot and Lake Ricard.....	20,000
" 20.—Clear lake.....	15,000
" 22.—McDonald's lake.....	20,000
" 22.—Cloutier lake.....	25,000
" 25.—Cornu lake.....	20,000
" 25.—Rivière Mulet and Lac St. Joseph.....	20,000
" 25.—Louis Pelletier lake.....	40,000
" 27.—Birch lake.....	20,000
" 27.—Little Trout lake.....	20,000
" 27.—Buckingham lake.....	20,000
" 27.—Long lake.....	20,000
" 28.—Lambert lake.....	25,000
" 29.—Rideau lake.....	35,000
" 31.—Dawson lake.....	20,000
" 31.—Meeches lake.....	10,000

Total distribution of salmon trout..... 790,000

RECAPITULATION.

Pickarel.....	575,000
Atlantic salmon.....	110,000
Speckled trout.....	100,000
Salmon trout.....	790,000

Total distribution of fry..... 1,575,000

EGGS RECEIVED FOR THIS SEASON'S OPERATIONS.

1909—Nov. 5.—Received from St. John, N.B....	154,000	Atlantic salmon.
Nov. 18.—" Wiarton, Ont....	1,000,000	salmon trout.
Dec. 14.—" Inglewood, Ont....	500,000	eyed brook trout.
1910—Jan. 28.—" Acton, Ont....	200,000	" "
Mar. 30.—" Bark river....	150,000	" "

The following eggs were shipped to the undermentioned hatcheries:—

1909.		
Dec. 21....	Shipped to F. J. McClusky, Grand Falls, N.B.....	50,000 eyed salmon trout.
"	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	50,000 " speckled trout.
"	Alfred Ogden, Bedford, N.S.....	100,000 " "
1910.		
Feb. 14....	A. J. McNab, Wiarton, Ont.....	30,000 eyed speckled trout.
" 14....	" " ".....	10,000 Atlantic salmon.
" 28....	Wm. Armstrong, Newcastle, Ont.....	50,000 speckled trout.
22—20		

1910.

Mar.	4....	A. L. Deseve, Magog, P.Q.....	150,000	eyed speckled trout.
"	4....	" " B.C.....	150,000	" salmon trout.
"	30....	D. S. Mitchell, Salmon, Arm.....	25,000	" brook trout.
"	30....	Caledon Mountain Hatchery, Englewood, Ont.....	115,000	" "
Total number of eggs shipped			730,000	

There is now under incubation....	330,000	speckle trout.
" "	800,000	salmon trout.
" "	144,000	Atlantic salmon.
Under incubation.....	1,274,000	eggs.

The eggs in the incubating troughs at the present time are all in good condition, and everything points to successful and early hatching.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WALKER,
Officer in charge.

WIARTON HATCHERY.

WIARTON, Ont., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with the rules of the department, and in compliance with your instructions, I beg leave to submit my annual report of the operations of the Dominion hatchery under my charge for the year 1909-10.

DISTRIBUTION OF SALMON TROUT FRY.

Amounts at the following points in the Georgian Bay:—

Killarney.....	400,000
Mary Ward Shoal, Collingwood.....	400,000
Meaford.....	400,000
Cape Rich.....	400,000
Squaw Point.....	400,000
Vails Point.....	400,000
Cape Commodore.....	400,000
Jackson Shoal.....	400,000
Surprise Shoal.....	400,000
Cape Croker.....	400,000
Hay Island.....	400,000
White Cloud Island.....	400,000
Griffith Island.....	400,000
Gravelly Point.....	400,000
Pruder's Landing.....	400,000
Whicher's Point.....	100,000

Total distribution for Georgian Bay.. . . . 6,100,000

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Amounts at the following points in Lake Huron:—

Tobermory.. . . .	400,000
South bay.,	400,000
Swigley bay.. . . .	400,000
Cape Hurd.. . . .	800,000

Total distribution for Lake Huron.. . . . 2,000,000

Total.. . . . 8,100,000

I am pleased to state that the above fry were planted in first-class condition in the waters herein designated. They were planted out in the natural spawning grounds, where nature provided abundance of food and protection from their enemies. The parent fish visit the spawning grounds in the fall, but immediately after the spawning season is over they return to the feeding grounds.

According to instructions, on October 14, left with spawn takers and assistants from other hatcheries for the various fishing grounds. Tobermory, South bay, Providence bay, Duck islands, Meldrun bay, Cockburn island, Kagowong and Killarney, and returned at the end of the legal fishing season with 18,900,000 salmon trout eggs, which were distributed as follows:—

Newcastle.. . . .	2,800,000
Ottawa.. . . .	1,000,000
Mount Tremblant.. . . .	800,000
Remaining in the Wiarton hatchery.. . . .	14,300,000

Total.. . . . 18,900,000

On February 15 received from Ottawa hatchery 10,000 Atlantic salmon eggs and 30,000 brook trout.

On February 16 shipped to Magog hatchery 1,000,000 salmon trout eyed eggs. Remaining in the Wiarton hatchery 12,050,000 fry and eggs.

Fry hatched out.. . . .	7,000,000
Eyed eggs.. . . .	5,050,000

Total.. . . . 12,050,000

All the above eggs will be hatched in ten days.

It is most gratifying to me and will no doubt be pleasing to you to know of the large number of salmon trout eggs secured on the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron; and how taken. A spawn taker accompanies each tug and as the nets are lifted every ripe fish is stripped from its eggs and the eggs cared for. The nets are set back after being lifted. The fish are dressed in what they call offal barrels, and these are taken to dumping grounds, convenient for that purpose. It is from this waste that we saved 18,900,00 salmon trout eggs. All the fish from which we secured the above eggs were caught in legal season for commercial purposes.

The outside fry tanks, sixteen in number, are a perfect success, fed from the waste water from the hatchery.

I am very grateful to Mr. John Macaulay, Manager of the Dominion Fish Company, Limited, for the assistance he has given us on his tugs in securing our supply of eggs for the hatchery.

Following is a communication received by me from the agent of the Dominion Fish Company at Tobermory with regard to shallow and deep water fishing in the Great Lakes:—

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

TOBERMORY, November 10, 1909.

Mr. ANGUS McNAB,

DEAR SIR,—As you have not been here yourself this fall, I wish to express my thanks to you and the department for the arrangements made at this port by placing a man to take spawn on every boat engaged in fishing, as I believe that there should not be one egg lost.

The eggs thus taken from the commercial catch of fish are in every respect a gain to the fisheries of these waters, as otherwise they would be disposed of with the remainder of the fish offal, and be a total loss as far as fish breeding is concerned.

Everything along this line seems to be working to better advantage than heretofore. At present the eggs are collected here and taken to the hatchery and the fry returned in the spring looking quite bright and lively.

I have noticed in my four seasons' experience in Tobermory that the fall or shallow water trout are increasing, while the deep water trout are decreasing and, although the fishermen as a body firmly believe in hatcheries and are greatly pleased with what has already been done by the Dominion government for fish culture, I would like to see some move made to take the spawn from the deep water trout and more hatcheries built. At present the fry from the hatcheries has to be distributed to so many different ports that the result of the hatchery will not be seen to advantage. There is enough spawn wasted every fall at Southampton alone to fill a hatchery larger than the Wiarton establishment. This has been such a rough fall and the fishermen have lost so many nets, and so much time grappling for lost nets, that the catch was just about half what it should have been, yet under those unfavourable conditions every hatchery has been filled to its full capacity. And as we require all the fish saved I think it to the advantage of all concerned to build more hatcheries so that not one egg will be wasted.

Wishing you all success with your hatchery and that the percentage of good eggs will be large and up to your expectations.

I am,

Yours truly,

DAN. McIVER,
Agent Dominion Fish Company.

In connection with the above letter I may say that a great discussion is going on among fishermen as to why deep water fishing is decreasing and the shallow water increasing. Allow me to give my observations during twenty-three years' experience.

When fishermen lift their nets in deep water and find a fish that has been taken on board the tugs unfit for the market or even for the salt, they throw it overboard. In time it becomes petrified and composed of fungus growth. I have seen in Lake Superior, off Rosspoint, fishing in seventy fathoms of water, grappling for nets, petrified fish, composed of fungus growth, which would weigh about fifty pounds, and which, when alive, I would judge, would weigh only 4½ pounds. The fish in these deep water fishing grounds will certainly keep shy of this ground and will be driven to shallow water where there is no protection. In shallow water fishing grounds, on the other hand, if a fish is thrown overboard, it becomes decayed in a very short time and does not interfere with the feeding grounds.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. McNAB,
Officer in charge.

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SARNIA HATCHERY.

SARNIA, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa

SIR,—I hereby submit my annual report for the Sarnia hatchery for the season of 1909.

At the time of sending in my report for the previous year, we had 19,500,000 fully developed whitefish eggs in the hatchery, which commenced to hatch on April 13, the temperature of the water being 43° at that time, the hatching period lasting until April 29, at which date the eggs were all hatched out. We commenced the distribution on April 20, conveying the young fry to the waters of Lake Huron from the mouth of River St. Clair to Kettle point, using two large motor boats, each carrying 35 cans of fry. We finished the distribution of whitefish fry on April 30, which left us but a few days to clean out the troughs, boiler, &c., and make a few necessary repairs before the pickerel season commenced.

We commenced taking pickerel eggs on May 7, the temperature of the water at that time being 46°, we collected on that date 24 jars, on the following day 36 jars, on the 11th we had our banner day, collecting on that day 115 jars. The catch of pickerel throughout the entire spawning season was very light and had it not been that we retained all female fish in the nets, until they were ready to be spawned, we would have fallen far short of filling the hatchery. The fishermen in this district having agreed to hold all parent fish in their nets until the hatchery was filled or until we had procured all that could be had. I wish to say for the fishermen that they have done all they could to help fill the hatchery, some even bringing small lots of eggs taken by them after the hatchery was full. We had all our 600 jars full on May 22, having taken at that time 181,000,000 eggs. In 14 days from the time the first eggs were taken they had arrived at the eyed stage, the temperature of the water at that time being 48°, and they commenced to hatch on June 1, the temperature of the water having risen to 54°. We had at that time 140,000,000 fully developed eggs in the hatchery, which were all hatched out by June 12.

On May 31 I sent 800,000 eyed eggs to the Ottawa hatchery.

We commenced the distribution of pickerel fry on June 7, using the two motor boats. The fry was all deposited along the moss beds which are found on the south shore of Lake Huron for a distance of about 20 miles, which is a natural feeding ground as well as a place of shelter for the little things. We completed the distribution on June 15.

Acting on instructions from your department, I proceeded to Wiarton on October 13, where I met the officer in charge of the Wiarton hatchery, whom I accompanied to the north shore of the Georgian bay and under whose directions we were to procure whitefish eggs, but I regret very much to report the operations there as being a failure, being due entirely to the stormy weather which prevailed during the whitefish spawning season.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. LASCHINGER,
Officer in charge.

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QUINTÉ BASS POND.

BELLEVILLE, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request I beg to submit a report of the operations conducted at the Quinté bass ponds for the season beginning April 1, 1909, and ending March 31, 1910.

On April 7, 1909, we started to clean out the Quinté bass pond and secured about 300 young bass, that wintered in the pond and were fine, vigorous lively fellows, which we liberated in the Bay of Quinté.

On April 13, we finished cleaning out the City pond, getting about the same number of bass which we deposited in the bay, and leaving the ponds clear to put in the parent fish.

On April 16, I started Lew McDonald seining for parent bass but the weather turned cold and windy for several days and the fish did not come on the grounds. On May 8, we secured 35, on May 12, 39 more. On May 14 we shipped 32 to Newcastle hatchery. On May 18 we secured 15 more, making the required number of parent fish for all the ponds.

On May 25 we shipped 8 cans of bass which we had in cribs to Johns lake, near Bancroft.

On June 2 the first young bass was seen in the City pond and in the Quinté pond on June 10.

On July 13 we began to take the parent fish from the ponds and return them to the bay and by July 20 this work was completed. They seemed to thrive well in the ponds, turning very black in colour and grew heavy and flesh hard, some would weigh three pounds.

On September 20 we began to take young bass from the ponds securing on that date twelve cans which were shipped to Ottawa for distribution from that point.

On October 5 we deposited six cans of very fine young bass in Mullet lake, near Bessemer, Ont., and the same quantity was shipped to Bark lake, Que.

On October 8 eight cans were sent to Ottawa to fill two applications in the eastern end of the province. On October 13 an application for Sharbot lake was filled and on the 21st a shipment was made to Sydenham lake, Frontenac county, Ont.

This shipment wound up the season's operations and as we clean out the ponds in the spring before putting in the parent fish we will have one or two shipments from the bass that winter in the ponds.

In my travels I find bass very plentiful in the districts that have been stocked from the ponds and at three years old weighing three and three and a half pounds.

Bass are now the most plentiful fish that we have in the inland waters of this district as they adapt themselves to all conditions, and multiply very fast as they protect their eggs while hatching and the fry for weeks afterwards.

The protection they receive from the provincial inspectors and overseers and the prohibiting of sale or export by the Dominion government are showing good results.

As an evidence of the success attending the operations carried on at the Quinté bass pond I attach to this report one of many letters that I have receive in this connection.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. HURLEY,

Inspector of Fisheries.

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BELLEVILLE AND QUINTÉ DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE ONTARIO FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., June 7, 1910.

J. M. HURLEY, Esq.,
Inspector of Fisheries,
Belleville, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to call to your remembrance that on the 9th day of November, 1905, I deposited in Westmacoon and Otter lakes six cans of bass fry which you kindly sent to us. The experiment was a decided success, they having done remarkably well, and we have now the finest bass fishing in the north country. I wish you could make it convenient to have a fish with us this summer.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. KNOX.

SELKIRK HATCHERY.

SELKIRK, MAN., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report on the work of the Selkirk hatchery for the season of 1909 and 1910.

On November 18 I received my appointment as officer in charge of the hatchery, and on the morning of the 19th I took over all departmental property in connection therewith from W. S. Young.

I am very pleased to report that I found in this hatchery seventy million of whitefish ova, in first class condition; which had been secured from the Little Saskatchewan river, and placed in this hatchery by the above officer.

At this time the prospects for a record hatch are very promising. There are in the jars between fifty and sixty million whitefish eggs, which are all eyed out and in a very healthy condition.

During the hatching period everything ran along in a very satisfactory way, until the ice got so thick that it interfered with the intake pipe, which I found to be in very shallow water, the ice freezing to the bottom blocked it up. In order to overcome this, we had to cut the ice away from around the end of the rose; which had the desired effect of relieving the pump. When the ice broke up in the river, during the freshet, it also blocked the end of the intake pipe, which necessitated turning the pump on to the well for a few hours. As soon as the ice moved, we again turned the pump on to the river and with difficulty managed to keep it working for the balance of the season.

Before another season I would suggest that the intake pipe be extended so as to reach the channel of the river, which would overcome the trouble experienced this season.

Following are a number of communications received from persons most deeply interested in the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg with regard to the results derived from the operations conducted at the Selkirk and Berens river hatcheries:—

WINNIPEG, March 25, 1910.

WM. OVERTON, Esq.,
Officer in charge at Selkirk and Berens River Hatcheries,
Selkirk, Man.

DEAR SIR,—It appears there existed some misapprehension regarding the wisdom of spending money on government hatcheries. When we consider the increase in the

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

production of whitefish during the past year in Lack Winnipeg, we are convinced that that increase was stimulated by the hatcheries, and if sufficient hatcheries are maintained, we need have no fear of depletion; especially if the laws governing fishermen are maintained in the future as they have been during the past few years.

I hope to see more hatcheries, and a continued increase in the production of whitefish.

Yours truly,

(Signed) WM. ROBINSON.

SELKIRK, MAN., March 31, 1910.

Mr. WM. OVERTON,
Selkirk.

DEAR SIR,—Regarding the conversation I had with you as to the benefit of the hatcheries on Lake Winnipeg, I am satisfied that the great increase in the catch of whitefish shown in the lake, is due to the good work being done in the hatcheries now established, and I am satisfied that if a hatchery was established at the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan river, the results would be almost doubled.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. W. SIMPSON,
Manager Northern Fish Co.

SELKIRK, MAN., March 18, 1910.

WM. OVERTON, Esq.,
Officer in charge at Selkirk and Berens River Hatcheries,
Selkirk, Man.

SIR,—I am pleased to say that, from the splendid condition of your whitefish eggs this season, I am satisfied that the hatcheries in both the north and south ends of the lake are doing good work, and the large catch of whitefish during last season is due to them. This should convince the most sceptical that the hatcheries are a success, and I would like to see more hatcheries established.

Yours truly,

(Signed) S. SIGURDSSON.

SELKIRK, Man., March 25, 1910.

WM. OVERTON, Esq.,
Officer in charge, Selkirk and Berens River Hatcheries,
Selkirk, Man.

DEAR SIR,—On a number of visits to your hatchery I was very much pleased to see such a number of whitefish eggs and in such a good condition. I am more than convinced that artificial propagation is a success and is the means of replenishing the lakes and rivers with fish in a far greater degree than the natural propagation. In my opinion artificial propagation of fish should be encouraged.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) T. J. JONES,
Manager, Winnipeg Fish Co., Selkirk.

In conclusion, I may say that the Selkirk and Berens River hatcheries enjoy the approval and sanction of the public, which they have earned for themselves and fish culture in general by the evident benefits they have conferred upon our waters. After a fair trial our hatcheries now stand in greater favour than ever before, and it must be claimed that this is evidence of the good condition of our fisheries. The past sea-

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son has been one of the best for years. This great improvement in the fishing is generally conceded by all our fishermen and others interested to be the work of the hatcheries, coupled with the protection of the lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. OVERTON,
Officer in charge.

BERENS RIVER HATCHERY.

BERENS RIVER, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent Fish Culture,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report on the operation of the Berens River Hatchery, located at Berens river on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, and one hundred and seventy-five miles north of Selkirk, for the season ending March 31, 1910, and in doing so I am pleased to say that we have been very successful.

My appointment as officer in charge of this hatchery took effect on the 18th day of November, 1909, and when taking it over from Mr. W. S. Young, inspector of fisheries, he reported to me that he had placed in the jars one hundred million whitefish eggs in good condition.

On the 9th day of March last, in company with Mr. Alex. Finlayson, Inspector of Hatcheries, we proceeded on a trip of inspection to Berens River hatchery, arriving there at noon on the 13th after a fairly good trip, considering that the accommodation along the route was not all that could be desired.

I found in the hatchery between seventy-five and eighty million whitefish eggs in the eyed-out stage, and which were in the very best of condition and the prospects are that, barring accidents, a record hatch is assured.

I was gratified to find the hatchery in a very clean and tidy condition.

On the morning of the 14th we left on our return trip, and arrived in Selkirk on the morning of the 18th, making the round trip in ten days. Since coming home I received the following report from the foreman, Mr. D. McEwen:—

BERENS RIVER, April 3, 1910.

WM. OVERTON, Esq.,
Officer in charge, Selkirk and Berens River Hatcheries,
Selkirk, Man.

DEAR SIR,—As this is most likely the last mail going south before open water, I write to you to the effect that everything is much the same as when you paid your visit. Eggs are all throbbing with life, and I anticipate the heaviest hatch yet produced from this institution.

Yours truly,
(Signed) D. McEWEN.

In conclusion I would say that the whitefish fisheries are in a very healthy condition, and, as the records of last season will show, whitefish were more numerous than they have been for some years, which is conceded by most people to be the result of the department's efforts to keep up the supply of whitefish in Lake Winnipeg.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. OVERTON,
Officer in charge.

SELKIRK, MAN., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration, my annual report on the operations carried on at the department's whitefish fishery, stationed on the Little Saskatchewan river, Lake Winnipeg, in the fall of 1909.

On the 6th day of September, on instructions contained in departmental letter of the 30th August, owing to the resignation of Mr. F. W. Hooker, I took over both the Selkirk and Berens river hatcheries from him; also the department's whitefish fishery station situated at the Little Saskatchewan river, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg.

On the morning of the 9th we had outfit, &c., aboard F. P. C. *Lady of the Lake*, and proceeded to Berens river, arriving there on the morning of the 10th. On the morning of the 11th, after the balance of outfit was aboard, we proceeded across the lake to the Little Saskatchewan river, arriving there at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. By the evening of the 17th we had a pound net set in the river; and on the morning of the 18th took out seven thousand parent whitefish, which averaged larger in size than the previous year's fish by almost half a pound to the fish. Altogether we were successful in capturing sixty-five thousand (65,000) parent whitefish, which we were enabled to keep in the crates in a much better condition than in previous years.

Owing to the strong current in this river, I found it necessary to build a breakwater of one hundred feet in length, and placed in twelve feet of water, which we built of logs and then filled with boulders, which had the effect of breaking the current in this river so that the fish were in practically still water, which is absolutely necessary in order to keep these fish in good condition.

This breakwater dock was also necessary on account of the amount of slush which comes down this river in the fall and early winter every season, and has in previous years carried away everything before it. We could not leave our crate docks in place, as they would be carried away, but I am pleased to say now, that this dock has overcome the trouble and expense, which we have been put to every year in rebuilding these docks; as, in the future, they will not be interfered with when the slush is running in the river.

We also built a log building 16 feet by 20 feet and one and one-half stories high. The lower flat we used for the storing of the whitefish ova, until such time as we had sufficient for a shipment to one of our hatcheries, and the upper flat for storing the nets, &c., when not in use.

We secured the first whitefish spawn on the 28th day of October, and by the 4th November had sufficient for the Berens river hatchery. On the morning of the 5th we proceeded to Berens river, and placed in that hatchery one hundred million (100,000,000) whitefish ova in first-class condition. On the morning of the 6th we returned to the Little Saskatchewan river, arriving there in the afternoon of the same day.

On the night of the 11th the slush was running two feet thick in the river. We commenced packing up and got everything aboard, including forty cases spawn by 7 o'clock on the morning of the 12th; but when the signal was given to proceed ahead, by the captain, it was found that the *Lady of the Lake* was aground; the slush having carried her on the bank of the river. By 11 o'clock, I am pleased to say, that by the good work of the officers and crew of the *Lady of the Lake* and the spawn camp crew, she was again afloat and on her way to Selkirk. After leaving the river and the slush ice behind, we encountered about eight miles of newly made ice, which was from half

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an inch to two inches in thickness. After we passed through this ice we did not see any more, except what was formed in the bays and along the shores of the lake, until we arrived about two miles from the outer stake at the mouth of the Red river, where we found the ice from one and one-half inches to two and one-half inches in thickness, which we passed through without much trouble. Once we got into the river the ice was not so thick. At the forks of the river we overtook the SS. *Victoria*, belonging to the Department of Public Works, which, under instructions from the resident engineer, Mr. A. P. Dufresne, was keeping the river open for us, which was very much appreciated.

We arrived in Selkirk at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; and by the evening of the same day had seventy million (70,000,000) whitefish eggs in excellent condition placed in the jars of the Selkirk hatchery.

We still had a surplus of forty-six million eggs, which, on instructions from the department, I proceeded with to Snake island, Lake Winnipegosis on November 19. I was very pleased to have along with me Mr. Alex. Finlayson, Inspector of Hatcheries for the Dominion; and I am pleased to say that we were successful in landing the eggs in the Winnipegosis hatchery in first class condition.

On instructions from the department of November 18, I turned over to Mr. Wm. Overton the Selkirk and Berens river hatcheries, along with the whitefish spawn plant, situated at the Little Saskatchewan river, Lake Winnipeg.

All of which I beg to submit.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. YOUNG,

Inspector of Fisheries.

WINNIPEGOSIS HATCHERY.

WINNIPEGOSIS, MAN., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit my annual report of the operations conducted at the whitefish hatchery situated on Snake Island, Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba, for the season of 1909-10.

The inspector of hatcheries, Mr. Alex. Finlayson, reached here on October 16, accompanied by Mr. C. C. Ives.

The pound net was immediately overhauled, but unfortunately it was found that the heart was missing and one had to be made which caused some delay.

We reached Waterhen river on October 19, and, after going down the stream for some distance next day decided to set the net at Long Island. This work was completed on the 24th and the first lift, in which one hundred and twenty whitefish were taken, was made on the 25th, but as the number of fish taken in this way did not increase, we began, on the 30th, to fish with gill-nets and made some very good catches, considering the kind of nets that we had at our command.

We continued to fish until November 7, when as the river began to freeze, we brought what eggs we had collected to the hatchery and placed them in the hatching jars.

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As we had left five hundred fish in the crates at the Waterhen river, the tug and crew returned on the 9th for the purpose of spawning what fish were ripe and to tow the balance to the hatchery, but as the pontoon was only a temporary concern, and the weather rough, it went to pieces and we lost three hundred fish. However, we reached the hatchery on the 10th and the lake froze over the next day. From the operations at the Waterhen river we secured about twenty-four million eggs which were placed in the jars in splendid condition. We afterwards received a shipment of some forty-six million eggs which were taken at the Little Saskatchewan river, Lake Winnipeg, under the supervision of Inspector W. S. Young, which enabled us to start the long winter's hatch with some seventy-six million eggs in the hatching jars.

The temperature of the water at this time was 34 degrees, and it remained at this temperature until about March 15, when it began to slowly rise and at the time of writing is 38 degrees.

The first eyed eggs were noticed on January 10 and on March 18 a few began to hatch. On March 24 I doubled up all the jars and measured the eggs and found we had 41,040,000 eggs in fine condition, and as very few of these will now be lost I estimate the output of fry at about 40,000,000.

At times during the winter we were greatly bothered with air in the water which would form in small globules on the eggs and float them out of the jars. What was the cause of it we have not been able to find out, but as soon as the lake began to open up at the outer end of the dock the trouble ceased. I consider that quite a large percentage of our loss of eggs was due to this cause.

This being our first hatch I cannot at present give you any reliable information as to when we will be through, but I think that if the weather continues fine the hatching should be completed by May 15, but the fry will not be liberated until the ice is all out of the lake.

The collection of eggs was carried on under the direction of Alex. Finlayson, Inspector of Hatcheries, and the success attending the operations is largely due to his untiring efforts.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant

A. J. McPHERSON,
Officer in charge.

FRASER RIVER HATCHERY.

BON ACCORD, B.C., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the operations carried out at this hatchery from March 31, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

During that time the following fry were liberated:—

Speckled trout.	66,500
Atlantic salmon.	90,000
Sockeye salmon.	9,370,000
Total output for the season.	<u>9,526,500</u>

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Distributed as under:—

ATLANTIC SALMON.

(Ova received from the east, 100,000.)

When and where distributed:—

June 20, 1909—Into	Nanaimo river.. . . .	4,000
“ 20 “ “	Horne lake.. . . .	9,000
“ 25 “ “	Lillooet river.. . . .	5,000
“ 28 “ “	Kokselah river.. . . .	8,000
“ 28 “ “	Hutton creek.. . . .	4,000
July 8 “ “	Campbell river.. . . .	15,000
“ 10 “ “	Shawnigan lake.. . . .	8,000
“ 14 “ “	Comox lake.. . . .	15,000
“ 16 “ “	Cowichan lake.. . . .	15,000
Kept for Western Exhibition.. . . .		7,000
Loss in eggs and fry.. . . .		10,000
		<hr/> 100,000

SPECKLED TROUT.

(Ova received from the east, 75,000.)

When and where distributed:—

May 20, 1909—Into	Coquitland lake.. . . .	4,500
	Brunette river.. . . .	3,000
May 21, 1909—Into	Sooke lake.. . . .	18,000
	Cowichan lake.. . . .	8,500
	Duncans for Sutton creek.. . . .	7,000
	Koenings for Shawnigan.. . . .	18,000
	Victoria for Bullen and Croft.. . . .	7,000
	Chemainus.. . . .	500
Loss in eggs and fry.. . . .		8,500
		<hr/> 75,000

SCKEYE EGGS.

(Received in hatchery, 10,592,000.)

When and where distributed:—

January 25, 1910—Into	Lillooet river.. . . .	1,000,000
“ 26 “ “	Lillooet river.. . . .	709,000
“ 28 “ “	Hatchery creek.. . . .	841,000
“ 31 “ “	Sturgeon slough.. . . .	841,000
February 3 “ “	Hatchery creek.. . . .	283,000
“ 4 “ “	Dawson Bay Pitt river.. . . .	841,000
“ 5 “ “	Dawson Bay Pit river.. . . .	841,000
“ 7 “ “	Sturgeon slough.. . . .	841,000
“ 8 “ “	Head of Pitt lake.. . . .	841,000
“ 9 “ “	Silver creek.. . . .	841,000
“ 19 “ “	Silver creek.. . . .	1,491,000
Loss in eggs and fry.. . . .		1,222,000
		<hr/> 10,592,000

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Our ova this season was nearly all obtained from outside sources, the only exception being 500,000 sockeye eggs captured in Cultas lake creek. We also got from the same creek about 1,000,000 which were forwarded to Harrison hatchery, and were still spawning (as there were still many fish remaining to be stripped), when a freshet unprecedented hitherto washed out bridges and roads and stopped further spawning operations; luckily our fencing held good and our loss in material was small.

We had two shipments of sockeye eggs containing in all 10,000,000 from Granite creek. These were taken early in the season and reached the Bon Accord in September in very good shape notwithstanding the long journey and frequent handling; they eyed in about 35 days and were hatched out in about 80 days and thrived well until liberated in February, 1910.

The Atlantic salmon and speckled trout eggs arrived in March and April, 1909; they hatched out well with but small loss and were distributed by the end of July at the various points mentioned, principally on Vancouver island.

We still have in the troughs undergoing incubation about 500,000 sockeye eggs taken in Cultas lake creek, but the run of fish there is always late, and these were not got till December, and as these eggs take a long time to hatch and grow slowly, the fry will not appear till next year's returns.

As we had no sudden variation of temperature and no extreme cold (not having gone below 12° above zero), our eggs and fry hatched and did well this season; our greatest hindrance being mud brought into the troughs by the frequent freshets, which being of a clayey nature is hard to get out again.

The season's work has on the whole been satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. ROXBOROUGH,
Officer in Charge.

SKEENA RIVER HATCHERY.

LAKELSE LAKE, B.C., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit to you my eight annual report of operations at this hatchery for the season of 1909-10.

During the early part of April, 1909, 4,293,200 sockeye fry were liberated from this hatchery in splendid condition.

On July 22nd, Mr. J. B. Johnstone and self left Port Essington with Indians and canoe for the hatchery and arrived there on the 25th after a somewhat easy trip up the river in comparison to what we have usually had.

On arriving at the hatchery I engaged Mr. R. Langley and W. McPhee for the season's work to fill the vacancies on account of G. Kelly and Stanley Whitwell having resigned.

On the 28th we caught some beautiful bright sockeyes for the house close to the hatchery and the next day we took a trip up the Lakelse river and all round Lakelse lake and I was agreeably surprised to see such a vast amount of sockeyes at the mouth of the Schalbuckhand river so early in the season.

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On August the 2nd we left the hatchery with all necessary things for the Schalkhand river, and after putting up our tent, &c., we commenced to put our fences and pens in position, and all the fences, traps, &c., staked and rocked on the night of the 5th.

We then returned to the hatchery and finished getting everything ready there for receiving the ova. We started spawning on the 9th and found a good quantity of sockeyes in the pens, but a very large percentage of them male fish and very hard and immature; we then transferred most of them into a reserve pen and only succeeded in getting 54,000 eggs on that date.

On the 13th the fish were in a much better condition, and after that date we had no trouble in getting all the ripe fish that we wanted until we had filled the hatchery up with 4,436,000 eggs, all we could accommodate.

We started spawning on the 9th and finished on the 25th of August, which was seven days earlier than any previous record.

Having filled the hatchery to its utmost capacity at such an early date, I decided to let the pens and fences remain in to see what quantity of fish came to that particular river.

We went to the traps every other day and up to 11th September we released nine pens of splendid ripe sockeyes, allowing them to go up the river and spawn on the natural grounds, after that date we could not keep track of any fish on account of high water, so we knocked some pickets off the pens and allowed the fish to go right through. I don't think that we should have had any trouble in getting double the quantity of eggs that we did if only we had room for them.

We had continual heavy rain and freshets all summer and could not take our pens and fences out of the river until October 3rd, consequently we had a great quantity of mud and silt to contend with in the hatchery, but notwithstanding all those disadvantages the ova was in splendid condition throughout the season and also the fry until the last lot was liberated on April 13.

The whole season was the worst that I have ever experienced for eight years; we had about three months rain and the remainder snow, so much so that on March 7, 1910, the snow was 9 feet 8 inches deep, and the total snowfall from November 16 to April 14 was 304 inches.

Messrs. Johnstone, Langley, Williams and self left the hatchery on the 15th of April for Port Essington and there was still 4 feet 7 inches of snow on the level on that date.

Although a long and dreary winter, I am pleased to report, with the assistance of Messrs. Johnstone, Langley and McPhee, who took a great interest in the work, that we finished one of the most successful season's work that we have ever had at this hatchery.

1909-10.

RECORD of Sockeye Ova and Fry at Skeena river Hatchery.

Date.	Ova Collected.	When Eyed.	Commenced Hatching.	When Liberated.
1909.				
August 9.....	54,000	September 12...	November 19...	January 4, 1910 } Coldwater River. " 13, 1910 }
" 11.....	88,000	" 15...	" 29...	
" 13.....	272,000	" 19...	December 5...	April 11, 12 and 13, 1910 ; Coldwater Lakelse Rivers.
" 14.....	272,000	" 20...	" 9...	
" 16.....	640,000	" 21...	" 13...	
" 17.....	224,000	" 23...	" 17...	
" 18.....	316,000	" 24...	" 18...	
" 19.....	368,000	" 24...	" 20...	
" 20.....	370,000	" 25...	" 23...	
" 21.....	416,000	" 27...	" 27...	
			1910.	
" 23.....	808,000	" 29...	January 3.....	
" 24.....	328,000	" 30...	" 7...	
" 25.....	280,000	October 1.....	" 9...	
	4,436,000			

Number of eggs put in hatchery	4,436,000
Number of bad eggs picked out.....	242,900
Fry liberated.....	4,193,100

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITWELL,
Officer in charge.

GANITE CREEK HATCHERY.

KUALT, B.C., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to lay before you the following report on the operations of this hatchery, during the past season, 1909-10.

During April, 1909, the last of the former season's salmon fry had been released, and towards the close of that month, in accordance with instructions from Mr. C. B. Sword, Inspector of Fisheries, I went to Adams' lake in search of a suitable stream, at which lake trout ova of the Kamloops and Kootenay variety might be secured, for the stocking of other lakes barren of trout.

I selected Pass creek on Skwa-am bay, and constructed a wattle trap of the old Indian pattern, which was later improved by driving sawn pickets.

The spawning season there proved to be later than on the Shuswap, which may be accounted for by the difference in altitude, the Adams' lake being 210 feet higher than the Shuswap.

It was May 20 before the spawning fish entered the stream.

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The altitude of Adams' lake is 1,364 feet above sea level, and I may add here, that at a small lake on the plateau to the east of the Adams, and at an altitude of 5,000 feet, the same variety of trout do not spawn until the latter part of July.

We brought to the hatchery from Pass creek 100,000 eyed eggs of the Kamloops and Kootenay lake trout, which were distributed as hatching ova, 45,000; and as fry 50,000 in the following waters:—

Elk river, Fernie, B.C.	20,000 eyed ova
Green lake, Cariboo road.	25,000 "
Lake near Dot, Nicola	4,000 fry
Long lake, Kamloops.	2,500 "
Tum Water, Revelstoke.	5,400 "
Williamson's lake, Revelstoke.	600 "
Chase's lake, Shuswap.	10,000 "
White lake, She-whap-muh peninsula.	20,000 "
Donnachy lake, She-whap-muh peninsula	1,000 "
Paul's lake, Kamloops.	5,000 "
Deep creek, Okanagan.	2,000 "

Mr. F. Parry, of the hatchery staff, made the plantings at Green lake, Deep Creek lake, and the lake above Dot, and assisted by Fishery Officer Mr. J. T. Edwards, Paul's lake and Long lake.

His observations at Green lake, supplemented by inquiries among old time residents, are as follows:—

The lake is situated about seventy miles north of the main Canadian Pacific railway line at Ashcroft, is about twenty miles long, by from three to five wide, lies low, surrounded by spurs of a lofty plateau.

A good sized stream free from alkali flows in at the upper end, and during the spring several small creeks inclined to be saline, flow in from the west.

Residents and freighters claim that the surrounding country has been steadily becoming drier.

The outlet of this lake which 15 years ago, according to report, was eight feet deep by 40 feet wide, has for the last 10 years been dry.

It flowed into the Bonaparte river. Suckers are numerous in this lake with an abundance of fresh water shrimps and other fish food.

The ova, amounting to 25,000 were planted on the east side, in a stony cove that was free of suckers.

The journey from the railway at Ashcroft took three days with a buggy, and one change of horse.

All creeks and lakes from Ashcroft for 35 miles north either have or had trout.

Irrigation is responsible for their depletion.

One of the late hotelkeepers when wishing trout used to turn the water into his irrigation ditches, then shut it off; as the water soaked away the ditches provided a harvest of about 200.

This is the means that used to be employed all over the irrigated belt, from the boundary northwards.

Incidentally, Mr. Parry reports that the Bonaparte river is one of the best spawning beds for salmon that he has seen: not to swift, with a splendid gravel bottom.

Salmon are excluded from this river by a fall of 50 feet. A practicable fish ladder here and the planting of the Bonaparte with spawn would, he thinks, make it a most valuable addition to the salmon breeding grounds.

The lake at Dot is about 12 miles from that station on the Canadian Pacific railway, Nicola branch; the road rising 3,000 feet or more in that distance.

It is about two miles long, and is dammed for irrigation.

It has two creeks flowing into it, possibly only during the spring.

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As a thunderstorm was raging, and night approaching, Mr. Parry was unable to gain further information regarding conditions there.

Long lake: from 25 to 28 miles southeast from Kamloops, he heard becomes somewhat warm during summer, and may in consequence prove unsuitable.

Tum water (Chinook for waterfall) creek, flowing into the Columbia river opposite Revelstoke, I found had already trout.

Mr. McLean, Provincial fire ranger, whom I met, told me of a chain of small lakes or ponds, three miles from Revelstoke, known as Williamson's lakes, that had no trout, but where according to his descriptions, conditions were favourable.

He offered to provide a horse and buggy if I would take some fry there. I therefore took about 600 of the Tum water 6,000 to that place.

The conditions I found there were very good, especially for brook trout; a good breeding creek with fresh sparkling water, and a number of ponds.

The fish, however, as at Tum water are liable to descend into the Columbia river. Chase's lake, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from Squila on the Canadian Pacific railway, one mile and a quarter long by about one-third of a mile wide.

Much of it is bordered by marsh.

It contains abundance of minnows, tadpoles and many other kinds or fish food.

White lake, 5 miles long, with a greatest width of $1\frac{1}{4}$, is situated amid the most beautiful surroundings, in the heart of the She-whap-muh Peninsula, which is almost surrounded by different arms of the Shuswap lake. It has at its upper end a very good spawning stream in Cedar creek.

The trout in this lake, Kamloops, and Silver have been almost fished out.

Quite a few suckers and squawfish were in evidence, with myriads of minnows.

Emerald lake would have been a more suitable name for this beautiful sheet of water, but has already been appropriated.

The bottom is a bed of white carbonate of lime, and is covered around the edges by a coral-like, cream coloured cretaceous moss, which suggested a vegetable origin for the soft limy deposit on the bottom, which appeared to be provided by the decomposition of this moss.

Pieces of limestone picked from the lake showed on the upper or exposed side a network of deep branching furrows, which would incline one to believe that this moss through a power to generate carbonic acid was dissolving and eating out the lime, taking it into its own composition, then on decay releasing it.

From the surrounding hills this lake appears, especially over its shallower parts, of a bright emerald green, and many of the minnows it contained were of the same brilliant colour.

Donnachie lake on the same peninsula is only a few acres in extent, and although surrounded by narrow strips of marsh is quite deep.

A small perennial stream flows into it, providing a suitable spawning bed, but is blocked at its mouth by a sud growth of aquatic plants and moss through which the water from the creek percolates to the lake and which excludes fish from the creek.

A ditch shall have to be cut here to open connection between the lake and this its feeding stream, thus admitting the trout released there to a spawning bed, for if they took the outlet the fry hatched from their ova would in all likelihood be carried by the current into the Great Shuswap lake below.

The same shall have to be done at Chase's lake and Deep Creek lake within the next two years, by which time these trout shall be ready to propagate.

I believe that many of the lakes surrounded by fringes of marsh and barren of trout have become so by aquatic plants and swamp moss having gradually taken possession of the outlets of small streams flowing into them.

Old beaver dams, after the beaver have disappeared and which becomes covered with a thick growth of brush, in some cases have produced the same result.

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To get the fry to Donnachy lake we had first to cut a trail four miles long, with a rise of 900 feet in the first two miles.

The fry were carried up in pails, 250 at a trip; the pails covered with mosquito netting to save the fish in case of accident; another man packing a load of water with which to replenish the pails.

There were no fish of any kind in the lake, but it was teeming with many kinds of water insects.

The water was quite cool, dropping away in places to black depths.

Many small shallow ponds surrounding were seething with mosquito larvæ, where myriads of frogs kept up an incessant chorus.

As I released the first of the fry, a back-swimming water bug of the family *notonectidæ* seized one, piercing it with its sharp poisonous beak, which soon produces paralysis and death in the small fish. However, within a minute the young trout were the aggressors, darting at these bugs whenever one appeared and putting them to flight.

At Paul's lake, about 12 miles northeast from Kamloops, on Reservation creek, by which it is connected with Lake Pin-an-tan, which was stocked with these trout last year, all the conditions are most favourable, with the same abundance of fresh water shrimps and other fish food as at Pin-an-tan.

Deep Creek lake had been stocked the year before. Its size and the watchful protection given it by the settlers in the neighbourhood warranted the additional 2,000.

IRRIGATION AND TROUT.

All through the irrigated belt the lakes are becoming depleted through the fish being stranded in irrigation ditches.

In some places the atmosphere used to be poisoned with the stench of dead fish.

It is useless restocking these depleted lakes until proper screens have been installed to keep the fish from entering these fatal ditches.

The schools of fry keep following around the edges of the lakes and on arriving at the ditch head, if it be open, they will all go down onto the land.

This means of fishing, the turning on and off of water in ditches, used in places to be a popular Sunday pastime.

SCREENS.

Screens, of course, become blocked with floating pieces of dried reed, dead leaves, &c. Water bugs and small fish sucked against the screen by the current entering the ditch also help to block them, and if the screen doesn't burst with the pressure, the diminution of the flow of water in the ditch brings the farmer up, who is liable to help the water through the screen by means of a few thrusts with a stake or anything handy.

A suitable screen for ditch heads at such places would be a flume reaching out into the lake, and supported between two parallel rows of stakes driven into the lake bottom. The flume closed at the outward or lake end, and closed on top by a movable cover or lid, in sections, loaded with a few stones to hold the lid in place when the flume was submerged at high water, or the lid hinged in sections and provided with fasteners.

The water admitted to the flume would come up through the bottom of light perforated metal sheeting, this bottom being on the low water level of the lake.

The length and breadth of flume would be governed by the amount of water required for the ditch, and the amount that would pass through per square foot of sheet bottom, ample allowance being made for partial clogging by the green fibrous vegetable slime that grows in still and slowly moving water, but which growth would be retarded by the exclusion of light by the cover.

At the opening of the irrigating season this flume bottom of perforated metal screen being well under water, leaves and other dry floating substances would not come in contact with it, and small fish coming against this screen bottom of the flume, could by their own gravity, and the tail being free, easily wiggle off.

Such a screen should be able to go without cleaning all through the irrigating season, if thoroughly swept out and cleaned after removing the covers in the spring before the water started to rise.

The lids would be necessary as the water might rise above the sides of the flume, and there is always the person who would attempt to use such a flume as a fishing jetty or wharf, and if uncovered, wade out on the perforated metal bottom with the same disastrous results as stepping between joists on lath and plaster.

NECESSITY OF PROTECTION FOR STOCK TROUT.

Protection should be given these stock trout for three years after planting, thus giving them an opportunity to spawn once.

Some anglers don't look upon them as stock fish, believing they are put in these hitherto barren lakes to be fished out as soon as they reach a certain size, and long before they have reached breeding age, the idea being that as soon as they are fished out, the department will have the lakes filled up again.

Some people have the idea that a hatchery is an institution where, by some intricate process large quantities of fish can be manufactured out of gravel and hot water.

Visitors on noticing our intake water pipe have asked me if that was the pipe that the fish came up into the hatchery by to lay their eggs in the ova baskets.

They do not realize that in order to stock one lake we have to rob another, and as sparingly as possible, especially if the lake be small. We meet with bitter and justifiable reproach from settlers near such lakes.

One beaming angler, with means and nothing to do but fish, spoke to me with great enthusiasm about a lake we had stocked, hoping that we might use it as a station at which to secure trout ova for other lakes. After describing his magnificent catches, that had extended over the season, he told me with evident pride that he thought he had secured the last one, and said there was great satisfaction in knowing that none of them had been wasted, as he had been sending presentation strings to his friends, who had greatly appreciated them.

In the interests of anglers who can only get away for an occasional days' fishing, some limit should be put on the catch in small lakes, and on the number of consecutive days that an angler can fish at an isolated lake, or one difficult of access.

I have come upon evacuated camps that I discovered by the stench, where anglers had camped for several days, catching fish that they could never hope to carry away, and that were then polluting the breeze amid a buzzing haze of blow flies.

I have met anglers who had developed the record breaking mania, and one, such a mania for accumulating fish, that he would have wept and trembled if he thought there was one more fish left, and he was not permitted to lure it from the water with a fly.

I have come upon anglers still fishing, with an accumulation strung up at their camp that could have been better described as smelts than trout.

All that some of them want is a snap-shot, wherein they appear rod in hand, behind tier above tier of offensive fish.

'A bunch of speckled beauties,'
or 'A few day's sport.'

MR. PISCOPHALUS AND HIS CATCH.

It is a form of mental disease, and thoughtless selfishness that ought to be held in check by the regulations, even though the prevention of gratification might send one or two of the afflicted completely insane.

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The earliest date on which I have found these trout (*Salmo Kamloops*) spawning around the Shuswap, was May 3, and the latest June 6. After spawning they are poor and gaunt and most easily taken. Nature having provided them at that time with a ravenous appetite to promote their recuperation, they will gulp anything.

I met an angler with 56 large fish, all of that species, although the Silvers were equally numerous in the lake, his catch did not contain one representative.

SOCKEYE SALMON.

Early in August the weir and traps were replaced in Scotch creek for the sockeye salmon.

It being the fourth yearly, or big run, when great numbers of these fish come to spawn in the upper or interior reaches of the Fraser river, we had no difficulty in securing abundance of ova.

At this stream we took 27,000,000 sockeye ova, and at Granite creek, after we could get room for them, 500,000 of the last of the Granite creek run.

Ten million of the Scotch creek ova were forwarded to another hatchery, the spawning grounds lately supplying which having been taken over by a larger institution erected in their neighbourhood.

To accommodate the balance we had to crowd the hatchery by placing a very much greater quantity in the baskets and fit up eleven additional 23-foot troughs outside, using some of the water from the hatchery over again.

With a new system of Clark or circulation gates fitting tightly between the baskets, we were able to carry the greater quantity without any ova smothering through lack of oxygen from impeded water circulation.

To relieve the troughs that could not have carried the resultant fry, 4,000,000 eyed eggs had to be planted out before hatching.

With the assistance of Mr. J. T. Edwards, fishery officer, 2,000,000 of these, just on the point of hatching, were taken up the North Thomson and planted—1,000,000 in the Barrier river and 1,000,000 in Lewis creek.

These streams having almost ceased to be breeding grounds of sockeye, owing to conditions which have now been remedied.

Under the direction of Mr. C. B. Sword, inspector of fisheries, we planted another 2,000,000 in the Nicola river at Nicola, to establish same as a breeding ground for sockeye.

Mr. Sword, who returned later, found them hatched out, the young fish lying close in the crevices between the stones where we had placed the ova.

Not having room at the hatchery we admitted the Granite or Hatchery creek sockeye to the stream, where they spawned naturally. However, after some of the Scotch creek sockeye had hatched, by doubling up, we had baskets available, and took 500,000 Granite creek ova from the last of that run.

The last of the Scotch creek fry were released early in March, and these Granite creek ova are hatching out now.

The loss was very small. The first shipment from Scotch creek, however, necessitated a lot of picking, the boat containing them having been lost on the way to the hatchery in a terrible storm in which our engineer, Mr. John L. Thomson was drowned. The boat containing this load drifted ashore, where a settler, Mr. Cyril Thomson, coming upon it thoughtfully kept the ova moist by occasionally pouring water on the cases until we found and removed them two days later.

The Scotch creek fry were released at the hatchery in the shallows of Silk-at-kwa bay through holes in the ice and in water from two to three feet deep.

LING.

The greatest fresh water enemy of the hatcheries is the fresh water ling. This glutton for small fish is dull and stupid through the bright light during the day, but

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at night when the small fry have settled on the bottom, crowding down and nestling close together, the ling are slowly passing over the bottom and stealing upon their victims that are drawn in by whole schools.

The ling is a night feeder with the appetite of a hog, and an amazing intuitive knowledge of the whereabouts of fry. He can swallow until out of shape from distention and has a capacity for about three thousand salmon fry at one meal. Unlike other fish they flee from a light.

The greatest enemy here of the salmon has been the man with the gun who can never resist the chance to try his skill on an osprey or fish hawk. A few years ago these birds were quite numerous. True, they caught many trout, but the ling were their easy prey, and the osprey did his fishing principally on the shallows where the ling lay.

Years ago a dozen or more white-headed eagles and half a dozen brown eagles might be seen in the trees around Hatherley Point. At Salmon Arm, too, there could always be seen through the summer months in addition to many ospreys half a dozen white-headed eagles watching these ospreys fishing over the Salmon Arm shallows.

When an osprey arose from the water with a sucker or ling, the eagles watching in the cottonwoods darted after him, and they would ascend in a spiral, the osprey trying to keep above the eagles, but weighted with his fish they would soon get above him; then he would let it drop, and a swooping eagle would catch it in its descent before it reached the water.

I have seen an osprey robbed of its fish suddenly swoop down on the meadow and escape with a wriggling garter snake.

The ospreys generally had to go hungry until all the eagles had been fish fed.

Since the destruction of these fish hawks by sportsmen, the ling have increased so that the natural balance is no more and the usefulness of this hatchery is very seriously threatened.

Nothing but the persistent slaughter of these ling can save our work from being in vain.

Thirteen years ago Indians camped here for the winter speared about twenty ling.

This winter we have speared tons.

I got the school boys interested in the execution, providing them with spears, and found in them most enthusiastic allies.

When the ice was as clear as glass, before it became covered with snow, we could see the ling through the ice lying on the sandy bottom, sometimes beneath seven feet of water, from which depth the bottom drops almost abruptly to 316 feet.

So dull and stupid are the ling during bright daylight, that they would not move while holes were chopped over them with an axe, the spear lowered and thrust through their heads.

One schoolboy aged ten found 14 in one bunch, chopped a hole and brought up all 14 one after another. Not one stirred until speared, and its struggles had no disturbing effect upon the others. At night they were alert and on the move. After the deep snow had covered the ice, they began to move about during the day. The weather, however, became so severe, with wind, extreme cold and drifting snow, that work at the spearing holes became impossible, as they could not be kept clear or open for a minute, and we could not stand the exposure.

The work was therefore confined entirely to the movable house or shelter that covered the hole in the ice, where the fry were released.

This movable house was made in six parts and could be put together in two minutes on runners, enabling it to be moved over the ice.

It was 9 feet square, side walls 6 feet high and 8 feet high at roof ridge, made of light, braced frames covered with cotton, and made impervious to light by two coats of black asphaltum varnish.

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The prevalence of strong wind made it necessary to have it securely guyed from the corners to stakes through the ice driven into the sandy bottom.

The snow shovelled back from the walls outside admitted better light through the ice, the only light inside the house being a borrowed light through the ice floor and the water hole, which was about three feet square.

The spearmen guarding the fry were in darkness, and through the hole had a clear view of the lit up bottom.

The fry for liberation were skimmed from the troughs and carried in large pails to this house on the lake.

We could not let them escape as ready, as a dredge was working in the creek, and owing to the numbers of ling in the channel.

The fry when liberated first settle on the bottom, then arise in a circling army to the surface. As they find their leaders and develop into schools they strike off close under the ice, if there are only few ling about, and are gone in a few minutes. At other times they get no chance to depart. They have stayed a whole day, circling around and around at the hole under the shadow of the house, actually herded by surrounding ling that were speared as soon as their shadows appeared on the sandy bottom.

At the approach of dusk these fry would all settle down on the bottom for the night, crowding close together, an easy prey for the slowly drifting ling, that with their huge mouths and wide loose gills, can draw them in with an inrush of water over a distance of several inches.

At such times we had to stay by them day and night; at night with lanterns outside the house shedding a dull glow through the snow-encrusted ice.

Though below zero without, it is not nearly so cold inside the little house, but towards night the spear shafts would become thick and clumsy with their coatings of ice, and one would have to keep clearing away the thin ice skum that kept forming on the surface of the water hole.

We lie on sacks of hay, one on each side of the hole, and use the spear lying on the left shoulder to enable us to see as far under the ice as possible.

At night the actual ling appears only as a dull uncertain shadow.

We tried all manner of spears, spring gaffs, &c., and found that for ling, which are speared on the bottom, the old-fashioned five-pronged leister is the best.

They are difficult to extract from the fish and much time is lost in the effort, to say nothing of the holes punched through the black cotton roof by the end of the shafts as the spear comes suddenly from the fish after one has at last succeeded in standing on it with both feet.

However, I got around that difficulty by securely lashing at one corner of the house inside, near the door, a simple contrivance made out of stout two-inch plank.

A square chute or box without a bottom; the back 32 inches long, coming down to the ice floor; the sides and front 12 inches deep and 20 inches above the floor, leaving room for another box to be placed underneath to receive the fish; a slot 1 inch wide by 6 inches deep comes half way down the front of this upper, bottomless box. The ling on the end of the spear is swung over into the upper plank box or chute, the spear-head falling into the slot. This upper box being securely fastened to the corner of the house, one quick pull or jerk on the spear shaft releases the spear, and the ling drops through into the movable fish box below which holds about 50. This box being taken outside, emptied and replaced from time to time.

While the fry have been herded at one hole, we have made others some distance off and released fry there, but ling soon get around there also.

The first sign of approaching ling are fry in panic fleeing for their lives.

The man lying on his shoulder, with his face close to the water, points his spear in the direction from which they come. A shadow appears on the sandy bottom, drifting along like a cloud, and generally before the snout of the ling comes into view there is the crash of the spear through its hard flat head, followed by a splash as the

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spearman rises to his knees and swings the impaled fish over to the corner by the door; then there is a crunch as he withdraws the spear from the ling's head behind the slot, and the ling drops through into the box of fish below.

By that time another shadow is creeping up behind another string of fleeing, panic stricken fry.

We killed ling by the hundreds before they had a chance to get any fish, and we killed some that contained half a pint of fry.

By opening such ling and emptying the contents of their stomach into the water, hundreds of little Jonahs escaped alive.

Most of these fry would sink to the bottom, being partially digested, but the living ones would dart about in an excited and erratic manner, as if not knowing in which way to flee; then calming down would fall in place with some departing school.

The autobiography of a salmon, well illustrated, could be a narrative of wonderful interest.

I examined the stomachs of char, whitefish, squawfish and suckers that ventured to the hole where we released the fry and found them to contain few.

It is the night feeding habit of the ling that makes it so dangerous.

The safest time of day to release the fry is during the morning and early forenoon. The schools have then time to organize, scatter out and get some distance away. Released during the afternoon they are soon overtaken by darkness, especially under snow covered ice and settle down on the bottom a helpless prey for ling. Fry released in the spring when the ice is gone and the light is long run much smaller risk.

We kept up the slaughter of ling for two months, but were unable to keep any full record of the numbers killed. They were lying around so many holes and being continually hauled away by settlers for salting down that to keep any tally was impossible.

However, when the work was confined to the lake house we began to keep a record and counted at each emptying of the box.

Some settlers were indifferent to these ling as food, declaring that 'they tasted just exactly like a rattlesnake.' However, with others they were in great demand, some coming with sleighs over a distance of twenty miles for them.

Saturday, February	12 ^m	72	ling	} About 5 suckers each day.
	13 ^m	75	"	
	14 ^m	168	"	
	15 ^m	360	"	
	16 ^m	441	"	
	17 ^m	442	"	
	18 ^m	47	"	
	19 ^m	68	"	} 1 sucker.
Wind blowing a hurricane	20 ^m	0	"	
	21 st	66	"	
	22 nd	122	"	
	23 rd	32	"	2 white fish, 6 suckers.

After which numbers steadily declined, until some days many hours would pass without getting one.

Then a whirlwind struck our house, snapping the guys of stout, hard, braided sasheord and taking it away like a balloon. When it landed some distance away on the ice all that remained of it were a few black rags and splinters of wood.

The increase in catches I attribute to improved methods; the decrease to resulting scarcity of ling.

The largest ling speared measured 2 feet 8½ inches and weighed 7¾ lbs. They would average about 3 lbs. apiece. A 3-lb. ling can contain a ½ pint of salmon fry.

The fresh water ling is a snake like fish without scales. The colour is protective—dark mottled green, in imitation of aquatic plants on lake bottom.

On February 16 I speared 101 during the noon hour. Every few days this lake house was moved twenty yards or so to a clean spot, as the ice floor became incrustated with ling blood, which was converted into red slop if the sun came out for an hour or so,

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at noon through the black covering drawing the heat and making the house close inside. The people in the neighbourhood called it the slaughter house.

The psychic result of this continuous vigilance and slaughter of ling, which was generally kept up until about two in the morning, was that after a while all those engaged in it could not sleep without dreaming of ling.

Like the hatchery man who after long egg picking can see nothing when he closes his eyes but a boundless expanse of salmon ova, we could see nothing but ling. Ling that in our dreams became amphibious and developed miraculous characteristics with a faculty for sudden metamorphosis that would arouse the envy of a lighting change artist.

Millions of salmon fry are coming down the Salmon river. The channel at Salmon Arm wharf, I hear, is full of them, and the ling following are in great numbers, the people shooting them from the wharf with revolvers and killing them with oars.

The fish hawks should be given protection along the big lakes, but not permitted to locate and breed at the small lakes where there are only trout.

They make the nest on a tree, the top of which has been broken off; such are nearly always dead trees, and by chopping them down as the ospreys select them it might be possible to drive them from the small lakes.

PARASITES.

Some of the ling contain white thread-like worms, five and six inches long. A few have tough, elastic, blood-red worms, about two inches long. Clusters or colonies of these are found coiled up in the membrane covering the liver, in which they produce a thickening. Two small varieties of leeches are also found upon them.

The worms occasionally found in salmon eggs are not similar to those that have been found in the eggs of domestic hens. The discovery of an alimentary canal in these disproved their being tapeworms.

From the water I have taken specimens of small white hair worms, identical in appearance with the worms occasionally found in the eggs of the salmon, which may possibly be a species allied to the small hair worms that are sometimes found in mosquitoes, gaining inseption while these flies are in the larval stage and depriving them of their power to propagate.

The season could not have been otherwise than successful, it being the big fourth yearly run to the upper reaches of the Fraser.

Still the hatchery met a great misfortune in the loss of John Laughlin Thomson, our engineer, who was drowned on August 26 while bringing the first of the season's sockeye ova to the hatchery. Nothing worse could have happened. Fifty-two of the 55 miles had been passed when he ran into a terrible storm that was snapping off stout trees ashore. Half of the time the rudder and propellor were out of water, making steering ahead impossible. The heavy boat in tow was leaping onto the stern of the little steamer, then jerking back, until the stout rope connecting them snapped and the tow boat was swept away.

Thomson got back to a sheltered bay from where he watched the lost boat being swept over towards a rocky shore. He was in charge, and although his companion, the man at the wheel, pleaded that it was too rough to accomplish anything, he left his shelter in an effort to save the lost boat, and got overboard in a sea so rough that he could not be kept in sight. The man at the wheel, although he had no knowledge of the engine, attempted to back down to him, but sent the boat ahead instead and lost him.

The tow boat never reached the rocks, for after Thomson was gone the wind changed and drove it back to where it drifted aground in the same sheltered bay from which poor Thomson had set out to save it.

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He was steady, anxious, reliable and one of the best hatchery men, but reckless of danger. Though himself altogether to blame for not taking shelter when the storm first came on, the department have lost in him a most faithful servant.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID SALMOND MITCHELL,
Officer in charge.

HARRISON LAKE HATCHERY.

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS, B.C., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report on the past season's operations at this hatchery.

Between March 1 and May 1, 1909, twelve million salmon fry were liberated at the hatchery from ova taken the previous fall. This number is made up as follows:—

Sockeye.. . . .	6,350,000
Spring.. . . .	5,200,000
Cohoe.. . . .	450,000
Total.. . . .	12,000,000

During the summer the hatching apparatus was repaired and lacquered, and considerable work was done at Morris creek building retaining walls to confine the water to one channel. This was rendered necessary by the low-lying nature of the land at the mouth of the creek which permitted the stream to cut new channels when obstructed by the fish fence. This work, though advanced sufficiently to be of use last fall, is not completed, but will be finished this summer.

As the sockeye season of 1909 was the 'big' year of the four year cycle, a great run of fish was expected by all. There appeared to be no diminution in the number of fish which attempted to return to the Fraser river, but after the Puget Sound traps and Fraser river fishermen had taken their toll a very small proportion found their way to the spawning grounds.

Some sections of British Columbia fared better than others in this respect, but the Harrison-Lillooet district in general, and the lower part of it in particular, experienced an unprecedented scarcity of salmon.

The first ova of the season was taken on September 10 from Silver creek, which invariably has a small run of very early fish. Nets were used to capture the fish as the creek is subjected to heavy freshets which makes it prohibitively expensive to fence, considering the small number of fish which come to the creek. Two million eggs have been taken from it in a season, but only one and a half million were spawned there last year, though water conditions were conducive to good fishing.

Perhaps half a million ova could have been taken at 20-Mile Point on the other side of Harrison lake from Silver creek, but, as no fish had been seen either of the two preceding seasons no camp was located there.

The first Morris creek eggs were spawned September 23. Usually the first eggs are taken about October 1 from this creek, and the early appearance of the fish was taken as an indication of a heavy run. This proved to be wrong, however, for throughout October, when the main run is due, the fish continued to run at the rate of five or ten a day, instead of from 500 to 1,000 per day as in former years.

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This state of affairs may be the result of not returning the fry to the creek, as it has been customary to liberate the Morris creek fry at the hatchery. To remedy the deficiency if possible I have built a scow, 6 feet wide and 30 feet long, to transport the fry back to the creek, and have already taken down six loads of a quarter of a million each. About a mile below Morris creek are two dead-water sloughs from which we got two million sockeye eggs from salmon similar to the Morris creek fish. Seemingly it would be hard to find a more uninviting place for sockeye to spawn in, yet twice as many fish entered these sloughs as went to Morris creek.

The Harrison rapids sockeye was also conspicuous by its absence, though many were noticed in the deep water at the foot of the rapids, but like the previous year there was a heavy run of spring salmon there, seven million eggs being spawned without much trouble.

As public opinion attributes the dearth of sockeye at these places to the fact that the fry had not been returned to their respective creeks, every one predicted an abnormal run of fish to the Hatchery creek wherein all the fry had been planted, but as only one and a half million ova was taken there some other explanation is in order.

This scarcity of sockeye here is inexplicable, when it is borne in mind that we had the largest late run of fish in the history of the Fraser and that these late fish are all supposed to spawn in the lower Harrison district. They continued to run until December, and were the subject of a great deal of newspaper comment, but they seemed lost and without any objective point.

On November 23 one million sockeye eggs were received from the Fraser river hatchery spawn taking camp at Culties lake, Chilliwack, and two later shipments of half a million each from the same place helped to bring the total number of sockeye eggs up to eight millions.

Seven million spring eggs and half a million coho make a total of fifteen and a half a million eggs laid down in the troughs for the season and successfully hatched with very little loss in the sockeye and coho. The spring eggs, which are very difficult to impregnate, gave us a lot of heavy picking.

All British Columbia hatcherymen, I presume, are familiar with the small stunted male sockeye which accompany the full grown sockeye to spawn. I have seen hundreds of males, but never until last fall had I seen similarly stunted females. Three specimens, fully ripe, with about 500 averaged sized eggs, each of a pale green colour, were caught and spawned, one at Silver creek, another at the rapids and the third at the hatchery. The eggs from these fish developed into fine strong fry.

The large pond which is being excavated is nearly completed; when it is finished the pond area will amount to half an acre.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Officer in charge.

PEMBERTON HATCHERY.

LILLOET, B.C., March 31, 1901.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report to you on the operations of this hatchery for the year 1909-10.

The fry of last season numbering 19,137,000, of which 18,247,000 were sockeye, and 890,000 coho, were liberated during April and May in the usual way, viz., being allowed to depart when they felt inclined.

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During the summer months necessary repair work was done and preparations made for the coming season when a large run of fish was looked for.

The first sockeye arrived here August 20, which is about the same time as in former years, but only a few stragglers came until September 14, when a steady though light run started which lasted until October 3.

Between the above dates (September 14 to October 3), which was the length of our spawning season this year, 28,000,000 of sockeye ova was spawned and placed in the hatchery.

Twenty-five millions of these were taken at the hatchery where two fences were placed in the Birkenhead, and the remaining three millions in the lower part of the river where the parent fish were taken by means of nets and the ova transported on pack-horses to the hatchery.

Our best day was September 24, when $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions were spawned.

A few millions more could have been taken in the lower part of the river, but I felt that 28,000,000 were all we could safely handle. Owing no doubt to the lateness of the run, the fish arrived in a riper condition than usual, consequently we were enabled to get better eggs with less handling of the fish than last year, and at a minimum cost.

All the eggs were placed in the hatchery and kept there until just before starting to hatch, when the outside hatcheries were filled with the first spawned eggs, the remainder being then evenly distributed throughout the hatchery.

Ponds were also constructed in the Birkenhead and used to relieve any over crowded troughs. The eggs started hatching on December 20 and finished hatching March 12, the first hatched started to raise March 25.

Our total egg loss amounted to 2,772,000, leaving us a total of 25,228,000 fry for distribution.

A large spring of water having an all year temperature of 43 degrees was introduced into our water supply, giving us a more even temperature, which was: fall 43, winter 35 to 37, and is at present 40 degrees.

It also removes the danger of our water supply freezing up during the cold weather.

Taken in all the year just passed has been a most successful one with us, and I am pleased to be able to add in conclusion that the staff here have one and all done all possible to help the work along.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. W. GRAHAM,
Officer in charge.

RIVERS INLET HATCHERY.

RIVERS INLET, B.C., March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of the operations at this hatchery for the season of 1909-10.

On April 3, 1909, I commenced liberating fry, planting on that date 460,000, and continued the work at various intervals until June 5, when the last were liberated, making for the season a total of 13,300,000 fry.

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Some hundreds of thousands of these fry were planted at Quap creek and the Wannock river, and a great many were put into creeks in the neighbourhood of the hatchery. The bulk of them, however, were put into the ponds, where they remained for a couple of months, and then made their way to the lake, the greatest number leaving about July.

There was a very good showing of salmon of all kinds in the lake during the summer, much better than I have seen in previous years. It was a notable fact that the sockeye ran up creeks where they had never been in former years. This was the case to a remarkable degree as regards the McTavish creek, from which the hatchery gets its supply of water, and also the Chaktakalis and Cedar creeks. The run in the McTavish creek was heavy, and several millions of ova could have been taken had the fish been expected and the creek prepared. In speaking to the Indians with reference to this, they tell me that they have never known the sockeye to go into McTavish or Chaktakalis creeks, and they express the view that these fish are from results of the operations of this hatchery.

The run of sockeye into the other creeks commenced from the 16th to the 18th of September, when 250,000 ova were taken. The taking of ova was continued until the 8th of October, and about 7,000,000 ova secured, when a heavy freshet occurred and washed out a part of one of the fences, and the fence at Zenessee was some feet under water. There were a great many fish in sight at the time, enough to stock the hatchery, but they all passed up to the spawning grounds and we had to wait ten days before any further quantity of ova could be secured.

Upon resuming work on the 19th of October, 860,000 ova were taken, and we continued collecting until November 3, when the last shipment of 800,040 reached the hatchery, making the total for the season 14,300,000.

Owing to the scarcity of male fish after the freshet there were many barren ova, causing the picking for some months to be heavy, but there will be about 12,750,000 fry as the result of the season's work.

The first eyed ova began to show in about thirty-eight days after their being received at the hatchery, the mean temperature of the water for that time being 45.77° .

During the early part of the hatching period the temperature of the water was about three degrees warmer than at the same time last year, and the ova were eyed six days earlier. The succeeding months were much colder and the temperature of the water fell from 37° to 31° , and the first young fish were not hatched out until the 18th December, ninety-four days from receipt of ova. The mean temperature of the water from the time the ova were received until the first fish were hatched was 40.64° .

The weather during the past winter has not been very cold, but frost has been continuous. The immense quantity of snow that has fallen has tended to keep the temperature of the water low, thus retarding the hatching process. The mean temperature of the water for the season is 36.80° as compared with 36.47° last year, which was the coldest winter for years.

The ova in the hatchery at present are in very good condition, and the 3,500,000 fish in the troughs are doing well.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. BUCKNALL,
Officer in charge.

BABINE HATCHERY.

BABINE, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations carried out at this hatchery during the season of 1909 and 1910.

On April 1, 2 and 3 we liberated the 7,589,200 young sockeyes remaining in the hatchery in Salmon river; they went out in splendid condition, and as the water was very low I kept track of the young fish for several days after they were liberated. They drifted down stream until they came to suitable eddies where they collected in large numbers for three or four days, then drifted on down to the deeper holes with no apparent loss.

We then got everything ready for the fall supply of ova and on August 24 started putting in our fences in the creek at the head of Gourdeau lake, although there were very few fish coming into the lake, and on September 10 spawned 204,000 eggs, and as no fish seemed to be coming up the lake, we went down and put a fence in Salmon river, at the hatchery, and as indications pointed to a very small run, we made fences for the mouth of Salmon river and put them in on September 23, but owing to several Indian families fishing there, each fishing with two nets which went practically from shore to shore, and getting very few fish, I took nets and went to Tatcha river. This is a large river thirty miles up Babine lake.

On arriving there I found considerable numbers of sockeyes, but mostly males, as the run in this stream was almost over, but we succeeded in securing 500,000 eggs which we took to the hatchery.

On October 4, as there were still very few sockeyes in Salmon river and the cohoes beginning to come, we took nets and seines and went down to Babine river. Babine river is the outlet of Babine lake and is thirty-five miles from the hatchery, where we found a large number of sockeyes just beginning to spawn. We made camp at one of the old Indian weirs and started fishing with a sockeye net used as a seine, and would catch as many as from five to eight hundred at a haul. We had several snow storms during spawning operations and the eggs had to be taken thirty miles up Babine lake and three miles up Salmon river to the hatchery, but after twenty-two days hard work we got 4,650,000 eggs, which filled all our troughs, making a total of 8,054,000 sockeye and 100,000 cohoes collected.

Our eggs kept in splendid condition all winter, with the exception of one shipment from Babine which experienced very rough weather on Babine lake and from this we had a larger percentage of loss than usual, but our percentage of loss for the season is small.

Only about two-thirds of our eggs are hatched to date as the eggs were taken very late and had not the advantage of the warmer water early in the fall, but the young fish came out strong and healthy, excepting that the ova taking 150 days or over to hatch have a larger percentage of deformed fry, although the rest are quite strong and develop very fast.

The eggs from Babine river are slightly larger and a more uniform size than those from Tatcha or Salmon rivers.

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The first sockeye arrived in Babine river July 24, but not in any quantities till about August 25, and there were sockeye spawning in Babine river as late as November 28.

The run of sockeye on Babine river was very good, although very late, but the run in the creeks on Babine lake was very poor, especially in Salmon river.

The first sockeye arrived at Salmon river on July 28, and the first coho on September 8.

We have had a very good winter, 39° below zero being our coldest, with 3 feet of snow.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

A. W. PRETTY,

Officer in charge, Babine Lake Hatchery

RECORDS of Sockeye and Cohoe Ova and Fry at Babine Hatchery, 1909 and 1910.

Date.	Ova Collected.	Where Obtained.	WHEN EYED.		COMMENCED HATCHING.		WATER TEMPERATURE.	
			Date.	No. of days.	Date.	No. of days.	Month.	Mean.
Sept. 10	204,000	Head of Gourdeau lake	Oct. 5	25	Nov. 22	72	September	52½
" 14	260,000	At Hatchery.....	" 9	25	Dec. 18	95	October..	47
" 17	336,000	"	" 13	26	" 28	102	November	37½
" 18	352,000	"	" 14	26	Jan. 17	121	December	34
" 21	320,000	"	" 18	27	" 31	132	January..	34
" 22	296,000	"	" 24	32	Feb. 20	149	February.	34
" 25	416,000	"	Nov. 2	38	Mar. 1	156	March....	34
" 27	364,000	At mouth of Hatchery creek.....	" 10	44	" 6	160		
" 29	500,000	At Tatcha river.....	" 25	57	" 9	161		
Oct. 1	256,000	At mouth of Hatchery creek.....	Dec. 2	62	" 13	164		
" 1	100,000	At Hatchery.....	" 2	62	" 13	164		
" 8	1,000,000	At Babine river.....	" 14	67	" 24	167		
" 13	1,250,000	"	" 21	69	} Not hatched.			
" 18	1,200,000	"	" 30	73				
" 23	1,200,000	"	Jan. 18	87				
Total...	8,054,000							
Cohoe Ova.								
Oct. 14	100,000	At Hatchery	Dec. 26	70	Mar. 21	157		

Dead eggs and fish picked out, 364,000.

STUART LAKE HATCHERY.

STUART LAKE, March 31, 1910.

F. H. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Superintendent of Fish Culture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on this hatchery for the past season. In the fall of 1908, 10,478,000 eggs were secured for this hatchery. Eight million were placed in the hatchery and the balance planted in Cunningham creek as I did not have sufficient room in the hatchery for the number taken. The eggs were secured on Beaver creek, which is 13 miles from the hatchery, and they were transported by pack horses. Beaver creek empties into Babine lake at the portage

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between the two lakes. There was a very large run of salmon on this creek, and I could have without the least trouble secured twice the quantity. We commenced spawning on August 24 and by the 15th of September had secured the above quantity of eggs, and I am pleased to say that they were placed in the hatchery in very good condition. The male fish outnumbered the females three to one, so I allowed the Indians to catch all the males they required for their winter supply. The first shipment of eggs commenced hatching on October 27, and by December 31 all the eggs in the hatchery were hatched out. The temperature of water in the hatchery for October was from 48° to 35°, and by the end of December it went down to 33° and 32°. We had some very cold weather in January, for three days it was 53° below zero, and for three weeks it was never less than 48° below. We had a very hard time to keep the hatchery from freezing up. With two large stoves going night and day the water would freeze on a few of the troughs. The greatest trouble was with the waste pipes. It would keep one man busy thawing them out with hot water and sacks, also iron rods heated red hot. But with all this cold weather I am pleased to say the fish did not suffer in the least. Between April, 1909, and May 16, 7,200,000 healthy young fish were liberated into the ponds. They were allowed to go out when they felt inclined. I find this way to be very successful. From the time the eggs were placed in the hatchery up to the time the fish were liberated was seven months. When I arrived back from Vancouver in August there were still a few young salmon to be seen in the ponds. These had grown to quite a large size.

In the fall of 1909, 6,325,000 eggs were secured for this hatchery—2,000,000 were secured on Beaver creek and 4,325,000 were secured at Penchie creek, Stuart lake. The fish in the hatchery are doing very well and also the few eggs that are not hatched out.

I am pleased to say that the mail service has improved a lot in this country. We were only four months without papers this year, while the year before we did not receive any till late in the spring.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY GIBBS,

Officer in charge.

NIMPKISH HATCHERY.

VANCOUVER, B.C., May 12, 1910.

G. J. DESBARATS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to report the results of our hatchery at Nimpkish lake. Five million two hundred and thirty-two thousand eggs were taken out and 5,055,000 sockeye fry liberated in lake.

The fish were planted from March 31 to April 20.

We are also pleased to report that the natural spawning grounds were well seeded.

Yours respectfully,

THE B. C. PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

W. H. BARKER,

General Manager.

The output of fry from this hatchery for the season of 1909 was approximately 4,500,000.

APPENDIX No. 14.

REPORT ON OYSTER CULTURE BY THE DEPARTMENT'S EXPERT FOR THE SEASON OF 1909.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., December, 1909.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report on last season's work in connection with oyster culture in the lower provinces.

On the opening of navigation the *Ostrea* was removed from her winter quarters and got ready for sea, and upon receipt of instructions from your department, on the 13th day of May, the *Ostrea* was placed on patrol duty in the Northumberland straits between Chockfish and Cape Tormentine on the New Brunswick side, also from Cape Traverse westward on the Island side for the purpose of preventing the lobster fishermen in that locality from setting their lines before the 25th day of May. I was accompanied by Fishery Officer James Noonan, of Tormentine. This work was effectually carried out, no lines being run before the date mentioned. I then returned to Charlottetown, where I coaled and watered steamer.

RICHIBUCTO, N.B.

I was then instructed to proceed to Richibucto and Rexton to examine the river and shores to ascertain if any areas could be found that were suitably adapted for the purpose of transplanting small quahaugs in that vicinity. Bell's cove, just below Rexton, was examined, as it appeared to be the only place which might be available as far as depth of water is concerned. It was found to be composed of very soft mud and eel grass, and I would not consider it at all suitable to place any quahaugs there either for growing or breeding purposes. No other areas were found in this locality as the flats are so shallow they almost dry at low water mark. The channel is too deep and the current too strong. I am also of the opinion that the water is too fresh for quahaugs to live in at Rexton.

Another area was examined near the mouth of the river between Indian island and the mainland, where there is a channel about a mile long and about one hundred and fifty yards wide, with a suitable clean bottom, composed of shells, sand and stiff clay. A few scattered oysters are found here, but of late years have become very scarce. The Indians sometimes try to fish a few. Here the water is of a greater density, and I am of the opinion that quahaugs or oysters would grow here if planted.

Mr. F. W. Hannah, fishery overseer, accompanied me and very kindly gave me all the information possible on the subject, and he does not know of any other areas than those examined and mentioned above.

Since then no further action has been taken in this locality, but I would respectfully suggest that if an opportunity offers itself a few bushels of quahaugs might be planted as an experiment. The expense would not be excessive as they could be purchased when the market was quiet.

BAY DU VIN.

I then proceeded to Bay du Vin and examined the principal oyster areas there, which are nearly landlocked, being bounded on the south by the mainland, on the east by Fox island and on the north by Egg island and Bay du Vin island.

On the southern side of the bay oysters are found on several beds, also scattered over a large area of ground, which is composed of a clean, sandy bottom, mingled with coarse stones and a few shells, varying in depth from five to about fifteen feet, and as the water deepens the bottom is found to be of a softer nature, consisting of a sticky muddy bottom. This area would be about six miles long and a mile and a half or two miles wide.

On these flats and shallows eel grass grows in large quantities and scattered oysters are found to be growing on the bottom.

One thing that was particularly noticeable is the immense number of mussels growing on nearly every bed, literally covering the same, and they are spreading at a rapid rate. These mussels should be allowed to be taken on shore at any time of the year by farmers or any other persons desirous of doing so by obtaining a permit from the fishery overseer, as they make an excellent fertilizer, and I am surprised to learn that so few mussels are utilized on farms where these shell-fish are abundant and so easily obtainable. At the rate at which they are at present growing they will soon smother the oyster beds entirely.

The same thing exists on the north side of the bay. The flats and beds are shallow, and mussels are growing very thickly all over the beds, and the water deepens about midway, forming a channel through the centre of the bay from the southwest end of Bay du Vin island, running in an easterly direction to Fox island gully. The oysters appear to be found in smaller numbers than when I made my previous examination some twelve years ago, and there are not so many small ones noticeable.

During the last two seasons the beds have been very heavily fished by many strangers from all parts of the province, from Caraquet and Miscou all the way down the coast as far as Cocagne and Shediac, and even from Prince Edward Island, besides the local fishermen. I could not ascertain correctly the number of men fishing on these areas, as most of them obtain their fishing license from the place they belong to, but there has been an increase in the number of licenses issued in the district of Fishery Overseer B. W. Smith, of Bay du Vin, for the last three years. They are as follows: 1906, 76 licenses issued; 1907, 124 licenses issued; 1908, 242 licenses issued.

I would respectfully suggest that this area be divided into two sections, to be fished on each alternate year, that the fishing area be divided by the channel commencing at the lighthouses on the southwest side of Bay du Vin island and following the course of the channel eastward up to Fox island gully, fishing on the south side of channel during first season and on the north side only during the following season. This would give the oysters time to put on a good growth before being fished.

A full report of my previous examination of Bay du Vin oyster areas is found in the Annual Fisheries Report for the year 1897, page 269.

BIOLOGICAL WORK.

After finishing my work at Bay du Vin, I was instructed to meet Dr. Joseph Stafford (McGill University), of the Marine Biological station in Charlottetown, and give him every possible assistance with his oyster spatting experiments and to further investigate the early stages of shell-fish life. He joined the *Ostrea* on June 30 and was actively engaged each day in obtaining specimens until September 4, when he left the *Ostrea* at Malpeque, P.E.I.

Each day a plankton net was used to obtain plankton or the minute animal life that is to be found in the water in a swimming condition, but invisible to the naked eye. The mode is as follows: A net is made of silk or fine bolting cloth in the shape of a funnel with an opening of about eighteen inches diameter at the top, which is attached to a metal hoop of the same dimensions to keep the net open. This hoop is then fastened to a long piece of codline and towed from the stern of the boat, and can be regulated as to the depth required by a weight, the length of the line, and

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the speed of the boat. Sometimes it is towed on the surface of the water; at other times it is allowed to sink below the surface. This net is about two feet long. The lower part of it has an opening of about two inches in diameter to which the neck of a milk or pickle bottle is inserted and securely fastened, and is towed from one to four hours at a time. The net being towed slowly through the water, the material it is made of acts as a filter, the water forcing itself through the fine meshes leaves the animalculæ inside the net, which are removed to the bottle by loosely dipping the net into the sea and raising it up in a perpendicular position, the contents are thus washed into the bottle; it is then detached from the net and the specimens thus obtained examined with the aid of a microscope.

Oysters, quahaugs, clams and mussels were also caught by the aid of a dredge daily or when an opportunity offered itself, to watch the condition of the bivalves and the ripeness of their spawn, &c. The temperature and salinity of the water was also taken each day. The above work was carried on at the following places and dates:—

June 30.—Took plankton in East river (Charlottetown, P.E.I.).

July 2.—Took plankton outside blockhouse (Charlottetown harbour).

July 3.—Left Charlottetown, arrived Shediac, N.B.

July 5.—Took plankton, oysters and quahaugs at Shediac.

July 6.—Took plankton at Shediac and Cocagne.

July 7.—Took plankton, oysters and quahaugs at Shediac.

July 8.—Took plankton, oysters and quahaugs at Shediac.

July 9.—Took plankton at Shediac.

July 10.—Took plankton at Shediac, Cocagne, Buctouche and then proceeded to Richibucto.

July 12.—Took plankton at Richibucto and Bay du Vin.

July 13.—Took plankton and oysters at Bay du Vin.

July 14.—Took plankton and oysters at Bay du Vin.

July 15.—Coaled and watered *Ostrea* at Chatham.

July 16.—Left Bay du Vin and took plankton at Buctouche.

July 17.—Took plankton at Buctouche, Cocagne and Shediac.

July 19.—Strong wind.

July 20.—Took plankton at Shediac.

July 21.—Took plankton at Shediac and outside of harbour.

July 22.—Took plankton at Shediac and Cocagne.

July 23.—Took plankton and oysters at Shediac.

July 24.—Took plankton in Shediac bay and outside harbour.

July 26.—Took plankton at Shediac and Cocagne.

July 27.—Took plankton at Shediac and Buctouche.

July 28.—Ran from Shediac to Summerside (lost plankton net).

July 29.—Coaled and watered *Ostrea*.

July 30.—Took plankton in Summerside harbour.

July 31.—Left Summerside and took plankton going into Shediac harbour.

August 2.—Took plankton Shediac harbour, Shediac bay, Cocagne and Buctouche; then proceeded to Richibucto.

August 3.—Took plankton at Richibucto; then proceeded to Bay du Vin.

August 4.—Took plankton and oysters at Bay du Vin.

August 5.—Took plankton and oysters at Bay du Vin.

August 6.—Left Bay du Vin, arrived Caraquet.

August 7.—Took plankton and oysters at Upper Caraquet.

August 9.—Took plankton and oysters at Upper Caraquet.

August 10.—Heavy easterly gale with rain (no work).

August 11.—Took plankton and oysters at Caraquet.

August 12.—Left Caraquet, took plankton at Shippigan.

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- August 13.—Left Shippigan, arrived Alberton, P.E.I.
August 14.—Took plankton at Alberton and Malpeque.
August 16.—Took plankton and oysters at Richmond bay.
August 17.—Took plankton and oysters at Richmond bay.
August 18.—Took plankton at Malpeque bay.
August 19.—Took plankton at Bideford river.
August 20.—Took plankton and oysters at Grand river and Richmond bay.
August 21.—Took plankton at Richmond bay.
August 23.—Took plankton at Malpeque bay.
August 24.—Took plankton at Bideford river.
August 25. Filled water tank, strong gale from S.W. with rain.
August 26.—Took plankton from Richmond bay and oysters from Shemody creek.
August 27.—Took plankton and oysters from Richmond bay.
August 28.—Coaled *Ostrea*, strong gale from N.W. with rain.
August 30.—Took plankton outside Curtain island.
August 31.—Took plankton at Grand river and oysters from Richmond bay.
September 1.—Took plankton in Malpeque bay.
September 2.—Took plankton in Malpeque bay.
September 3.—Took plankton in Malpeque bay and Richmond bay.
September 4.—Dr. Stafford finished work, packed his gear up and removed same.

In addition to above, Dr. Stafford paid a daily visit to the northwest point of Ram island at low water, where he had batteries placed filled with glass slides for the purpose of catching oyster spat, which he succeeded in doing. No doubt he will send to the department a full account of his scientific researches carried on during the past summer.

PLANTING SMALL OYSTERS.

After Dr. Stafford left the *Ostrea*, arrangements were made to obtain the small oysters which were growing on the bars at Ram island and Curtain island. About twenty-seven Indians with their families from Lennox island were engaged to pick them. I received the first consignment on board the 10th day of September, and continued taking them each day when the weather and tides suited until the 5th October, when the bars were picked fairly clean and the regular oyster season had opened and no more small ones were available. The price paid was 35 cents for a half bushel basket, that being the easiest way of measuring without injury to the oysters; they also used half bushel baskets in picking them up. The oysters were either planted the day they were taken on board, if time permitted, or were laid the first thing next morning. The sample was a splendid one, the sizes varying from under an inch to about two and a half inches in length. These small oysters were very thinly spread on nearly all of the largest and deepest beds in Richmond bay, in water varying from ten to fourteen feet, and in some cases sixteen and eighteen feet. I counted one basket which I considered a fair sample and found it contained five hundred and sixty-five oysters, or two thousand eight hundred (2,800) to the barrel. These oysters laid on public beds should prove a great advantage to the fishermen as they were very small when laid, scattered over a large area and in fairly deep water; they will have every opportunity of growing into a fine oyster as they were perfect in shape. Messrs. Dan Forbes and John Ferguson, fishery officers, very kindly gave me all the assistance they possibly could in bringing this work to a successful ending. The number of oysters obtained from these bars, between the above dates, amounted to five hundred and sixty-nine bushels, or two hundred and twenty-eight barrels. I may say all the resident fishermen strongly approved and appreciated the action the department had taken in this matter and said it was a good move in the right direction. I then proceeded to Shediac with the *Ostrea* and visited

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ANNAPOLIS BASIN, N.S.

I made an examination of the area prepared and planted at Goat island and found the oysters very scarce; in fact, one might say they are all gone. I only found thirteen oysters and these were in a healthy condition and had grown considerably. I also found an oyster only two years old which had grown here since the others were planted.

I searched around the shores on the bar at low water, but was unable to find any traces of spat. On the high water mark at Goat island I found several full grown oyster shells which had been removed from the beds and opened by persons unknown. The bed itself was clean and scarcely any dead oyster shells were to be found, which shows the oysters had not died on the beds.

Since the oysters were planted summer houses have been erected, and I was informed that twenty-seven families resided there last summer. It was also alleged that during the spring months clam diggers would dig for clams around Goat island and at the same time pick oysters and carry them to Digby for sale, but, of course, I have no means of confirming the above report.

It appears to me, from information received while in Annapolis county, that no instructions were given to any one in the vicinity to have these oysters watched after the area was planted, and I found quite a difference since my last examination in 1904 when the oysters were growing in a very satisfactory way, and I noticed several small ones were found attached to the larger ones of the last year's growth and the year before. Very little mortality was observed. The shells and oysters were clean and free from sediment, and I was well satisfied with the condition in which I found the area.

OYSTER POND, GUYSBORO' COUNTY.

I then proceeded to Oyster Pond and called on Mr. T. M. Ferguson and had an interview with him, explaining the object of my visit. He then very kindly took me over one of the ponds there, as I wished to ascertain if it would be possible to find a suitable piece of ground to plant oysters. The bottom is composed chiefly of very soft mud, and scarcely any firm ground is found which can be utilized for growing oysters successfully, but owing to the unsettled state of the weather it was impossible to examine other areas in this locality this season, but, Mr. Ferguson informed me, there were several other areas along the bay and Guysboro' river which should be examined under more favourable conditions, as he was under the impression that good ground might be found there.

On my return to Charlottetown I stripped the *Ostrea* and had her hauled into her winter quarters.

LEASING OYSTER AREAS.

Several persons have applied to me during the past season asking when they can obtain an area for the purpose of planting oysters, most of them having a water frontage on their farms or land. They state they could give their attention to the cultivation of the ground and it would be an easy matter to watch their own beds.

With a little assistance on the part of the department to those willing to enter into the cultivation of areas, this industry, if properly attended to, should be a profitable one to the culturist. It would also be a means of bringing in a revenue by the lease of such barren bottoms as are now lying idle and are at present of no value to any one.

It would also prove an advantage to persons holding oyster areas, as they would be enabled to supply the demands of the market when most needed. This would prevent the markets from being overstocked and a selected sample would be delivered to the purchasers, as the small ones would be retained on the beds which are the most profitable to the planters.

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Our oysters taken from the natural beds are steadily but surely decreasing, and I cannot see how it can be otherwise, as the present demand far exceeds the supply; the prices are being raised and the consequence is, that every one who fishes is anxious to take all he possibly can, and the result is that when the season is over there remains such a small proportion on the beds that it is scarcely sufficient to keep up the supply.

Another cause is the continual contraction of areas through mud digging, which has been, and is being annually carried on, and one must know that the fishing area is becoming smaller each year; other areas which are not much fished on are gradually becoming silted over and are non-productive.

Urgent steps should be taken to permit persons taking up areas of barren bottoms if they so desire, and I am confident that if this concession were granted, favourable results would soon be noticeable, and I respectfully ask the department to give this matter their earnest consideration and take action without further loss of time.

A gentleman who has held a lease on Prince Edward Island since it was issued by your department, informed me that he has obtained seed oysters from the United States varying in numbers from sixteen hundred (1,600) to twenty thousand (20,000) oysters in a barrel, at a cost of about five dollars (\$5) per barrel delivered, so that if oysters are not obtainable from our natural beds, they could be stocked at small cost at above prices. This method is also carried on successfully in the United States by transplanting the seed oysters from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, where they mature and give satisfactory returns. If the seed oysters are conveyed across the continent and give satisfactory results, the same might be done in the lower provinces at less expense and with better results.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ERNEST KEMP,
Oyster expert.

APPENDIX No. 15.

THE OUTSIDE STAFF OF THE FISHERIES BRANCH.

The following are Inspectors of Fisheries in the different provinces of the Dominion, 1909-10.

Name.	P.O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
J. G. Morrison.	Englishtown, N.S.	District No. 1.—Cape Breton Island.
Hockin, Robt.	Pictou, N.S.	District No. 2.—Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro', Halifax and Hants counties.
Robertson, Andrew C.	Barrington Passage.	District No. 3.—Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings counties.
Calder, John F.	Campobello, N.B.	District No. 1.—The counties of Charlotte and St. John.
Chapman, Robt. A.	Moncton, N.B.	District No. 2.—Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland and Albert counties.
Harrison, H. E.	Fredericton, N.B.	District No. 3.—Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria counties.
Matheson, J. A.	Charlottetown.	Prince Edward Island.
Wakeham, Wm., M.D.	Gaspé Basin, Que.	Lower St. Lawrence river and gulf.
Bernard, C. A.	St. Césaire.	Eastern Townships.
Riendeau, Jos.	Montreal	The counties of the province of Quebec bordering on the St. Lawrence from Huntingdon to Three Rivers.
Hurley, J. M.	Belleville, Ont.	That portion of Ontario east of the western boundary line of the counties of Durham, Victoria and Haliburton, including Lake Scugog and the eastern boundary of Muskoka and Parry Sound districts.
Sheppard, O. B.	Toronto, Ont.	That part of the province of Ontario west of the eastern boundaries of the county of Ontario, and the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound along the Mattawa and Ottawa rivers, and northward along the northeastern boundary line of said province to James bay.
Duncan, A. G.	Marksville, Ont.	That portion of Ontario lying west and north of Lake Nipissing, the rivers Mattawa and Ottawa and the northeast boundary line of the province to James bay, embracing Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder bay and Rainy river districts, Lake Superior and such portions of Lake Huron and Georgian bay as lie adjacent or opposite to the part of Ontario above described.
Young, Wm. S.	Selkirk, Man.	Province of Manitoba and the district of Kcewatin.
Miller, E. W.	Qu'Appelle.	" Saskatchewan.
	Edmonton	" Alberta and district of McKenzie.
McKay, Horace T.	Dawson City.	Yukon district.
Sword, C. B.	New Westminster.	Province of British Columbia—No. 1. Southern district.
Williams, J. T.	Port Essington.	" " No. 2. Northern district.
Taylor, E. G.	Nanaimo.	" " No. 3. Vancouver Island.

* OTHER DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Halket, Andrew.	Fish. Museum, Ott.	Naturalist and Curator of Fisheries Museum, at Ottawa.
Migneault, R. M. S.	Yamaska.	Inspector of fishways.
Mackerrow, A. D.	Halifax	In charge of Intelligence Bureau.

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LIST OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA
1909-10.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis County.

Name of Overseer.	P.O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Fritz, Henry.....	Port George.....	Annapolis county.

Antigonish County.

McAdam, Alexander....	Malignant cove.....	Antigonish county.
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Cape Breton County.

Forbes, A. R.....	North Sydney	Cape Breton county.
LeVatte, Henry.....	Louisbourg.....	" "
McCuish, John.....	Scatarie	" "
McDonald, Joseph.....	Little Lorraine.....	" "
McInnis, Michael R....	Amaguadus Pond....	" "
McLean, John	Gabarouse lake.....	" "
McLean, Murdock	Leitches creek	" "
McLeod, Angus.....	Port Morien.....	" "
Sullivan, Timothy	Little Bras d'Or....	" "

Colchester County.

Davidson, J. W.....	Bass river	Colchester county.
Henderson, G. W.....	Tatamagouche.....	"
McGregor, E. H	Lower Stewiacke....	"

Cumberland County.

Angevine, Frank.....	Middleboro.....	Cumberland county.
Brownell, Ferguson.....	Northport.....	"
Canning, S.....	Advocate Harbour..	"
Reid, John D.....	Pugwash	"
Thompson, Guy.....	Oxford.....	"

Digby County.

Bishop, H. R.....	Digby.....	Municipality of Digby, Digby county.
German, Thomas.....	Meteghan	Municipality of Claire, "

Guysboro County.

Davis, John.....	Guysboro.	Guysboro county.
Reid, David.....	Port Hilford.....	"
Torrey, Havelock. ...	Guysboro.....	"

Halifax County.

Gaston, Robt.....	Pope's Harbour.....	Sea coast and inland waters of Halifax county.
Kennedy, Wm.....	Hubbard's cove....	Halifax county.
Rowlings, George....	Musquodoboit Har..	Sea coast and inland waters of Halifax county.

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LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.**Hants County.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Cochrane, James.....	St. Croix.....	Hants county.
McDonald, Chas.....	Shubenacadie.....	"

Inverness County.

Aucoin, Wm.....	Eastern harbour....	No. 6.—From Big Pond Lobster Factory north, including Cheticamp, Eastern harbour, Little river, Pleasant bay and Paulet cove.
Chisholm, Arch. A.....	S. W. Margaree.....	Inverness coast from Broad cove Chapel to Delany's cove, also East Lake Ainslie and streams, Loch Ban, S. W. Margaree river and tributaries and Margaree river from forks of Margaree harbour.
Hart, Albert.....	N. E. Margaree.....	Coast of Inverness Co., from Delany's cove northward including Big Pond, Eastern Hr., &c., also N. E., Margaree river from Margaree forks to source, and all other streams to Victoria co. line.
McDonald, Ronald D....	Broad cove Chapel..	Inverness county.
McIntosh, Geo. P.....	Pleasant Bay.....	Coast of Inverness co. extending from Pleasant bay to Meat cove (inclusive).
McLennan, Jno. B....	Kingsville.....	No. 2.—Inverness co.
McLean, D. F.....	Port Hood.....	No. 1.—W. Division coast south of Mabou Hr., including S. W. Mabou river, Port Hood, Judique, Long Pt., Pt. Hastings and Hawkesbury, to N. W. arm River Inhabitants in interior, and north side Victoria co., from Js. McKinnons to Whyecomagh bay: and through Glencoe and S. W. ridge of Mabou to Mabou bridge.

Kings County.

Eaton, E. B.....	Canning.....	Kings county.
Reid, Reuben F.....	Wolfville.....	"
Trenholme, George.....	Grand Pré.....	"

Lunenburg County.

Whitford, J. A.....	Bridgewater.....	Lunenburg county.
Webber, John A.....	Chester.....	"

Pictou County.

Collie, I. R.....	River John.....	Western Division Pictou co., comprising coast water from Colchester co., line to Cole's reef, Pictou Hr. and streams flowing into viz., River John and tributaries, Toney river, and Big and Little Cariboo rivers.
McDonald, Alexdr. J....	Bailey's Brook....	Pictou county.
Pritchard, A. O.....	New Glasgow.....	Pictou harbour, Pictou Island, East, West and Middle rivers, Pictou co.

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List of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.**Queens County.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Bain, J. L.....	Liverpool.....	Queens county.
Young, Chas.....	Mill Village.....	"

Richmond County.

Brymer, Arthur.....	Lower L'Ardoise...	No. 3.—Eastern division that portion of sea coast, lakes and inland waters lying east of St. Peter canal.
Boyle, Dugald R... ..	West Arichat	Coast and inland waters of Isle Madame, including southerly half of waters of Lennox passage.
Morrison, Archd.....	River Bourgeois....	Richmond county.

Shelburne County.

Smith, E. D.	Shag Harbour.....	From and including Clyde river to Yarmouth Co. line.
Hines, George K.....	Shelburne	Shelburne county.

Victoria County.

Campbell, Jno. M.....	Care Marine Agent at Halifax	St. Paul's island.
Gillis, Duncan.....	Baddeck.....	Victoria county.
Moffatt, W. P.	Cape North.....	Cape North, Bay St. Lawrence to county line at Meat cove.
Montgomery, D. P.....	Neils harbour.....	Neils harbour, including Green cove and New Haven.
Morrison, Alexdr.....	Wreck cove.....	Englishtown, north to Smoky cape at South Ingonish.
McDonald, Murdo.....	Big Bras d'Or....	District Big Bras d'Or north to Englishtown.
McLean, Angus.....	Ingonish.....	North and South Ingonish, including Ingonish island.
McRea, Charles... ..	Brook Middle river..	Victoria island.

Yarmouth County.

Hatfield, A. M.	Arcadia.....	Yarmouth county.
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NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert County.

Connors, Dexter	Alma.....	Albert county.
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Charlotte County.

Billings, Robert.....	St. Andrews.....	Waters in vicinity of St. Andrews, extending from Owen head to Oak bay.
Fraser, W. A.	Woodward's cove, Grand Manan	Island of Grand Manan, and waters surrounding the same.
Savage, Charles.....	Wilson's Beach.....	District of Campobello, and the west isles, Charlotte Co.
Todd, Frank.....	St. Stephen.....	County of Charlotte.
McNeil, E. A.	West Isles.	West Isles.

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LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.**Gloucester County.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Canty, Thomas	Bathurst.	Gloucester county.
Doucet, Jérôme E.	Elm Tree.	"
Robichaud, Wm. C.	Inkerman.	"

Kent County.

Hannah, Wm. F.	Richibucto.	County of Kent.
Léger, Cyril B.	Buctouche.	Coast line and inland waters at the parishes of Wellington and St. Marie.

Madawaska County.

Gagnon, L. A.	Edmundston.	County of Madawaska.
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Northumberland County.

Abbott, Lemuel.	Chatham.	Both shores of Miramichi river from Point Au Quart on south to Oak point on north to junction with N. W. S. W. Miramichi rivers, with all islands therein and streams emptying into.
Smith, B. W.	Bayside.	County of Northumberland.

Queens County.

Belyea, J. P.	Gagetown.	County of Queens.
Hetherington, I. T.	Johnston.	"

Restigouche County.

McLean, Donald.	Charlo.	Baie des Chaleurs, and tributaries from Belledune to Dalhousie.
Miller, George.	Dalhousie.	Restigouche river and its tributaries in the counties of Restigouche and Victoria.

Sunbury County.

McLean, Cecil F.	Burton.	St. John river from Indiantown, Sunbury county to the county line of York.
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St. John County.

Belyea, J. F.	58 Middle street, St. John.	County of St. John.
Cochrane, Jno.	I.C.R. stat., St. John	City of St. John and vicinity.

Victoria County.

LeClair, Joseph.	Grand Falls.	County of Victoria.
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LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Continued.*NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.**Westmorland County.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extend of Jurisdiction.
Gallant, P. P.	Barachois.	Coastal and inland waters of parish of Shediac and portion of Botsford parish, North of Big Shemogue Hr., and road from same to near Bristol corners, past Bristol corners and Lowthers to parish at Sackville with jurisdiction in parishes of Moncton and Salisbury.
Melanson, Ambroise	Pré-d'en-haut.	Parish of Dorchester including Petitcodiac river.
Copp, George E.	Baie-Verte.	Part of Botsford parish, County of Westmorland.
Prescott, Joseph.	"	Parishes of Westmorland and Sackville.

York County.

McKay, James D.	Fredericton	County of York.
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kings County.

McCormack, J. A.	Souris.	County of Kings.
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Prince County.

Davison, John	Bedeque.	County of Prince.
Gallant, Meddie.	Bloomfield.	"

Queens County.

Hobkirk, W. C.	Charlottetown.	Province of Prince Edward Island.
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Gaspé County.

Veit, Fred.	Gaspé Basin.	That portion of the province south of the St. Lawrence to and including county of Bellechasse, but specially the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé.
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Magdalen Islands.

Arsenault, Azade.	Grindstone Island. ...	Magdalen islands.
Chevrier, J. A.	Amherst, Magdalen Island	That part of Magdalen islands comprising Entry, Amherst and Grindstone islands, also Harbour Basque lagoons.

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LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded**Saguenay County, North Shore.*

Name of Overseer.	P. O. Address.	Extend of Jurisdiction.
Blenny, Wm	Salmon River, Anticosti island.	The Island of Anticosti and adjacent waters.
Blais, Alex.	(Winter address) North shore, from Blanc Sablons to Chicatica, (Bonne Levis. (Summer Esperance district). address) Long Pt. Bradore, via New- foundland.	
Comeau, Nap. A.	Godbout	North shore, including Jambons to Tadousac (Godbout district).
Cormier, Achille	(Winter address) North shore, from Cape Whittle to Natashquan point Esquimaux point. (Romaine district). (Summer) Romaine via Natashquan.	
Joncas, Richard	Natashquan	North shore, including Natashquan to Ste. Geneviève (Natashquan district).
LeBlanc, Eusèbe.	Esquimaux point.	North shore, including Ste. Geneviève to Pigou (Mingan district).
Le Couvie, John.	(Winter address) North shore, from Chicatica to Cape Whittle (St. Augustin Lobster cove, Gaspé. district). (Summer address) Cr. Commander of Princess.	
Mignault, Theotime.	(Winter address) 140 North shore, including Pigou to Jambons (Moisie district). Rue St. François, Quebec. (Summer) Moisie.	

The following six names are those of Fishing Bounty Officers, exercising no other jurisdiction *re* fishery matters.

Forest, George.	Bonaventure river.	Bonaventure county, from Magusha to and including Paspebiac.
Chapados, F. X.	Gascons.	Bonaventure Co., from Paspebiac to Gaspé Co.
Keays, John	Little Pabos.	Gaspé county, from county line eastward to but not including Barachois, Malbaie.
Carter, A. T.	Gaspé basin.	Gaspé county, from Barachois, Malbaie, to Fame point, both included.
Létourneau, Louis	Mont Louis.	Gaspé county, from Fame point to and including Claude river.
Verreault, Louis.	Petits Méchins.	Rimouski county.

MANITOBA.

Collison, M. V.	Winnipegosis.	Manitoba.
Ross, H. H.	The Pas.	Keewatin district.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Headrick, Robt.	Prince Albert.	District of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
Silverthorn, J. W.	Lumsden	District of Long lake, Qu'Appelle river, bounded on south by base line tp. No. 16, on north by tp. No. 30, on east by east side to range 19, and on west by west side of range 27, all west of 2nd Meridian.

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LIST of Fishery Overseers in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Concluded.*

ALBERTA.

Name of Overseer	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Wood, Ingram	Wetaskiwin	Pigeon lake, etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Galbraith, W. M.	14 Ridge road, Victoria.	British Columbia.
Harrison, Chas	Massett	Queen Charlotte islands.
Wise, James	New Westminster...	Fraser river, north arm.
McLeod, John	Nelson	
Sangstad, Gunner }	Rivers Inlet	
Norrie Stewart }	J. G. Williams, insp.,	
Adamson, W. T. }	Port Essington...	Northern district of B. C.
Helgesen, Hans. }		

LIST OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT FISH
HATCHERIES, 1909-10.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Province.	Rank.
Cunningham, F. H.	Ottawa	Ontario	Superintendent of Fish Culture.
Finlayson, Alexander...	"	"	Inspector, Fish Hatcheries.
Walker, John	"	"	Officer in charge Government Hatchery.
Armstrong, Wm	Newcastle	"	"
Parker, Wm	Sandwich	"	"
McNab, A. J.	Warton	"	"
Laschinger, A. G.	Sarnia	"	"
Hurley, J. M.	Belleville	"	"
Deseve, A. L.	Magog	Quebec	"
Catellier, L. N.	Tadousac	"	"
Lindsay, R. C.	Gaspé basin	"	"
Elliott, Joseph	St. Alexis des Mts.	"	"
Longpré, Joseph	Mont Tremblant ..	"	"
Belknap, W. G.	Baldwin Mills	"	"
Mowat, Alexander	Campbellton	New Brunswick...	"
McCluskey, F. J.	Grand Falls	"	"
Sheasgreen, Isaac	South Esk	"	"
Beiyea, J. F.	St. John West	"	"
Savoy, Sebastien	Shippigan	"	"
LeBlanc, N. S.	Cape Bald	"	"
Ogden, Alfred	Bedford Basin	Nova Scotia	"
Carmichael, A. G.	N. E. Margaree	"	"
Burgess, Frank	Windsor	"	"
McLaren, W. H.	Pictou	"	"
Meagher, James	Canso	"	"
Holroyd, A. W.	Winsloe Station ..	P. E. Island	"
McDonald, J. C.	Georgetown	"	"
Overton, Wm	Selkirk	Manitoba	"
McPherson, A. J.	Winnipegosis	"	"
Whitwell, Thomas	Lakelse Lake	British Columbia.	"
Mitchell, D. S.	Kualt	"	"
Graham, T. W.	Lillooet	"	"
Robertson, Alex	Harrison Springs..	"	"
Roxburgh, Wm	New Westminster.	"	"
Bucknall, R. C.	Rivers Inlet	"	"
Pretty, A. W.	Hazelton	"	"
Gibbs, H. L.	"	"	"
Kemp, Ernest	Charlottetown	P. E. Island	Dominion oyster expert.

APPENDIX No. 16.

REPORT RESPECTING THE FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE OF
CANADA.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report with respect to the Fisheries Protection Service last season (1909) as to the number of men and vessels engaged, and as to where each vessel was employed, with the names of the commanding officer and a brief description of each vessel. I also append extracts from the annual reports of the various commanding officers giving details of the work carried out during the season, and a statement of 'modus vivendi' licenses issued to United States fishing vessels during the fiscal year 1909-10.

Thirteen vessels, carrying an aggregate of 255 men, comprised the fisheries protection fleet last season. The vessels' names and the names of the commanding officers were as follows:—

Canada, commanding officer, C. T. Knowlton; *Curlew*, commanding officer, W. J. Milne; *Constance*, commanding officer, A. McLeod; *Petrel*, commanding officer, Clement Barkhouse; *Princess*, commanding officer, Wm. Wakeham; *Hudson*, commanding officer, Chas. Rush; *Lady of the Lake*, commanding officer, Alexr. Vance; *Vigilant*, commanding officer, P. C. Robinson; *Kestrel*, commanding officer, Holmes Newcomb; *Falcon*, commanding officer, Alfred Copp; *Georgia*, commanding officer, Wm. Duncan; *Alcedo*, commanding officer, F. C. Laird; *Restless*, commanding officer, Chas. Moore.

' CANADA '

Is a twin-screw small third-class cruiser, 200 feet long, 25 feet beam and 10 feet 6 ins. depth of hold, and has a gross tonnage of 580 tons. Her speed is 17 knots an hour. She is armed with four 1½-pound quick firing mark automatic mark 3 (1904) guns; two forward and two aft. She is electrically lighted throughout and fitted with a powerful searchlight. The *Canada* carries a crew of 58 officers and men all told. She was built by Vickers Sons and Maxim, England, in 1904, and was commanded by Captain Knowlton.

After a thorough overhaul during the winter, the *Canada* commissioned on May 4 and was employed cruising during the season as requisite on the east coast, but principally on the Nova Scotia coast. Commenced by cruising to the westward of Sambro to meet the United States seiners, and fell in with them on May 21; cruised off Prospect until June 8, and then proceeded east with them. June 12 towed U.S. seiner *Tena and Maud* into Arichat harbour, she having damaged her rudder whilst stranded at Liverpool. Continued cruising eastward on the 17th with the fleet to North Sydney, and from there north round Cape Breton and back through Strait of Canso to south coast, Nova Scotia. August 28 proceeded to Quebec, embarked Admiral Kingsmill and went to Montreal. Left there September 9 and proceeded to Fox river, Gaspé coast, with despatch to settle a disturbance amongst the fishermen, remaining there until 15th, and then proceeded to the Nova Scotia coast and resumed cruising. Three cadets joined—Messrs. Beard, Bate and Brodeur. In December took Commander Thompson to inspect life saving stations at Devil's island, Duncan's

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cove and Herring cove, and on December 16 made fast to the jetty and put the crew into winter quarters. The season, on the whole, was uneventful, and practically no trouble was experienced with the United States fleet, who are gradually learning what is required and demanded of them.

The mackerel fishermen did not have a very successful year, but the shore fishermen have, on the whole, done well. The banking fleet had a large catch and obtained excellent prices for fish.

' CONSTANCE.

Is a twin-screw iron steamer, 116 feet long, 19 feet 8 inches wide, 11 feet 2 inches depth of hold, and has a gross tonnage of 185 tons. Carries a crew of 23 officers and men and was commanded by Captain A. McLeod up to April 22, 1909.

On that date Captain McLeod whilst proceeding on board the *Constance*, lying at Sorel, in company with three others in a small boat in a strong tideway was drifted across the bows of the steamer *Lambton* and the boat capsized. Captain McLeod was unfortunately drowned, the three other occupants of the boat being rescued.

Captain Thomas Kyffin was appointed to the *Constance* on April 27, and has been in command since that date.

The ship was overhauled at Sorel and commissioned on June 7, proceeding to south coast of Nova Scotia where she remained until July 5, when she was ordered to Prince Edward Island to look after illegal lobster fishing; 1,100 lobster traps were destroyed and 2,790 lobsters liberated. On July 28 the ship was placed in slip at Pictou and hull cleaned and painted.

August 26 patrol boat *No. 1* seized a gasoline boat at Pugwash. September 15 the *Constance* went over to Magdalen islands, but found no illegal fishing.

On September 20 took up station with the United States fishing fleet and made several trips along the Cape St. George shore, but found no illegal fishing. October 20 the last of the American seiners left Prince Edward Island. During the latter part of October the weather conditions were such that little fishing could be done. November 1 the fleet left for home. The *Constance* then proceeded to cruise south towards Halifax, arriving there November 9. The ship was laid up at Halifax and the crew paid off on December 7.

The mackerel fishing round Prince Edward Island was poor. The close season for lobsters was well observed and there was no trouble in this respect. Round the Nova Scotia north shore traps were found, but not in any great numbers. Patrol boat *No. 7* was worked in connection with the *Constance* for the whole season in the vicinity of Prince Edward Island. The catch of fish on the south coast of Nova Scotia was about the average.

' CURLEW '

Is a twin-screw iron steamer 116 feet long, 19 feet 8 inches wide, 11 feet 3 inches deep and has a gross tonnage of 158 tons. Speed 10 knots per hour, and carries a crew of twenty officers and men all told, and is commanded by Capt. W. J. Milne.

During the winter, extensive repairs were carried out, and the ship did not commission until July 15, her place being taken in the meanwhile by the *Hudson*, which ship proceeded to the Northumberland straits, when the *Curlew* took over the work. The *Curlew* was employed for the whole of the season in the Bay of Fundy. In August brought the captain of the *Pride of the Port* United States fishing vessel before Inspector Robertson for having live lobsters on board in close season. Matter referred to the department. The departmental instructions regarding the case was the means of stopping several Canadian and American fishermen who were preparing to fish outside the 3-mile limit. August, the Rt. Honourable James Bryce, His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, went on a cruise in the ship along the boundary line. During September cases of dynamiting were reported on Quaco ledge, but no information could be obtained as to who were the offenders.

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September 20.—Took Commissioner Wakeham on his tour of investigation into the conditions of the lobster fishing. October 16, seized a boat for illegally seining herring. When the *Hestia* was wrecked the *Curlaw* was employed to prevent looting, and afterwards took Commander Thompson and Mr. S. C. Campbell to Grand Manan to select site for life saving station. The remainder of the time was employed cruising round preventing illegal lobster fishing. December 29, the ship was moored at Gregory's slip, St. John, and crew paid off.

Patrol boat No. 2 worked in conjunction with *Curlaw* during the season, and was employed patrolling the United States boundary line, and about the waters of Charlotte county, protecting the valuable fishing industries of that section of the coast.

'KESTREL.'

The *Kestrel* is a wooden screw steamer, 126 feet long, 24 feet beam, 12 feet 2 inches in depth of hold, and has a gross tonnage of 311 tons. Speed, 10 knots an hour. She was built at Vancouver, B.C., in 1903, carries 23 officers and men and is commanded by Captain Holmes Newcombe. The *Kestrel* was employed in the protection of the fisheries on the Pacific coast and was assisted by the small cruisers *Falcon* and *Restless* and the SS. *William Joliffe*. The season's work was commenced by the seizure on 18th April of the United States motor schooner *Charles Levi Woodbury* for fishing inside the limit. This schooner was subsequently confiscated. At the time of the seizure she was between East and West Haycock islands.

On May 25, Admiral Kingsmill embarked, and proceeded on a tour of inspection, returning to Victoria May 31. A consignment of lobsters was planted in a small bay near Mudge island during May.

On June 1, *Kestrel* proceeded to Clayoquot and investigated reported irregularities in the life saving at this point. From July 1 to October 7, the *Kestrel* was under repairs at Wallace's shipyard, North Vancouver. During the latter part of October and for the remainder of the year the ship was cruising in Hecate straits and in northern waters. Up to the 21st February, 1910, the mileage for the previous nine months was 10,516 miles. On the 21st March, 1910, the *Kestrel* had been seven years in commission. During that time she has steamed approximately 92,500 miles through the intricate channels and unsurveyed waters of this coast without an accident of any kind.

Six United States vessels have been seized for infraction of the Canadian laws, and in every case the seizure has been sustained on the case being tried. Assistance has also been rendered in making other important seizures. Twenty-three sunken rocks have been located, some of them in the direct route of coasting vessels. The *Kestrel* has also assisted in rescuing three stranded steamers, assisted two disabled steamers into port, and also rescued two disabled vessels, towing them and their crews into safety. Irregularities have also been stopped in the customs service at Masset, where United States vessels were allowed to do a coasting business, and also stopped smuggling between Alaska and Queen Charlotte islands.

During the present season halibut has been extremely scarce in Hecate straits, and consequently the competition between fishermen very keen. New banks have been located and many of the boats went to Icy straits and Cross sounds, and for the first time fishermen have been working along the west coast of Vancouver island during the winter. The otter trawlers brought out and operated by Canadian companies have not proved a great success in the halibut fisheries. The principal reasons given are, scarcity of fish, and roughness of the bottom encountered.

The fishermen have practically deserted the mainland harbours, and now frequent the harbours along the north end of Queen Charlotte island and those lying between Skidegate and Cape St. James.

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'LADY OF THE LAKE.'

The *Lady of the Lake* is commanded by Captain Alexander Vance, and is employed during the fishing season on Lake Winnipeg. She carries a crew of eight officers and men.

'PETREL.'

The *Petrel* is a steel screw steamer, 116 feet long, 22 feet beam, 10 feet 3 inches depth of hold, and has a gross tonnage of 192 tons. Her speed is 10 knots an hour and she carries a crew of 23 officers and men all told, and is commanded by Captain Clement Barkhouse. The *Petrel* was employed on the east coast of Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton island.

The *Petrel* commissioned on May 1 and took up her station from Cape Sable to Canso to follow United States seining fleet. First one arrived May 3, and by June 4 the fleet numbered 57. First haul of mackerel was off Liverpool May 27; the fish moving east, several large hauls were taken off Sambro. From there the fish scattered and only small lots were taken as far as White Head. The United States fishing fleet did not have a successful season with the mackerel, some of the vessels only going home with a few barrels of fish, whilst two of their vessels were lost on the Cape Breton coast. The fall fishing was a complete failure for the United States fishing fleet. Three purse seiners were out from Halifax and did very well.

The shore mackerel fishing was a fair success on the southeast coast, Liverpool and Shelburne having made some large hauls, but on the whole the east coast was a failure. Three American sword fish fishermen were working on the coast. This is a new departure and one of the vessels boarded had 34 large fish. Some of the Canadian fishermen who were fitted up for swordfish fishing also did well, one boat at Canso taking as much as \$132 in one day.

The lobster fishing was a fair average for the whole coast. It was found that a lot of illegal fishing was being carried on off the southern coast, and fifty-four lobster traps and five crates were destroyed. It was also found that a number of men living on the Turkish islands were carrying on this illegal fishing and then selling the fish to the American smacks which stay outside the three-mile limit.

With regard to the cod fishing the banking fleet made some very large fares, several Lunenburg vessels taking as much as 4,000 quintals each.

The inshore cod fishing was, on the whole, a fair success. The heavy easterly gales in the fall put a stop to this class of fishing in November.

In October the *Petrel* proceeded to Northwest Cove, St. Margarets bay, to settle a dispute amongst the trap net fishermen, and during the remainder of the season was employed cruising as requisite. During the season one hundred and thirty boardings of American fishing vessels were made, and the *Petrel* steamed five thousand and ninety-one miles.

The *Petrel* was laid up on December 3.

'PRINCESS.'

The *Princess* is commanded by Captain W. Wakeham, and is stationed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which she patrols during the season.

'VIGILANT.'

The *Vigilant* is a steel twin screw steamer, 175 feet long, 22 feet beam, 10 feet depth of hold. She is electrically lighted throughout and fitted with a powerful searchlight. She carries a crew of 30 officers and men all told, and is commanded by Captain P. C. Robinson.

The ship was given a thorough overhaul during the winter and commissioned on May 1 and proceeded to her cruising ground. On September 14 the United States

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tug *E. C. Oggel* was seized in Canadian waters with two tons of herring and 145 nets.

On October 18 embarked Commander Thompson and proceeded to Point Pelee to hold an inquiry in connection with the wreck of the *George Stone*; then to Long Point to select a new site for life saving stations. The remainder of the season the ship was employed cruising as requisite. Ship laid up December 16.

Falcon, captain, Alfred Copp.

Georgia, captain, William Duncan.

Alcedo, captain, F. C. Laird.

These vessels are all under the orders of the *Kestrel*, working in conjunction with her on the Pacific coast.

'RESTLESS.'

The *Restless* is commanded by Captain Charles Moore and is employed in conjunction with the *Kestrel* on the Pacific coast, under whose orders she works.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. E. KINGSMILL,

Rear Admiral, Officer Commanding Marine Service of Canada.

UNITED STATES Fishing Vessels to which Licenses were issued under the Act entitled 'An Act respecting Fishing Vessels of the United States of America,' during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Port of Issue.	Amount.
				\$ cts.
Vanessa.....	Boston, Mass.....	84	Sand Point.	126 00
Quickstep.....	"	75	Digby.....	112 50
Lucinda I. Lowell.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	77	Lunenburg.....	115 50
Lottie G. Merchant.....	"	79	Liverpool.....	118 50
Harvard.....	"	76	"	114 00
W. E. Morrison.....	"	93	Tusket.....	139 50
George Campbell.....	"	78	Canso.....	117 00
Elector.....	"	84	Tusket.....	126 00
Ella M. Godwin.....	"	86	Canso.....	129 00
Flirt.....	"	82	Shelburne.....	123 00
Mystery.....	Plymouth, Mass.....	78	Canso.....	117 00
Gakima.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	71	Liverpool.....	106 50
Mildred Robinson.....	Boston, Mass.....	86	Canso.....	129 00
Lizzie Maud.....	New Haven, Mass.....	48	Yarmouth.....	72 00
Parthia.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	77	Barrington Pass.....	115 50
Selma.....	Boston, Mass.....	88	Halifax.....	132 00
Grace Darling.....	Beverly, Mass.....	47	Yarmouth.....	70 50
Harry A. Nickerson.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	83	Lockport.....	124 50
Dora A. Lawson.....	"	93	"	139 50
Corona.....	"	82	Canso.....	123 00
Agnes.....	"	75	"	112 50
Raymah.....	Boston, Mass.....	95	Port Mulgrave.....	142 50
Madonna.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	79	Shelburne.....	118 50
Onata.....	Boston, Mass.....	105	North Sydney.....	157 50
Essex.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	84	"	126 00
Mary F. Courtis.....	"	85	Port Mulgrave.....	127 50
Moovill.....	Duxbury.....	83	Port Hawkesbury.....	124 50
T. A. Cromwell.....	Boston, Mass.....	89	Souris.....	133 50
Dictator.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	92	House Harbour.....	138 00
Lillian.....	Boston, Mass.....	95	North Sydney.....	142 50
T. S. Gordon.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	92	Arichat.....	138 00
Monitor.....	"	100	Canso.....	150 00
Senator.....	"	74	Port Hawkesbury.....	111 00
Catherine Burke.....	"	92	North Sydney.....	138 00
Margaret.....	"	79	Canso.....	118 50
Elmer E. Grey.....	Boston, Mass.....	84	Amherst.....	126 00
James W. Parker.....	"	96	House Harbour.....	144 28

UNITED STATES Fishing Vessels to which Licenses were issued, &c.—*Continued*

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Ton- nage.	Port of Issue.	Amount.
				\$ cts.
Preceptor	Gloucester, Mass.....	87	Liverpool.....	130 50
No Name	"	71 ⁵ / ₁₀₀	Port Mulgrave.....	108 00
Gertrude	Boston, Mass.....	56	Pubnico	84 00
Ella M. Doughty	Portland, Me.....	51	Yarmouth.....	76 50
Niagara	Gloucester, Mass.....	78	Canso	117 00
Watanga	Portland, Me.....	18	Lockport.....	27 00
Cavalier	Gloucester, Mass.....	96	Amherst.....	144 00
Grace Otis	"	35	Pubnico	52 50
Margie Smith.. ..	"	38	"	57 00
Alice R. Lawson	"	85	"	127 50
Blanche T. Irving.	"	26	Caraquet, N.B.....	39 00
Edward A. Rich.....	"	58	Pubnico, N.S.....	87 00
Nildred V. Nunan.....	Cape Porpoise	43	Liverpool.....	64 50
Cynthia	Gloucester, Mass.....	98	"	147 00
Rob Roy	"	79	Sand Point, N.S.....	118 50
Mary A. Gleason	"	65	Liverpool.....	97 50
John M. Keen.....	Boston, Mass.....	33	Souris, P.E.I.	49 50
Olga	Gloucester	77	Shelburne, N.S.....	115 50
M. H. Perry.....	Swampscott	58	Souris, P.E.I.	87 00
American	Provincetown	99	Louisburg.....	148 50
Speculator	Gloucester	77	Lunenburg.....	115 50
Gossip	Gloucester, Mass.....	91	Liverpool, N.S.....	136 50
Lena and Maud.....	"	75	"	112 50
Indique	"	89	"	133 50
Arabia	"	90	Sand Point.....	135 00
Margie Turner	Portland, Me.....	44	Liverpool.....	66 00
Manhasset.....	Boston, Mass.....	79	Canso	118 50
Fanny A. Smith.....	Gloucester	87	North Sydney	130 50
Titania.....	"	77	Sand Point	115 50
Tazoma.....	"	71	North Sydney	106 50
Quickstep	"	75	Yarmouth.....	112 50
J. R. Clarke.....	Beverly	43	"	64 50
Feaser	Gloucester	61	Sand Point.....	91 50
Mooween	Duxbury.....	83	North Sydney	124 50
Massachusetts.....	Gloucester	103	Halifax	154 50
Gladys and Salva.....	Beverly	50	Liverpool.....	75 00
Waldo L. Stream.....	Gloucester	81	Halifax	121 50
Rob Roy	"	79	Shelburne.....	118 50
Yakiuna.....	"	78	Halifax	106 50
Susan and Mary.....	Boston, Mass.....	83	Yarmouth.....	124 50
Smuggler.....	Gloucester.....	91	Tusket Wedge.....	136 50
Th. Roosevelt.....	"	96	Pubnico.....	135 00
Hazel R. Hines.....	"	79	"	118 50
Lucinda L. Lowell	"	77	"	115 50
Senator Gardner.....	"	94	"	141 00
Bohemia.....	"	86	Tusket	129 00
Viola	Beverly	14	Yarmouth.....	21 00
E. M. Morrissey.....	Gloucester	83	"	124 50
Maxine Elliott.....	"	75	Lockport.....	112 50
Arkona	"	97	Liverpool.....	145 50
Mabel D. Hines.....	"	92	Tusket	138 00
J. J. Flaherty.....	"	124	Tusket Wedge.....	186 00
Tattler	"	135	Shelburne.....	202 50
Annie M. Parker.....	"	100	"	150 00
Gossip.....	"	91	Lunenburg.....	136 50
Atchlet.....	"	96	Lockport.....	144 00
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List of United States Fishing Vessels which have entered Canadian Ports, &c.—Continued.

ATLANTIC COAST—Continued.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Canso.	Halifax.	Hawkesbury.	Isaac's Harbour.	Liscombe.	Liverpool.	Lockeport.	Lunenburg.	North Sydney.	Pubnico.	Sand Point.	Shelburne.	Whitehead.	Wood's Harbour.	Yarmouth.	Magdalen Islands.	Louisburg, C.B.	LaHave.	Northeast Harbour.	Jordan Bay.	Clark's Harbour.	Shag Harbour.	Chester.	Vogler's Cove.	Petite Revière.	Digby.
194	Preceptor.	89	18	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
195	Patman.	93	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
196	Pauline.	51	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
197	Quickstep.	75	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
198	Quonnapowitt.	76	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
199	Ralph L. Hall.	93	19	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
200	Rita A. Victor.	22	11	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
201	Rob Roy.	79	18	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
202	Rebecca.	79	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
203	Raymah.	95	22	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
204	Romance.	96	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
205	Ralph Russell.	45	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
206	Ramona.	58	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
207	Randy.	76	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
208	Rex.	93	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
209	Regina.	111	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
210	Richard.	90	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
211	Saladin.	89	19	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
212	Susan May.	92	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
213	Selma.	87	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
214	Senator.	74	18	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
215	Senator Gardner.	84	20	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
216	Senator Saulsbury.	77	15	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
217	S. P. Willard.	87	18	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
218	Squanto.	95	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
219	Shenando.	69	18	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
220	Seepre.	91	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
221	Slade Gorton.	88	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
222	Smuggler.	91	16	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
223	Susan & Mary.	83	21	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
224	Stecadia.	90	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
225	Speculator.	71	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
226	Tattler.	130	27	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PACIFIC COAST.

STATEMENT showing United States Fishing Vessels that have visited the Port of Nanaimo, during fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Crew.
1909.				
April 1..	New England.....	Portland.....	71	36
" 10..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
" 12..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	36
" 13..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 17..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
" 21..	Chicago*.....	Seattle.....	129	43
" 24..	Kingfisher.....	Portland.....	141	36
" 27..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 30..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
May 5..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 6..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	36
" 7..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
" 13..	".....	".....	134	37
" 14..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	37
" 15..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 20..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	36
" 21..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	37
" 22..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 28..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
June 1..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 8..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
" 11..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 18..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
" 22..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	36
" 23..	New England.....	".....	71	36
July 1..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
" 3..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	36
" 11..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
" 12..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	36
" 19..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
" 21..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	36
" 28..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
" 30..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	36
Aug. 7..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
" 10..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	36
" 12..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 17..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
" 23..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 24..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	36
Sept. 4..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 7..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	37
" 17..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 19..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	37
" 28..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	36
Oct. 1..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 11..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
" 15..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 19..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	37
" 23..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
Nov. 2..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	37
" 10..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
" 17..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	37
" 19..	".....	".....	141	37
" 21..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 26..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
Dec. 3..	New England.....	".....	71	36
" 7..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	37
" 13..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37
" 26..	Kingfisher.....	".....	141	37
" 31..	Manhattan.....	".....	134	37

* Called for fuel but being refused returned back to Seattle.

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STATEMENT showing United States Fishing Vessels that have visited the Port of Nanaimo during fiscal year ended March 31, 1910—*Continued*.

PACIFIC COAST—*Continued*.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Crew.
1910.				
Jan. 6..	New England.....	Portland	71	36
" 11..	Kingfisher	"	141	37
" 24..	Manhattan.....	"	134	37
" 25..	New England.....	"	71	36
" 31..	Kingfisher	"	141	37
Feb. 10..	Weeding Bros*.....	Port Townsend..	125	36
" 10..	San Juan*.....	Seattle	128	36
Feb. 15..	Manhattan.....	Portland	134	37
" 16..	Kingfisher	"	141	37
" 17..	New England.	"	71	36
" 28..	Kingfisher	"	141	37
Mar. 7..	Manhattan.....	"	134	37
" 18..	New England.....	"	71	36
" 28..	Kingfisher	"	141	37

* These two vessels did not call at Nanaimo for fuel or bait.

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APPENDIX NO. 17.

STATEMENT of the number of prosecutions, &c., for offences against the Fisheries Act during the Fiscal Year, 1909-10.

Locality.	Number of Prosecutions	Nature of Offences.	Amount of Penalty.	Sale of Confiscated Fish and Gear.	Amount credited to Receiver General.	Remarks.
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>						
District No. 1.....	8	7 cases of illegal fishing, 1 case of river pollution by sawdust.....	\$ cts. 10 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 5 00	1 case of illegal fishing dismissed for want of sufficient evidence. Half of fines paid to complainants.
District No. 2.....	19	18 cases of illegal lobster fishing, 1 case of steam trawling within the three-mile limit.....	218 20	.....	52 70	Defendant in steam trawling case went to prison. 5 cases were dismissed. Half the balance of fines was paid to complainants
District No. 3.....	33	17 cases of possessing undersized lobsters, 15 cases of illegal fishing, 1 case of packing lobsters out of season.....	891 00	3 25	448 75	Half of fines paid to complainants.
<i>New Brunswick.</i>						
District No. 1.....	5	3 cases of possessing illegally caught lobsters, 1 case of illegal herring fishing, 1 case pollution of stream by sawdust.....	61 00	.....	20 50	2 cases allowed to stand for want of sufficient evidence. Half of fines paid to complainants.
District No. 2.....	20	All for illegal fishing.....	140 00	41 30	137 30	5 cases allowed to stand owing to poverty of defendants. Half the balance of fines paid to complainants.
District No. 3.....	13	All for illegal fishing for salmon.....	106 00	2 00	76 00	In two cases defendants left the country and fines, amounting to \$30, could not be collected.

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<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>	18	7 cases of illegal quahaug fishing, 4 cases of illegal oyster fishing, 4 cases of illegal trout fishing, 2 cases of packing spawn lobster, 1 case of obstructing fish passage.	138 00	68 00		5 cases dismissed for want of proof, 1 case allowed to stand. Half the balance of fines paid to complainants.
<i>Quebec.</i>						
Inland Division.....	22	18 cases of illegal fishing, 4 cases of river pollution by sawdust.....	225 00		142 50	The whole fine in one case paid to Receiver General. Half the balance of fines paid to complainants.
<i>Manitoba.</i>	8	5 cases of fishing during close season, 2 cases of possessing illegally caught fish, 1 case of polluting waters.....	360 00	40 38	412 88	Except in three cases amounting to \$25, where moiety was received, the whole of the fines was paid to the Receiver General.
<i>Saskatchewan.</i>	12	11 cases of illegal fishing, 1 case of unlawful possession of fish.....	125 00		62 50	Half of fines paid to Receiver General.
<i>Alberta.</i>	2	1 case of illegal fishing, 1 case of pollution of waters.....	13 00		5 00	One fine not paid.
<i>British Columbia.</i>						
District No. 1.....	86	82 cases of illegal fishing, 2 cases of polluting waters with sawdust, 2 cases of illegal possession of fish.....	1,061 00	4 30	534 80	The defendant in one case went to prison. Half the balance of fines was paid to defendants.
District No. 2.....	11	All for fishing during close season.....	715 00		357 50	Half of fines paid to complainants.
District No. 3.	34	32 cases of fishing during close season, 1 case of using purse seine, 1 case of fishing without license	895 00	36 00	433 50	Half of total fines paid to complainants, balance and proceeds of sale paid to Receiver General.
<i>Yukon Territory.</i>	16	15 cases of illegal fishing, 1 case of assaulting fishing officer.....	65 00	58 50	91 00	Half of fines paid to complainants, balance and proceeds of sale of confiscated gear, paid to Receiver General.
Totals.....	307				2,829 93	

APPENDIX No. 18.

NATURAL HISTORY REPORT.

To the Superintendent of Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my natural history report for the year 1909. This embraces the following subject-matters, which are treated of under their respective heads:—

Biological researches carried on at the Baker Lobster Pound, Fourchu, Cape Breton, regarding questions touching the natural history of the lobster.

Proportion of males and females in 1,540 lobsters, based on observations made at canneries and out at sea.

Remarks concerning proposed sites for structures for the artificial culture of the lobster.

Fishery Exhibit at the New Westminster, British Columbia, Exhibition.

Observations of lakes in the province of Alberta: supplementary to the observations made during the previous season.

Remarks on a 'Check-List of the Fishes of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland,' in course of preparation.

Fisheries Museum, Ottawa.

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, CARRIED ON AT THE BAKER LOBSTER POUND, FOURCHU, CAPE BRETON, REGARDING QUESTIONS TOUCHING THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LOBSTER.

My prolonged visit, extending from the latter part of May until the early part of August, to the lobster pound at Fourchu, and to the adjacent parts of the coast of the counties of Richmond and Cape Breton, enabled me to carry on biological researches into the habits, structure and embryology of the lobster, which ought to be of tentative value, because in so far as facts were ascertained, these are incontrovertible; that is to my own mind. To my mind many things were brought to light which were entirely unexpected, and therefore in combination with certain things which to some may be known already, I proceed to make known such facts as I found out for myself. The female lobster carries her eggs on her swimmerets for a long period. This I can vouch for, because I saw them black, their natural colour, before the development of the embryo on the swimmerets, late on into the open season; and I also saw them far developed towards ripeness by opening the ovaries, indicating that before a great length of time they would have been extruded. This, then, irrespective of the researches of others, is conclusive evidence to me that the mother lobster, as a rule, carries the eggs upon the outside of the body for a long time. As it requires warmth to develop them, the eggs of course could be forced at any time to develop through artificial methods, and this is a matter which at sometime in the future might be turned to practical account. In the ovaries the eggs are green; when first extruded they are black; as they advance they become a beautiful burnished golden colour;

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and just before the membrane is ready to break, the vivid colours of the little nauplii are to be seen. It should be pointed out, in view of the establishment of lobster pounds, that this is the critical time; and one who had not patiently followed up the process might be easily misled, as the eggs still appear to adhere securely to the swimmerets. Looking deeper, however, reveals the fact that the membrane is about to burst, and that the young fry are on the eve of finally separating from the mother lobster. This shows that there ought to be no attempt to liberate so-called 'berried' lobsters from pounds at this critical time; and it also shows that to bring 'berried' lobsters to pounds from the ocean at this time is hazardous. I have to emphasize, therefore, that, in so far at least as the areas where I carried on my investigations are concerned, and I doubt not the same applies to other places, no 'berried' lobsters ought to be put into pounds after the 30th of June. That pounds could be otherwise stocked I will subsequently endeavour to show. Millions of the young fry hatched out in the pound in the month of July, and some were still hatching in the early part of August when they were liberated.

The following calculation as to the number of eggs which lobsters of different sizes carry upon the swimmerets was made by measurements in a cylindrical graduate in the laboratory. An 8-in. lobster had 3,750, a 9-in. 5,650, another 9-in. 8,750, a 10-in. 10,000, and an 11½-in. 22,000, approximately. Since one of the 9-in. lobsters carried 5,650, and the other 8,750, it is revealed that lobsters of a given length vary as to the number of eggs which they carry, and the only way of strictly arriving at an average number in the case of each sized lobster would be by actual count of the eggs from a number of lobsters of the respective sizes. Roughly put, however, it may be given thus: An 8-in. 4,000, a 9-in. 8,000, a 10-in. 10,000, and an 11-in. 20,000.

The newly hatched out fry were first seen by me on July 9.

On July 3, I accompanied the SS. *Seabird* on one of her cruises in order to gather authentic information regarding the lobster industry, and before starting requested the caretaker of the pound to be very vigilant in looking out for the fry, as I anticipated, that, owing to the advanced state of the eggs, they would soon be hatching out; and they were seen by him on the 5th and 6th of the month. On my return to Fourchu on the 7th, a terrific gale set in, which lasted on into the 8th, and the water was so agitated that no observations could be made; and the first time I saw them was in the evening of the 9th. After then they continued to hatch out until the waters of the pound were swarming with them. Being free moving nauplii and tenacious of life, they were little subject to dangers occasioned by the encounter of obstacles, like what the fry of salmonoids, are when the yolk-sack is still attached to them. Their instincts led them sea-ward, therefore they kept making their way out of the pound through the apertures between the boards of the woodwork; and in their movements were aided by the reflux of the tide. Many of them, however, remained for a time in the pound, and as the lobsters kept hatching day after day, the fry soon became a great promiscuous swarm, so that it was impossible, in a structure such as the present character of the pound is, to carry on researches as to the nauplii. To effectually do this a special lobster biological structure would require to be constructed, where the spawning lobsters could be kept separate from one another, and such a structure could readily be erected as an adjunct to a pound.

It may be mentioned here that before the middle of July many of the lobsters brought in by the fishermen were in the act of hatching, and from the 15th to the end of the month I kept an account of the functional condition of every lobster, in relation to the eggs or fry, put into the pound; and the following table is illustrative of the same:—

—	15th.	16th.	17th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	24th.	27th.	29th.	30th.	31st.
Hatched.....									2	1	2	43
Virtually hatched.....		2			1				2	1	2	25
Hatching.....	2	4	1	2	3	1			8	4	8	34
Eve of hatching.....				8	1		5		6	5	4	43
Very far advanced.....				1	5				6	2		19
Far advanced.....	2	4	6		1	1	1	1	4	1		19
Advancing.....	2	2	8	9	2	1		1	8			22
Not far advanced.....									11	3	1	2
Recently extruded.....											2	6
Not very long extruded.....											1	3
	6	12	15	20	13	3	6	2	47	17	20	216

Besides those shown in the table, there were 127 lobsters put into the pound on July 23, all of which were not critically examined, but the notes made about them at the time revealed that the eggs were in various stages from recently extruded in one instance, to hatched out in a number of instances. The eggs were mostly in all stages from far advanced to hatching. Circumstances called for getting the lobsters of that day placed into the water as speedily as possible. The eggs embraced under the other dates include those of a few lobsters which, owing to injuries or weakness, were not put into the pound, but which were liberated into the harbour; and in certain cases where the eggs were dead, I was able to determine the stage of development which the eggs had reached.

By the time the lobsters had all been liberated the young fry had all moved away out of the pound, and for some days previous only a few stragglers were to be seen.

The young fry vary in colour. Some are green, variegated with yellow; in others the ground colour is red.

The following table shows the condition of the lobsters liberated into Fourchu harbour from the pound at the commencement of the close season, or from the 2nd to the 7th of August:—

—	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.
Hatched.....	212	349	334	367	99	4	1,365
Virtually hatched.....	42	46	39	20	3		150
Hatching.....	98	87	61	38	2		286
Eve of hatching.....	66	75	34	31	6		212
Very far advanced.....	15	22	22	15	3		77
Far advanced.....	32	5	1	1			39
Advancing.....	26	53	26	34	3		142
Not far advanced.....	8	2	2	1			13
Recently deposited.....		2	2	5	2		11
Eggs dead on the swimmerets.....		12	7	27	4		50
	499	653	528	539	122	4	2,345

One of the lobsters given under 'Hatched' appeared to be a lobster of the previous year which had then escaped notice at the time of the distribution.

Sometimes I was able to determine the stage that dead eggs had reached before dying, and such are embraced under their respective headings, but are not shown again under 'Eggs dead on the swimmerets,' as a double mention would affect the total number in the table.

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'Virtually hatched' means that a small number of eggs were yet adhering to the swimmerets, but in such cases the lobsters had practically hatched, so that in this way the number given under 'Hatched' would be raised to 1,515.

As these investigations had to be made hurriedly, owing to the delicate condition of the lobsters, and having, therefore, no opportunity to confirm them, it will be understood that I had to use the best of my judgment on the spur of the moment, but I can vouch for the facts within a shade of the true condition of the lobsters, and this is the only qualification I require to make.

I feel called upon to draw attention to the manner which has been in vogue of conveying the lobsters to the pound. The custom has been this: They have been brought by the smacks and fishing boats, and at irregular intervals by the S.S. *Sea Bird* from a greater distance, to the wharf of the cannery at Fourchu, where they were weighed, and, as a rule, after the day's catch was gathered in conveyed by a rowboat to the pound, which is about a quarter of a mile from the cannery. This method is a very bad one, as it leaves the lobsters too long exposed, and in the case of the *Sea Bird* cooped in crates often for days; and I have to point out here, in the event of the establishment of pounds in general, that there ought to be some other method adopted so that lobsters may be conveyed to pounds as expeditiously as possible. The truth is lobster pounds never can be made a success unless managed solely by the department according to principles carried on in general fish culture, under the supervision of the superintendent of fish culture.

It has been customary in liberating the lobsters from the pound to convey them in a vessel chartered for the purpose to the several areas from whence they had been brought; but I found it necessary, on account of their condition at the commencement of the close season, to liberate them into the harbour. As the above table shows, a majority of them had either hatched out their eggs or the eggs were in the act of hatching, whilst others on the swimmerets were far advanced in development and the eggs on a few only were either not far advanced or recently deposited.

The following table shows the number of lobsters put into the pound each day and their weight, also the number of each size, and the recapitulation shows the total number of the respective sizes.

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TABLE showing the Measurements of Berried Lobsters put into the Pound.

1909.		Placed in pound before my arrival.....			189 lobsters.	229 lbs.
May	21.....	"	"	"	51 "	87 "
"	22.....	"	"	"		
"	26.....	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.		
"	26.....	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "		
"	26.....	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
"	26.....	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 10 "	2 11 "		
"	26.....	1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
		8	10	12	30 "	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
May	27.....	1 8 ins.	3 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.	4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.		
"	27.....	1 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2 10 "	1 11 "		
"	27.....	1 9 "	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
"	27.....	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "		
"	27.....	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "		
"	27.....	3 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ "		
"	27.....	5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "			
		13	16	10	39 "	52 "
May	28.....	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	2 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.	1 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.		
"	28.....	1 9 "	3 10 "	3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "		
"	28.....	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
"	28.....	3 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "		
"	28.....	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
"	28.....	4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 12 "		
		12	16	12	40 "	51 "
May	29.....	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.		
"	29.....	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "		
"	29.....	3 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 12 "		
		5 4	4	3	12 15 "	14 "
June	1.....	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.			
"	1.....	2 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2 11 "			
		3	4		7 1	9 "
June	2.....	1 9 ins.	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.		
"	2.....	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 10 "	1 11 "		
"	2.....	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ "		
"	2.....	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "		
"	2.....	1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 12 "		
"	2.....	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
		8	9	7	24 "	33 "
June	3.....	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	3 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.		
"	3.....	1 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	4 9 "	4 11 "		
"	3.....	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
"	3.....	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
"	3.....	6 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	22 10 "	2 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "		
"	3.....	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
"	3.....	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	16 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "		
"	3.....	7 9 "	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
"	3.....	7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 12 "		
"	3.....	8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	8 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
"	3.....	4 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	14 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
		43	115	31	189 "	249 "
June	4.....	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	2 10 ins.	2 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.		
"	4.....	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 11 "		
"	4.....	1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ "		
"	4.....	2 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
"	4.....	4 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
		12	12	11	35 "	46 "

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TABLE showing the Measurements of Berried Lobsters put into the Pound—*Continued.*

1909.								
June	5	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	6 11 ins.				
"	5	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 10 "	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	5	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	5	1 9 "	11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	5	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	5	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 12 "				
"	5	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	5	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	5	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
		22	53	17	92 lobsters.		125 lbs.	
June	7	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.				
"	7	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	7	2 9 "	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	7	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 10 "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	7	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	7	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 12 "				
"	7	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	7	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "					
"	7	6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "					
		18	31	12	61 "		85 "	
June	8	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	1 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.				
"	8	3 9 "	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "				
"	8	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 10 "	2 11 "				
"	8	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	8	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	8	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "					
"	8	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "					
		16	15	7	38 "		46 "	
June	9	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	2 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.				
"	9	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	9	3 9 "	6 10 "	5 11 "				
"	9	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	9	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	9	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	9	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	9	1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "					
		18	27	18	63 "		84 "	
June	10	4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	10 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.				
"	10	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 11 "				
"	10	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 10 "	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	10	2 9 "	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	10	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	10	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	10	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	10	9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "					
"	10	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "					
		35	66	16	117 "		147 "	
June	11	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	1 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.	2 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.				
"	11	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 10 "	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "				
"	11	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 11 "				
"	11	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	11	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
"	11	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "					
		12	10	7	29 "		38 "	

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TABLE showing the Measurements of Berried Lobsters put into the Pound—*Continued.*

1909.						
June 12	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	20 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	21 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.			
" 12	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	22 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	12 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "			
" 12	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	30 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
" 12	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	22 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	16 11 "			
" 12	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	16 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
" 12	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	10 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
" 12	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	33 10 "	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
" 12	7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	24 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "			
" 12	12 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	24 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 12 "			
" 12	15 9 "	16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ "			
" 12	21 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	28 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
	68	245	72	385 lobsters.	487 lbs.	
June 14	1 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	3 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.			
" 14	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "			
" 14	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
" 14	2 9 "	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
" 14	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 10 "	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
" 14	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
" 14	2 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "				
	11	18	8	37 "	45 "	
June 17	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	2 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.			
" 17	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	6 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
" 17	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
" 17	3 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	4 10 "	4 11 "			
" 17	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
" 17	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
" 17	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ "			
	16	28	18	62 "	82 "	
June 18	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	4 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.			
" 18	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "			
" 18	1 9 "	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "			
" 18	4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 10 "	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "			
" 18	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 11 "			
" 18	1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
	9	10	11	30 "	38 "	
June 21	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	4 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.			
" 21	3 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "			
" 21	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 11 "			
" 21	1 9 "	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
" 21	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
" 21	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 10 "				
	9	13	10	32 "	37 "	
June 22	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	2 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.			
" 22	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 10 "	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "			
" 22	2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "				
" 22	2 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
	6	6	3	15 "	19 "	
June 23	1 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	4 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.			
" 23	1 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "			
" 23	2 9 "	1 10 "	2 11 "			
" 23	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
" 23	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
" 23	5 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "			
" 23	3 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 12 "			
" 23	1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "				
	15	22	11	48 "	58 "	

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TABLE showing the Measurements of Berried Lobsters put into the Pound—*Continued.*

1909.								
June 24.....	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	1	10 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.		
" 24.....	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1	11 $\frac{1}{8}$ "		
" 24.....	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4	10 "	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
" 24.....	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3	11 $\frac{1}{8}$ "		
" 24.....	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
" 24.....	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	12 "		
" 24.....	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "				
" 24.....	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "				
	10		21		8		39 lobsters.	52 lbs.
June 25.....	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	2	10 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.		
" 25.....	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4	10 "	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
" 25.....	1	9 "	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
" 25.....	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
" 25.....	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "				
" 25.....	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
	11		16		7		34 "	44 "
June 26.....	2	7 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.	18	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	9	10 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.		
" 26.....	1	8 "	21	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "		
" 26.....	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	22	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
" 26.....	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	20	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	6	11 "		
" 26.....	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	20	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
" 26.....	7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
" 26.....	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	19	10 "	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
" 26.....	6	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	20	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "		
" 26.....	6	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	32	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
" 26.....	8	9 "	13	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
" 26.....	12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1	13 "		
	54		216		47		317 "	391 "
June 28.....	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	3	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.		
" 28.....	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
" 28.....	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3	10 "	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
" 28.....	1	9 "	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	11 "		
" 28.....	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "				
" 28.....	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "				
	11		16		8		35 "	44 "
June 29.....	1	8 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.	2	10 ins.	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.		
" 29.....	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
" 29.....	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
	4		5		3		12 "	16 "
June 30.....	3	8 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.	2	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.		
" 30.....	5	9 "	7	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
" 30.....	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
" 30.....	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	8	10 "	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
" 30.....	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2	11 "		
" 30.....	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
	20		24		13		57 "	68 "
July 1.....	1	8 ins.	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	1	10 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.		
" 1.....	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	8	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "		
" 1.....	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
" 1.....	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	11 "		
" 1.....	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "		
" 1.....	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	..			
	6		17		7		30 "	39 "
July 2.....	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	1	10 ins.				
" 2.....	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1	10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "				
	2		2				4 "	4 "

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TABLE showing the Measurements of Berried Lobsters put into the Pound—*Continued.*

1909.							
July	3	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	16 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.	10 11 ins.			
"	3	2 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	20 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
"	3	1 8 "	11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
"	3	3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	26 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
"	3	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
"	3	2 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	20 10 "	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
"	3	5 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	14 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
"	3	5 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	17 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 12 "			
"	3	3 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	13 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
"	3	7 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	19 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
"	3	11 9 "	5 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
"	3	10 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "				
"	3	10 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	6 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "				
		62	185	33	280 lobsters.	362 lbs.	
July	7	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.			1 "	1 "	
"	12	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	18 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	4 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.			
"	12	2 8 "	16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ "			
"	12	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ "			
"	12	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 11 "			
"	12	2 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
"	12	2 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
"	12	5 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	13 10 "	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
"	12	5 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	12 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
"	12	11 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	15 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "			
"	12	10 9 "	6 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ "			
"	12	15 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "				
		55	147	27	229 "	268 "	
July	13	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.			1 "	1 "	
"	14	1 10 ins.			1 "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
"	15	1 9 "	1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.			
"	15	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ "			
		2	2	2	6 "	8 "	
July	16	1 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.	2 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.			
"	16	1 9 "	1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	1 11 "			
"	16	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "				
"	16	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "				
		4	5	3	12 "	14 "	
July	17	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	1 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.			
"	17	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3 10 "	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "			
"	17	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 12 "			
"	17	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "				
		6	6	4	16 "	22 "	
July	19	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.			
"	19	1 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "			
"	19	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	4 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "			
"	19	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 10 "	1 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ "			
		5	10	5	20 "	25 "	
July	20	2 9 ins.	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.			
"	20	1 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "			
"	20	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 11 "			
		4	3	6	13 "	15 "	
"	21	1 8 ins.	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	3 "	3 "	

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TABLE showing the Measurements of Berried Lobsters put into the Pound—*Continued.*

1909								
July 22.....	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	ins.	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	ins.	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	ins.		
" 22.....	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	"				
	3		2		1		6 lobsters.	9 lbs.
July 23.....	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	ins.	7 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	ins.	5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	ins.		
" 23.....	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	6 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	"		
" 23.....	5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	7 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	"		
" 23.....	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	10 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	3 11	"		
" 23.....	3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	7 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	"		
" 23.....	6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	9 10	"	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	"		
" 23.....	6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	"		
" 23.....	6 9	"	8 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	"		
" 23.....	7 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	"		
" 23.....	4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"				
	41		69		17		127 "	147 "
July 24.....	1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	ins.	1 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	ins.			2 "	2 "
" 27.....	1 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	4 10	"	1 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	ins.		
" 27.....	2 9	"	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	5 11	"		
" 27.....	2 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	"		
" 27.....	4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	"		
" 27.....	4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"				
" 27.....	1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	"	6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"				
	14		23		10		47 "	59
July 29.....	1 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	ins.	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	ins.	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	ins.		
" 29.....	1 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		
" 29.....	1 9	"	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		
" 29.....	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	2 10	"	1 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	"		
" 29.....	1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"				
	5		7		5		17 "	20 "
July 30.....	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	ins.	1 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	ins.	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	ins.		
" 30.....	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	2 10	"	2 11	"		
" 30.....	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		
" 30.....	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		
	6		8		6		20 "	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
July 31.....	1 8	ins.	8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	ins.	7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	ins.		
" 31.....	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	13 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	"		
" 31.....	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	12 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	14 11	"		
" 31.....	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	17 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	6 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	"		
" 31.....	3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	"		
" 31.....	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	17 10	"	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	"		
" 31.....	7 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	15 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	"		
" 31.....	4 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	1 12	"		
" 31.....	8 9	"	7 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	2 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	"		
" 31.....	7 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	16 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	3 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	"		
" 31.....	7 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	8 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	1	"		
	43		130		43		216 "	273 "
							3170 "	4011 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

* Slipped into water so that measurement could not be taken.

TABLE showing the Measurements of Berried Lobsters put into the Pound—*Concluded*.

RECAPITULATION.

4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	inches.....	222	10	inches.	
1	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	156	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	
2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	211	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	
5	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	139	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	
8	8	"	187	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	
14	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	104	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	"	
14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	107	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	
20	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	54	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	"	
1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	108	11	"	
38	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	38	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	
43	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	"	55	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	
52	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	23	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	
63	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	"	34	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
99	9	"	12	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	
2	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	16	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	"	
113	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	2	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	"	
128	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	17	12	"	
1	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	"	3	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	
139	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	7	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	
203	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	"	9	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	
138	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	
189	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	1	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	
1	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	"	1	13	"	
143	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	1	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	
1421			1508		=2929	
Number of lobsters measured.....						2,929
Lobster which slipped into water before measurement could be taken.....						1
Lobsters put into pound before my arrival.....						240
						3,170

Out of the 2,929 egg-bearing lobsters, shown in the foregoing table:—

12	measured from 7½ to under 8 inches.				
253	"	8	"	9	"
1,156	"	9	"	10	"
1,180	"	10	"	11	"
288	"	11	"	12	"
38	"	12	"	13	"
2	"	1, 13	"	and the other 13½ inches.	
<hr/>					
2,929					

The percentage of lengths is as follows:—

7 $\frac{1}{2}$	inches to under 8 inches	%	p.c.}	say 9 p.c.	
8	" " 9	8 $\frac{2}{5}$	"		
9	" " 10	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	39
10	" " 11	39 $\frac{1}{3}$	"	"	40
11	" " 12	9 $\frac{3}{5}$	"	"	10
12	" " 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	"	"	2
		97 $\frac{17}{30}$	"	"	100

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Where the measurement in inches is even, the number of lobsters, in each case, is shown in the recapitulation; and the percentage stands thus:—

8 inches	4 $\frac{1}{15}$	p.c.
9 "	3 $\frac{3}{10}$	"
10 "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
11 "	3 $\frac{9}{15}$	"
12 "	9 $\frac{1}{15}$	"
13 "	1 $\frac{1}{30}$	"

As regards the mortality of the lobsters, the number taken out of the pound dead was 167, which is about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the number put in. Were other methods adopted of getting lobsters conveyed to pounds, as suggested in a previous paragraph, and were pounds established on the very best principle and managed by the department, I am satisfied that the percentage of mortality could be reduced to at most one or two per cent, or be even rendered practically nil. This mortality was largely caused by the lobsters not recuperating after their treatment during transit, and has purely to do with the number which died in the pound. Besides these some 60, or nearly 2 per cent died, or in a few cases were dying, in transit.

The following table shows the mortality in the pound according to the dates:—

Dead Lobsters.		Dead Lobsters.	
May, 27..	1	July, 3..	5
June, 2..	2	" 5..	4
" 4..	2	" 6..	3
" 5..	2	" 7..	4
" 7..	1	" 9..	3
" 10..	1	" 10..	8
" 11..	3	" 12..	5
" 12..	4	" 13..	4
" 14..	5	" 14..	7
" 15..	2	" 15..	5
" 16..	3	" 16..	2
" 17..	5	" 17..	3
" 18..	2	" 19..	7
" 19..	5	" 21..	1
" 21..	3	" 23..	2
" 22..	6	" 24..	4
" 23..	6	" 26..	1
" 24..	3	" 29..	2
" 25..	3	" 30..	1
" 26..	5	Aug. 1..	1
" 28..	4	" 2..	3
" 29..	6	" 3..	2
" 30..	4	" 4..	3
July, 1..	2	" 5..	2
" 2..	5		

167

The temperature of the water in the pound, which was taken daily, ranged from 42° to 69° Fahrenheit, and the highest temperature was in August, at which time the lobsters were being liberated. The lobsters seemed to thrive under the different temperatures, and the higher temperatures did not seem to cause a greater mortality. In the month of June the thermometer registered from 42° to 59°, in July from 50° to 66°, and in August (during the few days of the liberation, or from the 1st to the 6th of the month) from 60° to 69°.

The lobsters in the pound were fed at irregular intervals with about 50 lbs. of salted half putrid herring; sometimes with about 100 lbs. if occasion called for as much, and the dates when they were fed were the following: June 2, 10, 16, 23 and 29;

and July 5, 13 and 20. This appeared to be in keeping with what has been customary in the feeding of them (and was learned in previous seasons through experience) and together with what they might forage for themselves, they seemed to be well nourished.

The evidence in regard to so called soft shelled lobsters, or lobsters which had cast their shells, was of a negative character. It stands to reason that, in so far as egg-bearing females are concerned, nature would guard against any moulting conditions, so long as the eggs were adherent to the swimmerets. And this I found to be the case. Furthermore, the law of moulting would seem to apply uniformly to both sexes. It is true that the function of moulting is a frequent occurrence in the earlier stages in the life history of a crustacean; only a few days elapsing before the first moult, after the little creature has left the egg; but the time lengthens according to the ratio of increase in the creature's size, until it has attained to sexual maturity at least, or in other words until it is capable of reproducing its kind.

I am convinced that the moulting season, in so far as the sexually matured lobsters are concerned (and here we are not dealing with a maximum size) commences after the spawning season; so that in order to gather direct information on the question of their moulting, observations would require to be carried on from say, the latter part of July, until such time as it was found they had ceased to moult, allowing again for any exceptional cases of very late moulting.

These paragraphs, bearing on the question of moulting, have nothing directly to do with the pound, except in order to show that no lobsters moulted in the pound.

Before concluding this part of the report I have to say that I believe that too much has been made as to 'berried' lobsters for the purpose of stocking pounds. True when such at suitable seasons falls into the hands of fishermen they could be procured and placed in separate compartments of pounds by themselves. But my researches for the last two seasons, as to the condition of the eggs in the ovaries, have convinced me that it would be wise to largely stock pounds with female lobsters which has not yet extruded their eggs. I have opened a great many large sized females, and in every instance found that they were heavily laden with eggs, and in some these were approaching ripeness. The female lobsters are really hatcheries in themselves. They carry the eggs all the way from the time when as germs they are secreted in the ovaries until the time when the membrane bursts upon the swimmerets and the nauplius is released; and were they put into pounds when the eggs were still inside of them, the eggs would receive no injury, and would be protected after extrusion. This implies that pounds would be in operation both summer and winter; and in this way a continuous means of supply would be had for the stocking of the incubators of hatcheries.

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN 1,546 LOBSTERS, BASED ON OBSERVATIONS MADE AT CANNERIES AND OUT AT SEA.

The accompanying tables and list show the number of males and females in 1,546 lobsters, as well as the number of each sex in each of the 14 tables. They illustrate different ways of seeking to arrive at an estimate of the proportion of male and female lobsters in eastern areas of Cape Breton island.

Table 1 shows the number of lobsters contained in 75 traps, 56 of which were males and 60 were females, making a total of 116 lobsters. Table 2 shows the number of each sex in 99 lobsters under 8 inches in length, and in the same way table 3 shows the number of each sex in 75 lobsters from 8 inches to under 9 inches; table 4, from 9 inches to under 10 inches; table 5, from 10 inches to under 11 inches, and table 6 from 11 inches and upwards. Table 7 shows the number of each sex in 230 lobsters measured at Fourchu cannery, ranging from 5½ inches to 13½ inches, 112 of which were males and 118 were females. Table 8 shows the number of each sex in 16

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large lobsters selected at Gull Cove cannery, 4 of which were males and 12 were females, and tables 9, 10, 11 and 12 the number of each sex in a series of 25 each at various localities. Table 13 shows the number of each sex in the contents of a crate, and table 14 of the remainder of a crate at one of the canneries at Gabarouse. Besides these tables the number of each sex in 461 lobsters, 205 males and 256 females is shown. The total number of lobsters is 1,546, of which 706 were males and 840 were females. The percentage of the sexes is within a shade of 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ males and 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ females, and in one table only (table 2) are the males in excess.

TABLE 1.—Showing number of lobsters contained in 75 traps, which were lifted, in my presence, by Rafuse and Son, fishermen. The number of males and females which the traps respectively contained is also shown.—Fourchu.

	Males.	Females.	No. Lobsters.		Males.	Females.	No. Lobsters.		Males.	Females.	No. Lobsters.
Trap 1.....	2			Trap 26.....	1			Trap 51.....	1		
" 2.....	2			" 27.....	1			" 52.....	1	2	
" 3.....	2	2		" 28.....			×	" 53.....			×
" 4.....	1	2		" 29.....	1	3		" 54.....		2	
" 5.....	2			" 30.....	1	1		" 55.....		1	
" 6.....		1		" 31.....	1	4		" 56.....		1	
" 7.....	1			" 32.....			×	" 57.....	2		
" 8.....	2			" 33.....		3		" 58.....	1		
" 9.....	2			" 34.....			×	" 59.....	1	1	
" 10.....			×	" 35.....			×	" 60.....	1	1	
" 11.....			×	" 36.....	1			" 61.....	1	2	
" 12.....			×	" 37.....			×	" 62.....	1		
" 13.....		1		" 38.....			×	" 63.....	1	1	
" 14.....	2	2		" 39.....			×	" 64.....			×
" 15.....	1	1		" 40.....	1	1		" 65.....			×
" 16.....	1			" 41.....		2		" 66.....		1	
" 17.....			×	" 42.....		4		" 67.....	1	1	
" 18.....		1		" 43.....	1	1		" 68.....		1	
" 19.....	1			" 44.....	1	2		" 69.....		2	
" 20.....	1	3		" 45.....	1	1		" 70.....	1		
" 21.....			×	" 46.....			×	" 71.....			×
" 22.....	4	1		" 47.....	1			" 72.....		5	
" 23.....	2	2		" 48.....	2			" 73.....			×
" 24.....	1	2		" 49.....	1			" 74.....	1		
" 25.....			×	" 50.....	2			" 75.....			×

Number of male lobsters..... 56

Number of female lobsters..... 60

Also in trap 29, 1 lobster, sex undetermined.... 1

—117 lobsters; weight, 81 lbs.

Trap 29 also contained a 'berried' lobster, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, 1 lb.

Trap 31 also contained a lobster which was lost overboard.

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TABLE 2.—Proportion of males and females in 99 lobsters under 8 inches in length.—Fourchu cannery.

Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.
5 ³ / ₄	1	.....	6 ¹ / ₈.....	.....	1	7 ⁷ / ₈	1	2
6 ¹ / ₈	2	.....	6 ⁵ / ₈	1	1	7 ¹ / ₆	10	6 ✓
6 ³ / ₈	1	.....	7.....	2	3 ✓	7 ⁹ / ₈	1	.....
6 ⁵ / ₈	1	.....	7 ¹ / ₈.....	.....	1	7 ³ / ₈	2	2
6 ⁷ / ₈	1	.....	7 ³ / ₈	1	1	7 ⁵ / ₈	7	8
6 ⁵ / ₈.....	.....	1	7 ³ / ₈	2	.....	7 ¹ / ₆	1	.....
6 ³ / ₈	2	.....	7 ¹ / ₄	6	7	7 ⁵ / ₈	4	3
6 ¹ / ₆	2	1	7 ³ / ₈	2	3	.....	.....	.....
6 ¹ / ₆	1	3	7 ⁵ / ₈	3	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	5	.....	17	5	.....	26	21

Number of male lobsters..... 54
Number of female lobsters..... 45

99

TABLE 3.—Proportion of males and females in 75 lobsters from 8 inches to under 9 inches in length.—Fourchu cannery.

Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.
8.....	3	3	8 ³ / ₈.....	.....	1	8 ³ / ₈	4	3
8 ¹ / ₆	4	.....	8 ¹ / ₆	2	2	8 ¹ / ₆	1	.....
8 ³ / ₈	2	6	8 ³ / ₈	5	2 ✓	8 ⁷ / ₈	3	3
8 ¹ / ₆	1	2	8 ⁵ / ₈.....	.....	3	8 ¹ / ₆	1	.....
8 ³ / ₈	5	6	8 ⁵ / ₈	2	3	.....	.....	.....
8 ⁵ / ₈	3	3	8 ¹ / ₆	1	1
.....	18	20	10	12	9	6

Number of male lobsters..... 37
Number of female lobsters..... 38

75

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TABLE 4.—Proportion of males and females in 75 lobsters from 9 inches to under 10 inches in length.—Fourchu cannery.

Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.
9	2	1	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1
9 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	5
9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	2	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	7	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	2
9 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	3
9 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	2
9 $\frac{7}{8}$	4	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	2
	14	7		13	18		10	13

Number of male lobsters. 37

Number of female lobsters. 38

75

TABLE 5.—Proportion of males and females in 75 lobsters from 10 inches to under 11 inches in length.—Fourchu cannery.

Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.
10	4	2	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	3	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	8*
10 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3
10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	3	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	7
10 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3
10 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	8	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3
10 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3
	9	17		7	12		6	3

Number of male lobsters. 22

Number of female lobsters. 53

75

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TABLE 6.—Proportion of males and females in 75 lobsters from 11 inches and upwards in length.—Fourchu cannery.

Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.
11	1	5 ✓	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	7 ✓	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1
11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	4	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2
11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	1	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	1
11 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	1	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	1
11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	11 $\frac{9}{8}$	4	4	12 $\frac{9}{8}$	1	1
11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	3	11 $\frac{11}{8}$	3	3	12 $\frac{11}{8}$	1	1
11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	11 $\frac{13}{8}$	4	2	12 $\frac{13}{8}$	1	1
11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	1	12	2	2			
	10	20		14	21		4	6

Number of male lobsters. 28

Number of female lobsters. 47

75

TABLE 7.—Proportion of males and females in 230 lobsters, ranging from 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.—Fourchu cannery.

Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.
5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	2	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	1
6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	1	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	6
6 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	2	10 $\frac{9}{8}$	1	2
6 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	1	8 $\frac{9}{8}$	2	4	10 $\frac{11}{8}$	1	9
7	1	1	8 $\frac{11}{8}$	1	1	10 $\frac{13}{8}$	1	2
7 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	1	8 $\frac{13}{8}$	1	3	10 $\frac{15}{8}$	1	2
7 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1	8 $\frac{15}{8}$	2	1	10 $\frac{17}{8}$	2	3
7 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	3	9	7	4	10 $\frac{19}{8}$	2	2
7 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	1	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	11	2	1
7 $\frac{9}{8}$	3	1	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	4	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	3
7 $\frac{11}{8}$	2	1	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	4	1	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	2
7 $\frac{13}{8}$	1	1	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	1	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	4
7 $\frac{15}{8}$	3	1	9 $\frac{9}{8}$	4	2	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	1
8	1	1	9 $\frac{11}{8}$	2	2	11 $\frac{9}{8}$	1	2
8 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	1	9 $\frac{13}{8}$	3	3	11 $\frac{11}{8}$	1	2
8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1	9 $\frac{15}{8}$	1	2	11 $\frac{13}{8}$	1	2
8 $\frac{5}{8}$	6	2	10	2	3	11 $\frac{15}{8}$	1	1
8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	1	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	12	1	1
8 $\frac{9}{8}$	5	6	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	1	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	1
8 $\frac{11}{8}$	2	3	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	1	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1
8 $\frac{13}{8}$	2	3	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	1	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	1
8 $\frac{15}{8}$	4	1	10 $\frac{9}{8}$	3	2	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	1
	45	27	10 $\frac{11}{8}$	3	2	13	1	1
				48	45		19	46

Number of male lobsters 112

Number of female lobsters. 118

230

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TABLE 8.—Proportion of males and females in 16 lobsters ranging from $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches to 12 inches in length.—Gull Cove cannery.

Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.
$9\frac{7}{8}$	1	.....	$10\frac{3}{8}$ .....	.....	1	$11\frac{1}{8}$ .....	.....	1
$10\frac{1}{4}$	1	.....	$10\frac{1}{2}$ .....	.....	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$ .....	.....	1
$10\frac{3}{4}$ .....	.....	1	$10\frac{3}{4}$ .....	.....	1	$11\frac{5}{8}$ .....	.....	1
$10\frac{5}{8}$ .....	.....	1	$10\frac{5}{8}$	1	.....	$11\frac{3}{4}$ .....	.....	1
$10\frac{7}{8}$ .....	.....	2	11	1	.....	12 .....	.....	1
	2	4		2	3		.....	5

Number of male lobsters 4

Number of female lobsters 12

16

TABLE 9.—Proportion of males and females in 25 lobsters ranging from $6\frac{3}{16}$ inches to $12\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length.—Gull Cove cannery.

Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.
$6\frac{3}{16}$ .....	.....	1	9	1	.....	$10\frac{1}{4}$	1	.....
8	2	1	$9\frac{3}{16}$	1	.....	$10\frac{3}{8}$ .....	.....	1
$8\frac{5}{8}$ .....	.....	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$ .....	.....	1	$10\frac{7}{8}$ .....	.....	1
$8\frac{3}{4}$ .....	.....	1	$9\frac{5}{8}$ .....	.....	1	$11\frac{1}{8}$ .....	.....	1
$8\frac{7}{8}$	4	.....	$9\frac{3}{4}$ .....	.....	1	$12\frac{1}{8}$	1	.....
$8\frac{9}{16}$	1	.....	10	1	.....		
$8\frac{11}{16}$	1	.....	$10\frac{1}{8}$ .....	.....	2			
	8	4		2	6		2	3

Number of male lobsters 12

Number of female lobsters 13

25

TABLE 10.—Proportion of males and females in 25 lobsters ranging from $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches to $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.—Gabarus Cape cannery.

Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.
$8\frac{1}{8}$	1	.....	$9\frac{7}{8}$ .....	.....	1	$10\frac{3}{4}$	1	1
$8\frac{1}{4}$ .....	.....	1	$10\frac{1}{8}$	1	.....	11	1	.....
$8\frac{1}{2}$ .....	.....	2	$10\frac{1}{4}$	1	.....	$11\frac{1}{4}$ .....	.....	1
9	2	.....	$10\frac{3}{8}$	1	.....	$11\frac{1}{2}$	1	.....
$9\frac{1}{8}$ .....	.....	1	$10\frac{5}{8}$ .....	.....	2	$11\frac{3}{4}$ .....	.....	1
$9\frac{1}{4}$ .....	.....	1	$10\frac{7}{8}$ .....	.....	1	$12\frac{1}{2}$ .....	.....	1
$9\frac{3}{8}$	1	.....	$10\frac{9}{8}$ .....	.....	1			
$9\frac{5}{8}$	1	1	$10\frac{11}{8}$	1			
	5	5		4	4		3	4

Number of male lobsters 12

Number of female lobsters 13

25

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TABLE 11.—Proportion of males and females in 25 lobsters ranging from $7\frac{5}{16}$ to $11\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length.—Scatterie Island.

Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.
$7\frac{5}{16}$	1	.....	$8\frac{1}{2}$	1	.....	$10\frac{1}{16}$.....	.....	1
$7\frac{7}{16}$.....	.....	1	$8\frac{3}{8}$	1	.....	$10\frac{3}{8}$.....	.....	2
$7\frac{9}{16}$.....	.....	1	$8\frac{5}{8}$	1	.....	$10\frac{5}{8}$	1	1
$7\frac{11}{16}$	1	.....	9.....	.....	1	$10\frac{11}{16}$	1	.....
8.....	1	.....	$9\frac{1}{8}$.....	.....	1	$11\frac{1}{8}$.....	.....	1
$8\frac{1}{4}$.....	.....	1	$9\frac{3}{8}$.....	.....	1	$11\frac{3}{8}$.....	.....	2
$8\frac{5}{8}$	1	.....	$9\frac{5}{8}$.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
$8\frac{3}{4}$	1	.....	10.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	5	3		3	5		2	7

Number of male lobsters..... 10

Number of female lobsters..... 15

25

TABLE 12.—Proportion of males and females in 25 lobsters varying from $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches to $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.—Union Company, Gabarouse.

Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.
$6\frac{7}{8}$.....	.....	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$	2	.....	$10\frac{7}{16}$.....	.....	1
$7\frac{1}{16}$	1	.....	$9\frac{1}{8}$	1	.....	$10\frac{9}{16}$.....	.....	1
8.....	1	.....	$9\frac{3}{8}$	1	.....	$10\frac{11}{16}$.....	.....	1
$8\frac{7}{16}$.....	.....	1	$9\frac{5}{8}$	1	1	$10\frac{13}{16}$.....	.....	1
$9\frac{1}{16}$	1	1	10.....	.....	1	$10\frac{15}{16}$.....	.....	1
$9\frac{1}{8}$	1	.....	$10\frac{1}{8}$	1	.....	$10\frac{15}{8}$	1	.....
$9\frac{3}{4}$	1	$10\frac{3}{8}$	1	$11\frac{1}{4}$	1	1
	4	4		6	3		2	6

Number of male lobsters..... 12

Number of female lobsters..... 13

25

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TABLE 13.—Proportion of males and females in 170 lobsters ranging from $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches to $12\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length.—H. E. Baker Company, Gabarouse.

Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.
$6\frac{1}{8}$	1		$8\frac{5}{8}$	4	3	$9\frac{11}{16}$		1
$6\frac{1}{8}$		1	$8\frac{7}{8}$	1	1	$9\frac{13}{16}$		1
$6\frac{1}{8}$	1		$8\frac{7}{8}$	1	1	$9\frac{13}{16}$	1	1
$6\frac{1}{8}$	1		$8\frac{7}{8}$	8	5	$9\frac{13}{16}$	2	1
$6\frac{1}{8}$	1		$8\frac{7}{8}$	1	1	$10\frac{1}{8}$		2
$6\frac{1}{8}$	1		$8\frac{7}{8}$		2	$10\frac{1}{8}$		1
$6\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	$8\frac{7}{8}$	1		$10\frac{1}{8}$		2
$7\frac{1}{8}$	1	2	$8\frac{7}{8}$	4	3	$10\frac{1}{8}$		1
$7\frac{1}{8}$	1		$8\frac{7}{8}$	1	1	$10\frac{1}{8}$		3
$7\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	$8\frac{7}{8}$	2	1	$10\frac{1}{8}$	1	4
$7\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	$8\frac{7}{8}$	1		$10\frac{1}{8}$	1	
$7\frac{1}{8}$	3	3	$9\frac{1}{8}$	1	3	$10\frac{1}{8}$	1	3
$7\frac{1}{8}$	3	2	$9\frac{1}{8}$		1	$10\frac{1}{8}$		1
$7\frac{1}{8}$	2	3	$9\frac{1}{8}$	2	2	$10\frac{1}{8}$	1	
$7\frac{1}{8}$	1		$9\frac{1}{8}$		1	$11\frac{1}{8}$		2
$7\frac{1}{8}$	3	2	$9\frac{1}{8}$	2	2	$11\frac{1}{8}$		2
$7\frac{1}{8}$		2	$9\frac{1}{8}$	2	2	$11\frac{1}{8}$		1
$7\frac{1}{8}$		2	$9\frac{1}{8}$	2	1	$11\frac{1}{8}$	1	
$7\frac{1}{8}$	3		$9\frac{1}{8}$	1		$11\frac{1}{8}$		1
$7\frac{1}{8}$		2	$9\frac{1}{8}$		5	$12\frac{1}{8}$	2	
$8\frac{1}{8}$	3		$9\frac{1}{8}$	1		$12\frac{1}{8}$	1	
$8\frac{1}{8}$	4	4	$9\frac{1}{8}$	1	1			
$8\frac{1}{8}$	4		$9\frac{1}{8}$					
	36	24		36	36		11	27

Number of male lobsters..... 83

Number of female lobsters..... 87

170

TABLE 14.—Proportion of males and females in 54 lobsters ranging from $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.—H. E. Baker Company, Gabarouse.

Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.	Inches.	Males.	Females.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	1		$8\frac{11}{16}$	1	1	$9\frac{3}{4}$		1
$7\frac{1}{2}$		1	$8\frac{11}{16}$	1	2	$9\frac{3}{4}$	1	
$7\frac{1}{2}$	2		$8\frac{11}{16}$	2	1	$10\frac{3}{8}$	1	
$8\frac{1}{2}$		2	$9\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	$10\frac{3}{8}$		2
$8\frac{1}{2}$		2	$9\frac{1}{8}$	1	3	$10\frac{3}{8}$		1
$8\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	$9\frac{1}{8}$	2	2	$10\frac{3}{8}$	1	
$8\frac{1}{2}$		1	$9\frac{1}{8}$	2		$10\frac{3}{8}$		1
$8\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$9\frac{1}{8}$		2	$11\frac{1}{8}$		1
$8\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	$9\frac{1}{8}$	1		$11\frac{1}{8}$		1
$8\frac{1}{2}$		1	$9\frac{1}{8}$		2	$11\frac{1}{8}$	1	
	7	11		11	14		4	7

Number of male lobsters..... 22

Number of female lobsters..... 32

54

PROPORTION of males and females in 1,546 lobsters.

Table.		Males.	Females.	Totals.
1	Fourchu —contents of 75 traps.....	56	60	116
2	Fourchu cannery—under 8 ins. in length.....	54	45	99
3	" from 8 ins. to under 9 ins. in length.....	37	38	75
4	" 9 " 10 " 	37	38	75
5	" 10 " 11 " 	22	53	75
6	" 11 ins. and upwards in length.....	28	47	75
7	" various sizes.....	112	118	230
8	Gull Cove cannery—selected sizes.....	4	12	16
9	" " various sizes.....	12	13	25
10	Gabarouse Cape cannery—various sizes.....	12	13	25
11	Scatterie Island lobsters—various sizes.....	10	15	25
12	Union Co. cannery, Gabarouse—various sizes.....	12	13	25
13	H. E. Baker Co. cannery, Gabarouse—contents of a crate.....	83	87	170
14	" " " remainder of a crate.....	22	32	54
	" " " (not measured).....	205	256	461
		106	840	1,546

Percentage of males and females in the 1,546 lobsters: Males, $45\frac{515}{773}$ per cent; females, $54\frac{258}{773}$ per cent = 100.

(In one table only (table 2) are the males in excess.)

REMARKS CONCERNING PROPOSED SITES FOR STRUCTURES FOR THE ARTIFICIAL CULTURE OF THE LOBSTER.

This deals in particular with sites for pounds and hatcheries, and incidentally with the question (were such a thing enacted) of setting apart definite areas, where it would be prohibitory to catch the lobster.

That something ought to be done, not only to protect and preserve the lobster, but to so replenish and increase its numbers, as to convert it into a most lucrative commodity, is to my mind undoubted. And this could be done. There is on the part of some persons a complete misunderstanding as to the benefits to be derived through methods of artificial culture. They reason that we cannot improve on nature. This, when it is intended to make some species in particular extra-multitudinous, is all wrong.

According to the laws of nature (and barring the interference of man) species in general have an equal chance to thrive and survive, but they have no more than that. Some, it is true, in the battle of competition must go to the wall, and some may even grow to be so much out of sympathy with their environment as to become extinct. The Rytina of Behring straits is such an instance. But nature is no respecter of species. What she does is simply to maintain the general economy of life, without giving the preference to species in particular. The case is otherwise when man wishes to turn some species in particular to his own advantage. His fields of wheat, his herds of cattle and his hives of bees, are illustrations of this. In one sense he tampers with nature on their behalf. In uncultivated natural wastes a multitude of plants have an equal chance, but he must turn the waste into arable land, to the exclusion of weeds, if he intends to have a crop. This is culture. It is the handicapping of nature in a particular field to maintain the general balance of life, by calling upon her forces to expand them in a singular direction. In full view of these circumspections, the lobster just now calls for special, and even grave, consideration. Although not so highly

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specialized a creature as the crab, nevertheless the lobster is the crustacean most valuable to man; and too much care cannot be exercised towards its preservation and replenishment. There are at least three ways in which it could be made to be extra-multipitudinous: by the establishment of pounds, hatcheries and areas, such as bays and harbours protected by law.

POUNDS.

The pound is a new venture, which, if properly engineered and efficiently managed could be made a valuable adjunct in the propagation of the lobster. The first thing to consider is proper sites for the purpose, and the structure of pounds. The coast-line topography is diversified, so that there could be no uniformity of plan to adopt in their construction. They would require to be constructed according to the features of each given place; and this would necessitate every kind of style, grading from that of the one at Fourchu, with its walls built out into the harbour, to what would be required of an artificial character were the natural pond at Lower West Pubnico converted into a pound. My knowledge of the one at Fourchu, Cape Breton, and of the pounds for keeping lobsters for the live trade in the state of Maine, together with my observations around the coast of southern counties in Nova Scotia, in looking out for suitable sites, have shown me this; and the subject will be better understood as attention is drawn to the varied topographical peculiarities of different points visited, and which I describe as places suitable as sites for the construction of pounds.

We may begin with Queens county, as there were points around the coast of that county which especially impressed me as suitable.

Spectacle island is distant about two miles by water from Port Mouton, which place is distant some ten miles by road from Liverpool, N.S. At this island there is a spacious bay (that is, spacious for the purpose of a pound), which nature has already done much for, in view of its being turned into a retaining pound. Its southern, eastern, and part of its western shores would form three of the borders of the pound, so that for the first two mentioned no walls would require to be built; but on its western side there is a bar at low water mark which is flooded at high water mark, and a wall of say 80 feet at an extreme length would require to be built across this gap; and it could be built in such a way as to allow the water to percolate through it; so that in view of what is presently to be said about a wall built across from the eastern to the western sides, in order to form an artificial northern border, the pound would be supplied with a double inter-flow of water. A very extensive pound could be constructed at this place by placing a stone wall, of say about 250 feet long, across from the eastern to the western side, and at a considerable distance, perhaps as far out as 70 feet, from the southern shore. This would form the northern border of the pound, which likewise could be built in such a way as to permit of an inter-fluency of water. There is for the most part a gradual deepening of the water from the southern shore of this bay outwards, but owing to the elevation of rocks, the depth varies somewhat, and this would be all the better, as such conditions would be more suitable to the lobsters. The deepest place may be given at about seven feet at low tide and twelve feet at high tide; but even as far out as seventy feet from the shore the depth at low tide at some places may not exceed four and a-half feet. The place, in fact, in a measure, would form a regular kind of basin. Eel grass and various kinds of sea-weeds grow in it, and it is indwelt with clams, mussels, periwinkles, spirorhis and cunners, and doubtless by other creatures. The cunner is a predatory fish, and an enemy to the lobster, and here it may be said once for all, that in treating of the construction of pounds in general, means ought to be adopted for keeping cunners, eels and other predatory fishes out of them. Of course such an extensive pound would require to be subdivided into sections, the partitions of which would be of woodwork upon basements of stone. If the erection of such an extensive enclosure were not

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entertained, then a smaller enclosure could be constructed by building an eastern wall from the southern shore to its junction at the northern wall, and by having the northern wall placed at a shorter distance than seventy feet from the southern shore. In that case the length of the northern wall would be considerably shorter, and a portion only of the bay utilized as a pound, and an area embracing some 4,000 or 5,000 square feet could be allotted for the purpose; but in any case the construction of a lobster pound at this bay would entail an expenditure of several thousands of dollars. Spectacle island lighthouse is closely adjacent to this bay.

Fralick Cove is situated near the mouth of the Mersey river, about two miles from Liverpool. My observations of it were made at high neap tide, but I apprehend its approximate depth to be 3 feet at low neap-tide and 7 feet at high neap-tide at its northern side, and 7 feet at low neap-tide and 11 feet at high neap-tide at its southern side. Its bed is composed of gravel and sand, and it contains eel grass and alga. In one way nature has done even more for this cove than she has for the bay at Spectacle island. No masonry could well do more than nature has already done with three of its sides. It forms a regular natural harbour, and if an artificial wall were built across it (at an approximate cost of, say, \$2,000) between two of its sides an almost uniform square would be formed. I fear, however, that it is too valuable a cove as a natural harbour for boats to practically permit of its being connected into a lobster pound, and I also fear that owing to its near proximity to the Mersey that brackish conditions might at certain times react upon it.

West End, Coffin's Island Harbour is some three miles distant southeast from Liverpool. The place was observed when the tide was receding. Its deepest place at low tide is about two feet and some seven feet at high spring tide. Its bed is of gravel and rock, with a layer of mud, and it contains eel grass, alga, periwinkles, mussels, clams, amphipods, sculpins, flat-fish, eels and cunners. The layer of mud would not be injurious to the lobsters, for I learned during my observations at Fourchu that the 'berried' lobsters scoop out with their tails for themselves regular nests or semi-burrows in the mud. I consider that this harbour could be turned into a pound at an estimated cost of about \$500.

Todd's Point, Lockeport Harbour.—This place is situated within the corporation of the town of Lockeport in Shelburne county. Facing the east it gradually slopes off from the shore, and at 50 feet out has a depth of about 4 feet at low tide and 10 feet at high tide; whilst at some 60 feet from shore it is over 5 feet at low tide. The bed at this point of the harbour is of rock with a slight deposit of mud and eel grass, alga, periwinkles and amphipods were observed in the water. The style of the form of a pound built here would be somewhat similar to that of the one at Fourchu on a smaller scale, but instead of a southern shore line it would have a western one. A ledge of rock, which would be to the south of where the pound would be constructed, would form an excellent breakwater. Near the place there is a lobster factory.

Knoll's Point is about three-quarters of a mile to the west of Barrington Passage village. In general character it is very similar to Todd's Point, and a pound built here would also have a western shore line. Were a pound established at Lockeport perhaps there would be no occasion to construct one here. Both points are in Shelburne county, and probably one located at the former place would answer the purpose for that county.

Seal Island is situated some 18 or 20 miles off the coast of southern Nova Scotia. It belongs to Yarmouth county, but was approached by me from Clarke's harbour, Shelburne county. Having learned of a disused lobster pond on this island, I went to the place in order to see it. The island has a circumference of about seven miles, but I found that it has no sheltered harbours around its coast; therefore, from every direction, it is openly exposed to the sea. The private pond in question runs dry, and

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had been devised without any adequate knowledge as to the requisites of a lobster pound, so that to effectually convert it into such the water would require to be cooped in by the construction of sluice gates. Besides I found that fresh water enters the pond. Keeping these considerations in view, and by diverting the fresh water, it could at a considerable expense be turned into a lobster pound. There are other places on this island where pounds could be constructed, but they would require to be entirely artificial in style, and the expense would be very heavy.

Long Beach Natural Pond.—The coast line of the county of Digby is affected by the exceedingly high rise of the tide in the Bay of Fundy, therefore it would not be practicable to establish lobster pounds in that county. Nevertheless, owing to the peculiar topographical features, there is a singular exception to this. At Long Beach there is a natural pond, formed by a natural wall of stones, through which the water percolates from the sea, so that even at full tide this wall is above the level of the sea and the water continues to percolate through it until nearly low water. It was observed when the tide was at three-quarter flood, and was then some 1,350 feet long. The average depth at low tide is some three feet and the deepest part some eight feet; whilst allowing for the exceedingly high rise of the tide, its depth at high tide may be given at about eighteen feet. The pond has a mountainous background. It is situated five miles across from Grosse Coques and eight miles from Church Point.

HATCHERIES.

It has been pointed out that it would be impracticable to establish lobster pounds at points where the coast line is affected by the high rise of the tide in the Bay of Fundy. This is on account of the place being flooded at high tide and drained at low tide. In principle a pound has no altitude, but must stand level or in line with the plane of the water from which it obtains its supply from without, and therefore is affected by the ebb and flow of the tide. But the site for a hatchery is in principle quite different, so that hatcheries may be erected at points unadapted for the construction of pounds, and indeed there has to be for them more or less of an elevation.

Parker's Cove is situated on the Bay of Fundy, within a few miles of Grenville ferry, Annapolis county, and there is an excellent road between the two places. It appears to be a thriving little village, and is, so it appeared to me, better adapted for the establishment of a hatchery than any other place observed in the various counties visited in the southern part of Nova Scotia. A hatchery erected here would have a solid rock foundation, and would be elevated about the level of the water at high water mark, whilst it would be in close proximity to, or near the edge of the bay. Adjacent to the place, where it would stand, there is a ravine through which a small brook of fresh water runs, so that there would be an ample supply of fresh water for operating the machinery of the hatchery.

Salt-water Pond near Digby.—Situated as Digby county is, its coast line in character is somewhat intermediate between that of the Annapolis district and that of the southern counties of Nova Scotia beginning with Yarmouth county, so that its features do not render it well adapted for the establishment of either hatcheries or pounds. The pond in question is distant some four miles from Digby by road, and about one and a-half miles across the bay from that place. In view of what will be said under the heading: 'Areas protected by law,' it might possibly be turned to account as a kind of auxiliary or retaining pond, were a hatchery erected adjoining the place high up above its borders; but this will be better understood when the matter of protected areas is treated of. The average approximate depth of the pond at high tide is about 20 feet, the deepest part being about 25 feet, and at low tide it is virtually dry. It is formed of a long bar with a gap, admitting the ingress and egress of the water. At its further end, which I did not reach, there is said to be a slight stream of fresh

water. I have not considered this pond under the heading 'Pounds' as I am not satisfied with it as suitable for that purpose, and to make it effectual, either as a lobster pound, or as a retaining pond in connection with a hatchery, much would require to be done artificially so as to keep the water cooped in at the recession of the tide. As to the erection of a hatchery adjacent to this point, I cannot speak of it at all in the terms of the place at Parkers cove, but having seen it I incidentally mention it here, in case it might at some time be turned to practical account in the interests of the artificial cultivation of the lobster.

Knoll's Point.—This place has already been treated of under the heading 'Pounds.' A little to the west of the spot described as suitable for the establishment of a pound, and with a shore line facing the south, there is an elevated place where a hatchery might be erected. It would have the advantage of being near the village of Barrington Passage, and would be an ideal place in certain respects, but fresh water would require to be conveyed to it, and probably a long way through pipes.

AREAS PROTECTED BY LAW.

I desire to draw attention to the advisability of having definite areas set apart where the lobster at all stages of its life history would be left unmolested. Were this done I am satisfied that, in conjunction with its general distribution, either from hatcheries or from pounds, much could be done experimentally on its behalf. It is well known that in protected areas, such as Algonquin Park, that various creatures have thriven and multiplied, and this is especially true in the case of the beaver.

There are bays and harbours where formerly the lobster was plentiful, but where now it is either altogether exterminated or reduced to insignificance in numbers or in size.

For instance, in former years Fourchu harbour was teeming with lobsters, but now there are none there. Yet the character of the harbour as a suitable environment for the lobster has not altered, and it is still indwelt by other marine creatures innumerable. I was not long at the place before I determined that there was no natural reason why the lobster should not live and thrive in this harbour, and it was not until I had convinced myself on that point that I learned through inquiry, in conversation with men who had been there from their youth, that as a matter of fact the harbour at one time was alive with enormous sized lobsters. There can be only one explanation as to how they have disappeared. They have all been fished out. Yet still this beautiful harbour abides with the same bed of broken shells and gravel; with the same growth of eel grass and algae; with the same host of living organisms, swimming, crawling or gliding through the same salubrious and limpid waters. The lobster can be restored to the harbour, but it can only be restored through the most persevering vigilance and by persisting to restock it and guard it.

Another instance is the present condition of the lobster at Gabarouse bay. Here it has not yet been exterminated, but it is sadly on the way to be, and its final disappearance from here is but a question of a very short time. When a law of nature of this kind is violated, its affects are first manifested in a reduction, not only in the number, but in the size of the creature persecuted. The explanation is dubious; the fact is certain. The wholesale destruction of antelopes in South Africa has resulted in little being left within hundred of miles of the Cape, except a few insignificant spring-boks. But this can be best judged of, in the case of the lobster, by what I found out for myself by probing into the matter at Gabarouse bay. I took a boat one day and lifted some traps in the bay, and herewith give in detail a list of the contents of each trap:—

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- Trap 1.—1 lobster, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches (male); crabs, a hermit crab and a sculpin.
 “ 2.—0 lobsters; crabs and 2 sculpins.
 “ 3.—0 lobsters; 2 crabs.
 “ 4.—3 lobsters, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches (male), $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches (female), $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches (male); 2 whelk-shells.
 “ 5.—1 lobster, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches (male); 3 crabs, a sea-urchin and 2 whelks.
 “ 6.—1 lobster, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches (male); 4 crabs.
 “ 7.—5 lobsters, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches (male), $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches (male), $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches (male), $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches (male), $10\frac{1}{16}$ inches (female); periwinkles and a crab.
 “ 8.—4 lobsters, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches (male), $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches (female), 8 inches (male) 10 inches (male); periwinkles and a whelk.
-
- 15 lobsters.
-

Thus out of these 15 lobsters, the contents of the 8 traps, 6 or 40 per cent were undersized, and only 3 lobsters or 20 per cent were above 9 inches in length, and still there is no natural reason why this bay should not be full of large sized lobsters.

I am, therefore, desirous of drawing attention to the urgent need of restocking such places at Fourchu harbour and Gabarouse bay (and these are the two places with which I am most conversant as to how the lobster has been depleted in bays and harbours), and of having them protected, irrespective of the carrying out of methods in vogue, of distributing the young fry from the hatcheries into more exposed and open areas of the sea. There are more ways than one in which this could be done.

I do not see that any good can ever come from what has hitherto been the practice at the Fourchu pound of conveying ‘berried’ lobsters, at the close of the open season, from the pound to the areas from whence they were obtained. On the contrary, I have to point out, that that is a most pernicious thing to do. The membrane of the eggs is then in rupture, and it is impossible to handle the lobsters without injury to the eggs or the young fry, and rather than do that it would be better by far to leave them in the ocean. There can be no question whatsoever that the pound could be turned to great account, but chiefly locally, as a means whereby the lobster would be restored to Fourchu harbour, and its restoration there would eventually react upon other areas of the vicinity.

Another method might be adopted at Gabarouse bay. There, there is no pound, and by stocking and persisting to stock this bay year after year with matured lobsters there can be no reason, if left unmolested, why they should not be as plentiful there again as they were in days gone by. But there need be no attempt to replenish either this harbour or bay, or similar areas, unless laws are enacted to leave the lobsters unmolested there, and by having such laws enforced.

BIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE LOBSTER.

The full benefits to be derived from the artificial cultivation of the lobster can never be gained without expert study of the lobster itself. It is somewhat humiliating that much concerning the life history of a creature which is common on the market and on the table is until now enshrouded in darkness, and may well seem astonishing to any who are unacquainted with the circumstances of the case, especially when we consider the value of the lobster as an article of commerce. The only way to dispel this lack of knowledge is by calling in the powerful aid of modern science. We cannot dive into the natural haunts of the lobster at the bed of the sea in order to observe what is doing down there; nor can we even watch the free swimming minute juvenile as it glides about near the surface of the sea, but much could be done by artificially imitating its natural environment so as to closely watch its metamorphosis, its moulting functions and its habits.

To the lasting credit of United States authorities, it is true that experimental and practical researches have already been carried on along such lines of investigation, and the fruit of these is shown in their voluminous reports; but as there are still fields open for investigation, researches carried on on our part along similar lines would without doubt yield, not only corroborative truth, but bring something more to light, and there are still many things of fundamental importance to be discovered.

It would be exceedingly interesting to follow the lobster as it rapidly passes from one stage to another in the earlier forms of its development, beginning with the newly hatched out swimming nauplius to the still tiny crawling creature which has assumed the form of the adult. To efficiently follow up such observations various means would require to be devised, and all of a sudden the apparatus necessary for the purpose could not well be equipped, but by treading along the path which has already been marked out through what is already known about this most valuable crustacean a great deal of preliminary work could be entered into, which would pave the way for more detailed and elaborate study. Such a question as the polygamous, miscigamous or monogamous nature of the lobster requires investigation. Its answer would bring to light much regarding the relationships of the sexes to each other, and this knowledge would lead to the ascertaining what proportion of males to females should be put into artificial enclosures intended for the cultivation of the lobster. A study of the spermatozoa, or fertilizing germs, of the male lobster is also a thing of importance. I am already aware that the sperms of the male lobster are of peculiar shape, and by studying them under the lens of a microscope some physiological function special to the lobster, or its allies, might be brought to light. The way in which the lobster is distributed over banks, adjacent to islands, far off from the mainland coast, is another important question awaiting adequate solution, and information on the subject would be valuable in revealing how the quantities and sizes of lobsters in such areas compare with those in closer proximity to the mainland shores. These are a few propositions, suggestive of what requires to be undertaken in a scientific study of the natural history of the lobster, and there are other subjects of equal importance to these, concerning which a great deal of preliminary work could be entered into in view of opening the way towards more deeply penetrating into unsolved problems concerning the development, physiological functions and habits of the lobster.

FISHERY EXHIBIT AT THE NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, EXHIBITION.

For the third time I had charge of the Fishery Exhibit at the New Westminster Exhibition, which was held in October. This was not, as on the two former occasions in the industrial building, but in a separate building by itself, erected by the Exhibition Association for the purpose. This building is made of British Columbia wood, and is an ornament to the grounds. Above the door-way at the entrance is the word 'Fisheries' in gilt and carved in wood; and inside the walls are coloured olive green below the panels and peacock blue above the panels. Its dimensions are some 52 feet long, 30 feet wide and 16 feet high, the height above the panels being some 6 feet 4 inches. The door-way has a length of about 11 feet. This exhibit, which is intended to be a permanent one, was under the auspices of the Marine and Fisheries Department, and the general character of the display may be best judged of by the following list of exhibits:—

FISH HATCHERY.

Eggs of the spring salmon, sockeye salmon and dog salmon in incubator trays.

Eggs of Fraser river salmonoids preserved in formalin, showing their development, viz., coho salmon, spring salmon, sockeye salmon and dog salmon.

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Fresh water aquaria containing living fishes, viz.:

- Cohoe salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*).
- Sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*).
- Speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).
- White sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*).
- Sculpins.

Marine aquaria containing star-fishes, sea-urchins, mollusks and crustaceans, collected at Departure bay and Burrard inlet.

Museum jars with specimens preserved in formalin, viz.: coho salmon, spring salmon, steel-head salmon, sculpins, white sturgeon, dog-fish, skate, crabs, whale-barnacles, sea urchins, &c.

Mounted head of a white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*).

This sturgeon was 11½ feet long and weighed about 700 lbs., was recently taken in the Fraser river, and is one of the largest on record in British Columbia.

Gelatin cast of a sockeye salmon.

American lobster (*Homarus americanus*) mounted.

The American lobster has been transplanted from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast; and this specimen, which is from Pictou, Nova Scotia, is meant to illustrate that valuable crustacean.

Mounted specimens from Canadian Fisheries Museum, viz.:

2 King salmon, 2 dog salmon, 4 Quinnet salmon, and 1 steel-head salmon.

Birds mounted in cases with concave glass fronts, viz.:

- Green-winged teal (*Nettion carolinensis*).
- Little white egret (*Ardea candidissima*).
- Northern phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) in summer and winter plumage.
- Wilson's snipe (*Gallinago delicata*).
- Greater yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*).
- Black-bellied plover (*Squatarola squatarola*).

Greater yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*), mounted.

Loon or great-northern diver (*Urinator imber*), mounted.

Loaned by Mr. Alex. Robertson of the Harrison lake fish hatchery.

Biological Station, Departure bay, Nanaimo:

Numerous marine invertebrates in flat table-cases, viz.: pectens, clams, whale-barnacles, crabs, star-fishes, &c. Donated and loaned by Rev. G. W. Taylor, the curator of the station.

Views of the British Columbia Fisheries, viz.:

- Office of fishery inspector, New Westminster.
- Salmon hatchery, Granite Creek. Two views.
- The garden, salmon hatchery, Granite Creek.
- The pack, St. Mungo cannery.
- Lillooet river.
- Chinese killing salmon.
- Capilano river, Second Canon.
- Grilse of sockeye and a mature sockeye. Females.
- Siwash cleaning salmon.
- Sockeyes, Fraser river.
- Scott Creek, Pitt lake.
- Halibut steamer discharging catch at Columbia cold storage, New Westminster.

Canneries, Steveston.
 Mamquin river, Squamish.
 Hatchery troughs, Harrison lake hatchery.
 58-lb. spring salmon, caught in Fraser river.
 Cannery, Anneville, Fraser river.
 Traps at Morris Creek, Harrison river, for securing sockeyes for spawning.
 The rapids, Vedder river.
 Harrison lake hatchery. Exterior view.
 Spent sockeyes. Male and female.
 Grilse and mature sockeye salmon. Males and females.
 Bon Accord hatchery.
 Squamish river.
 Trap salmon at B. C. cannery.
SS. Kestrel at Bon Accord hatchery, taking on fry for the west coast, Vancouver island.
 Harrison lake hatchery. Interior view.
 Capilano river.
 'The Line,' B.C. cannery.
 Fraser river fishing boats.
 Sandheads, Fraser river.
 Retorts, St. Mungo cannery, Fraser river.
 Protection works, Morris Creek spawning grounds.
 Weighing, washing, topping, and soldering by machinery, St. Mungo cannery, Fraser river.
 Taking the eggs from the female sockeye.
 Taking the milt from the male sockeye.
 Machine cutter, cannery.
 Residence, Harrison lake hatchery.
 Cooling floors, St. Mungo cannery.

List showing the capacity in millions of eggs at the British Columbia hatcheries.

OBSERVATIONS OF LAKES IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA; SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING THE PREVIOUS SEASON.

As directed by the department, on my return homeward, after the close of the exhibition, I gave my attention to certain details connected with my tour of inspection of the lakes of Alberta during the season of 1908. I have already somewhat fully entered into a description of those lakes in my report of that year, and so have little to add under this heading, except that the principal lakes revisited were Buffalo lake and Beaver Hills lake, and that it was gratifying to learn through our fishery officers that the introduction of black bass into waters of Alberta, after I had reported favourably as to introducing them, was already proving a success.

REMARKS ON A 'CHECK-LIST OF THE FISHES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEW-FOUNDLAND' IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

For a long time back I have been preparing a list of all the known fishes indigenous to the waters of British North America. I can now give the number of our fishes as somewhere embracing between five and six hundred species and have drawn up a provisional list of them, but before hurrying into print there is much which I need to revise and substantiate. Although the list is based upon my own personal observations and knowledge of the fishes, in a work of this kind much is dependent on com-

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pilation, and it is therefore, needful to verify or expunge certain of the purported records. The object of the list is to give the vernacular and technical names of the fishes in zoological sequence, their geographical range, and the nature of their environment, whether marine, lacustrine, fluviatile, or anadromous. Some interesting things will be brought out, such as the occurrence of the American smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) in the waters of Lac des Isles, in the Gatineau district, P.Q., some sixty miles north of Ottawa, where I found it land-locked and dwarfed in 1903; the mention of a specimen of the paddle fish (*Polyodon spathula*) in the Fisheries museum, an exceedingly rare species for Canada, some five only having been recorded, although abundant in waters of the middle and southern United States, and which, furthermore, has only one close ally in the whole world—the *Psephurus gladius* of the Hoangho and Yantsekiang rivers of China; the finding for the first time for Canada of one specimen of *Ronquilus jordani* near the biological station at Departure bay, Vancouver island, which was dredged by the Rev. G. W. Taylor, the curator of the station, and myself in the autumn of 1908; and the mention of a casual visitor of the tarpon (*Tarpon atlanticus*) in the waters of Canada, an important fish whose normal range extends from Long island to Brazil, but of which I have not yet had the definite record. It may be said that when a species appears once in any country it is entitled, according to a recognized rule of zoologists, to rank among the fauna of that country. When the check-list is issued it will prove valuable in many ways.

FISHERIES MUSEUM, OTTAWA.

During the fiscal year, April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, the museum was visited approximately by 16,000 persons, besides schools and teaching staffs. The matter of most importance to be mentioned in regard to the museum is that, by the authority of the department, a complete series of casts of British Columbian salmonoids is about to be prepared. This series will be very complete and will be illustrative of the sexual peculiarities of the humpback salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), the dog salmon (*O. keta*), the quinnat or spring salmon (*O. tshawytscha*), the coho or silver salmon (*O. kisutch*), the sockeye or blue-back salmon (*O. nerka*), and the steel-head salmon (*Salmo rivularis*); whilst the very varied features of all the species of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, viz.: as they are when in the sea, as they are in the rivers after having left the sea, and as they are at their spawning grounds about two months later, will be exhibited.

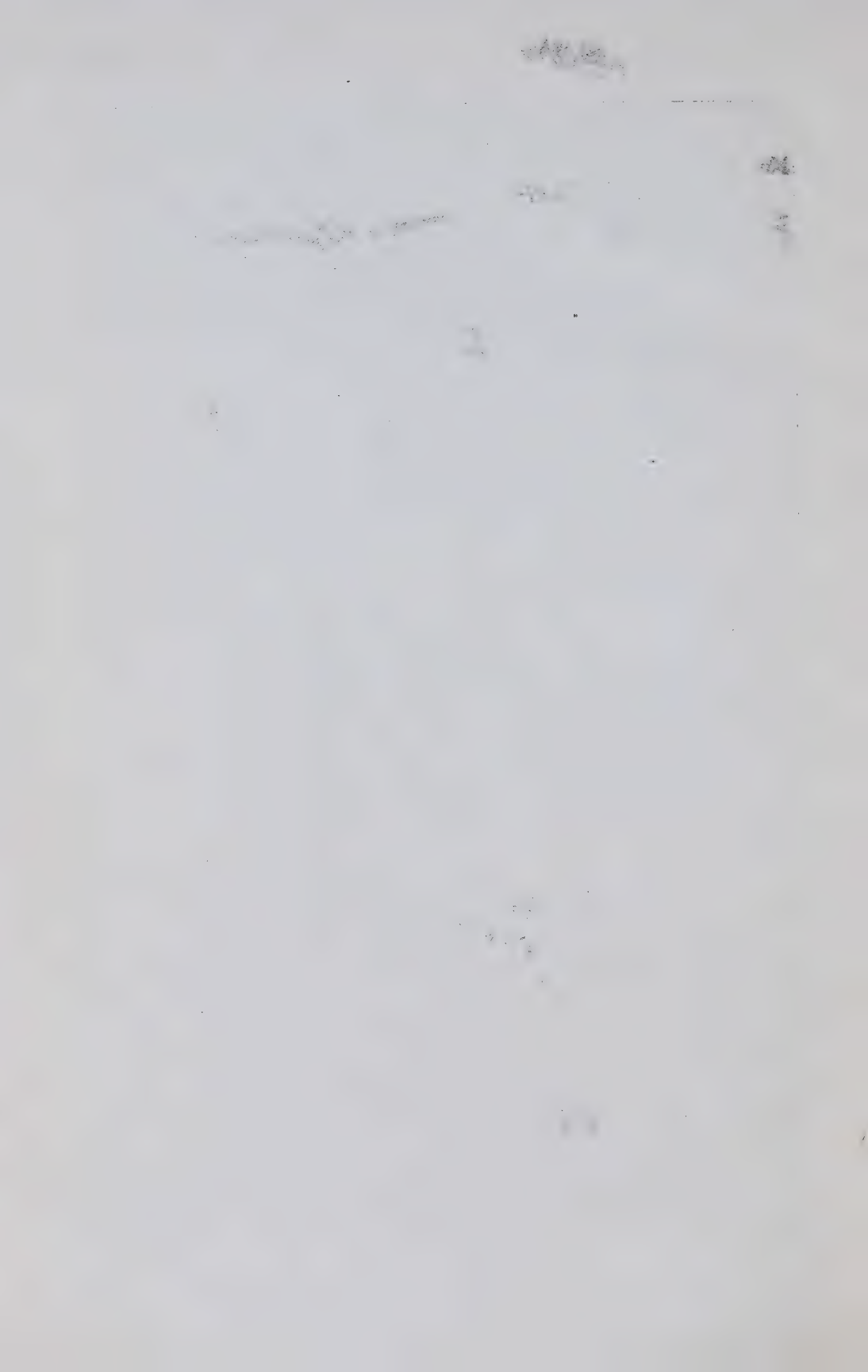
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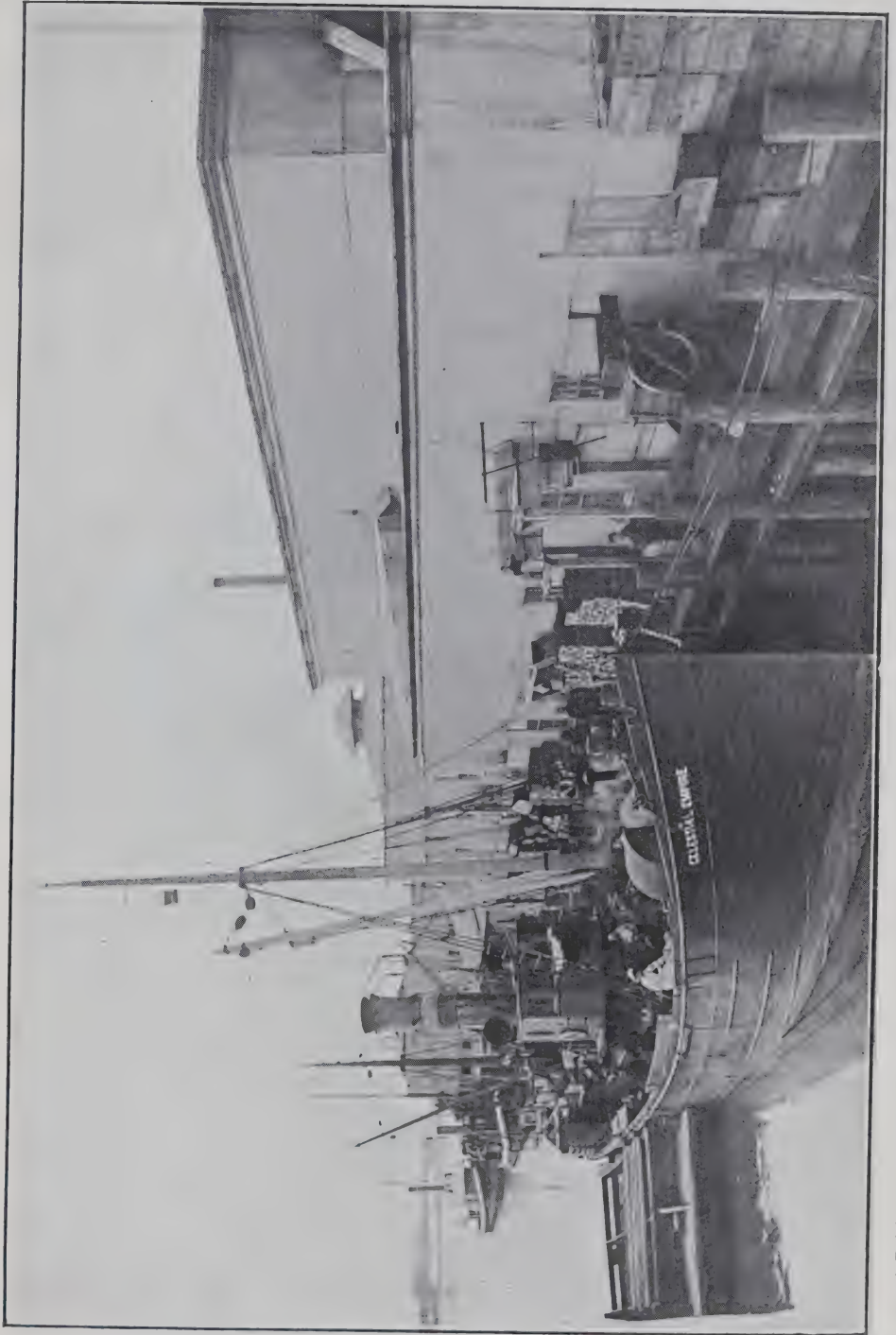
ANDREW HALKETT,
Naturalist, Department Marine and Fisheries.



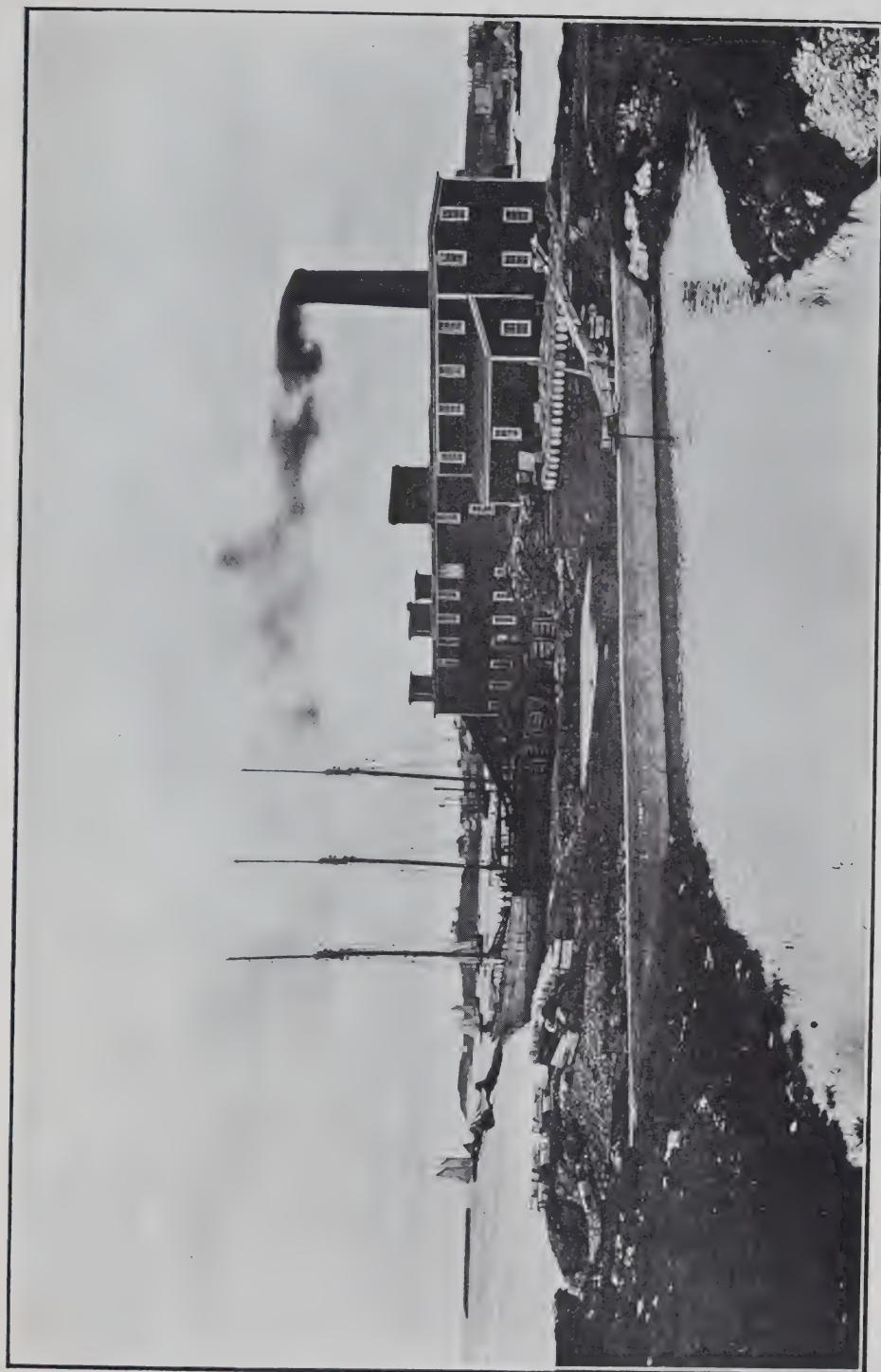


Discharging Halibut from a steamer at Vancouver. The head and entrails are taken from the fish before the steamer leaves the fishing grounds.

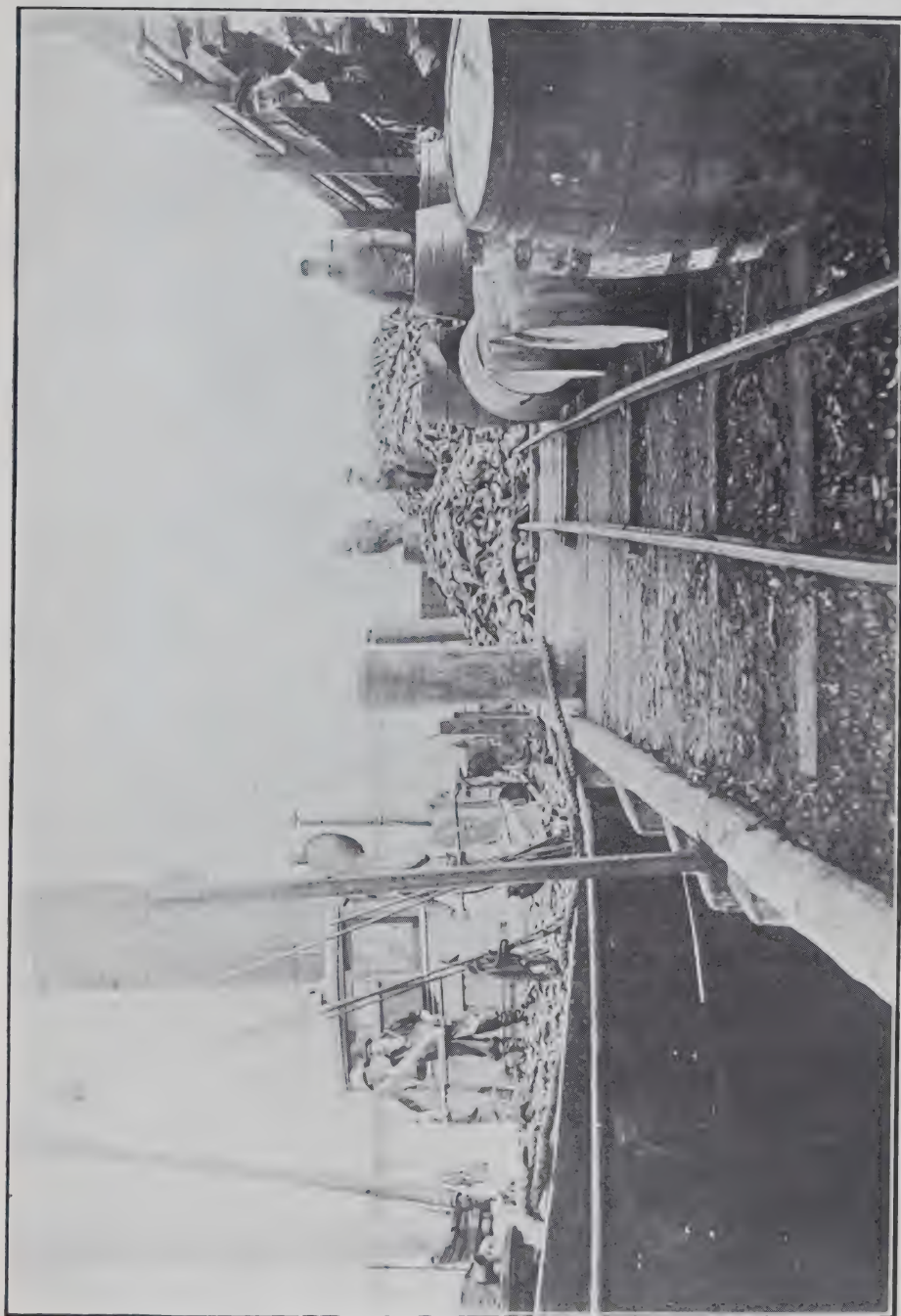




A British Columbia Halibut Steamer. These vessels fish off the Northern coast of British Columbia and run to Vancouver with their catches. Dories—which can be seen on the steamer's deck between the engine-room casing and the rail—are used for setting and hauling the lines on the fishing grounds as in the Atlantic cod fishery.



The Dog Fish Reduction Works at Canso, N. S. The vessel at the wharf is being loaded with fish scrap.



The picture shows a steamer discharging a cargo of dogfish at the wharf of the Canso, N. S., reduction works.



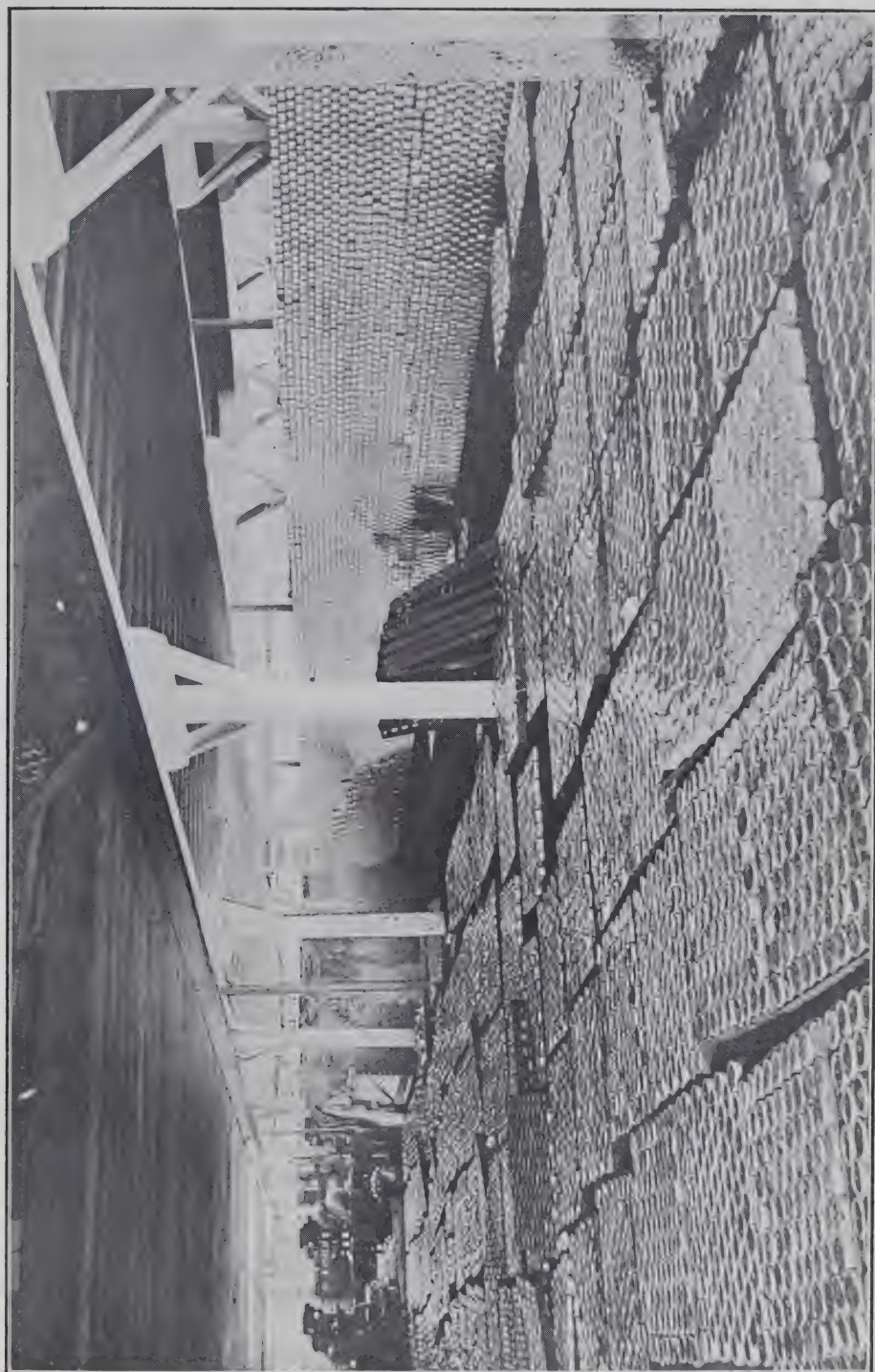
Newly caught Salmon laid out on the floor of a Cannery preparatory to cleaning and packing.



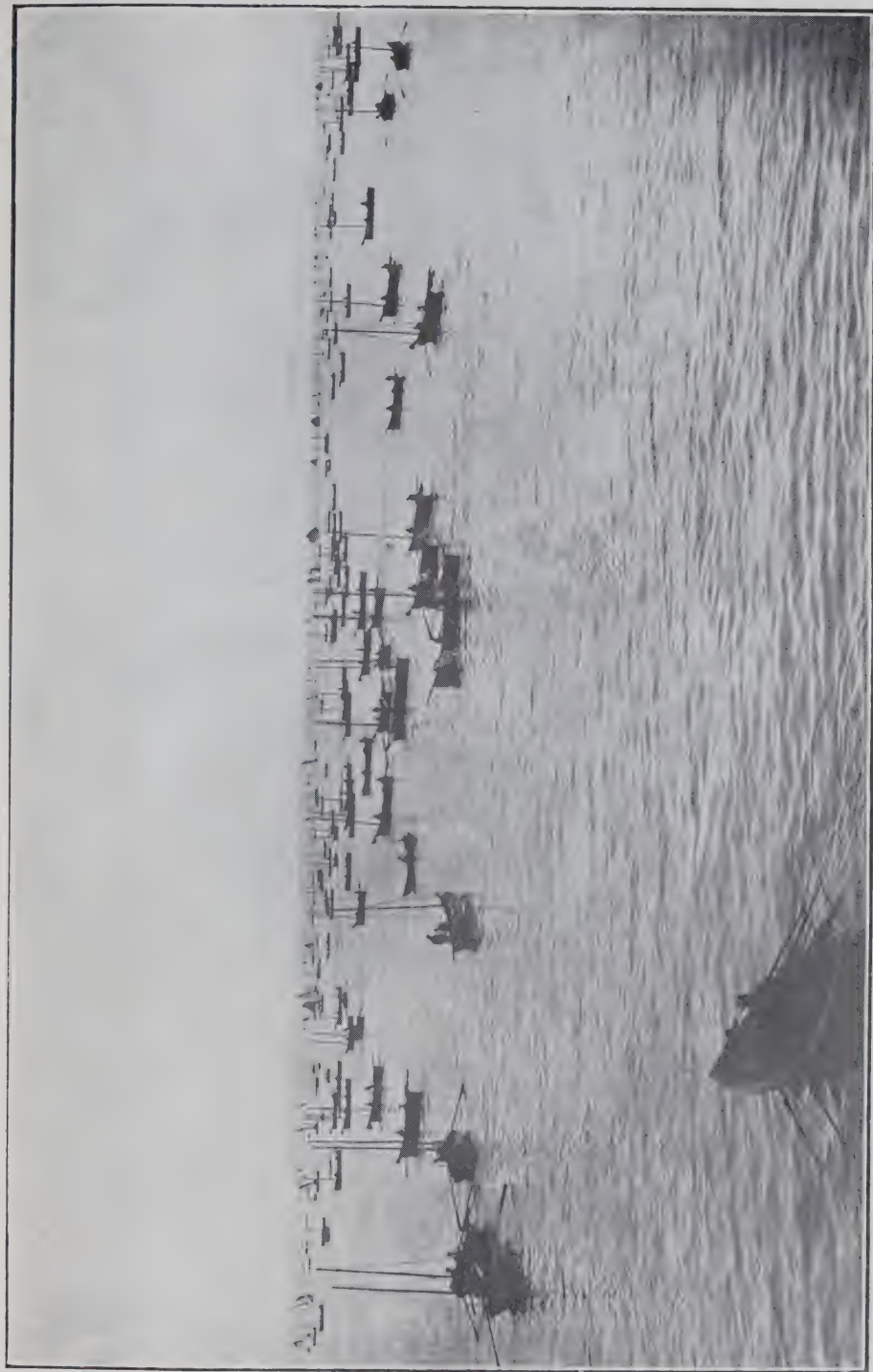
The Salmon Fishing Fleet on the Fraser River, B. C., taking up positions for drift-net fishing. The boats are small, but numerous.



Exterior of a British Columbia Salmon Cannery.



Interior of a British Columbia Salmon Cannery.



The Salmon Fishing Fleet on the fishing grounds, Fraser River, B.C., with sails down.







